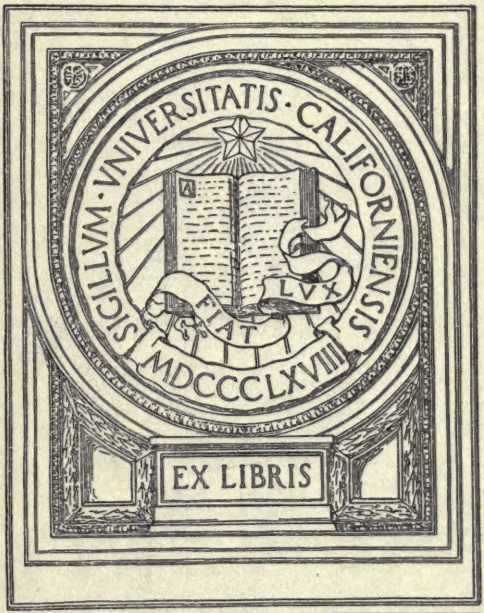
GIFT OF
Daniel C. Gilman



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/charitiesoflondo00lowsrich

THE

Charities of London.

COMPREHENDING THE

BENEVOLENT, EDUCATIONAL, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND DESIGN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

SAMPSON LOW, JUNIOR.

———"These are the memorials
That renown our city."

DEDICATED, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, 169, FLEET STREET.

M.DCCC.L.

1850

HV 250
.L8L8

Daniel C. Gilman

LONDON:
RICHARDS, PRINTER, 100, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

TO

H.R.H. The Prince Consort,

WHOSE MUNIFICENT PATRONAGE OF BRITISH CHARITIES ADDS LUSTRE TO THE DIGNITY OF HIS EXALTED STATION, THIS VOLUME, WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION, IS RESPECTFULLY AND MOST GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S FAITHFUL

AND VERY OBEDIENT SERVANT,

SAMPSON LOW, JUNR.

6586

An attempt has been made in the following pages to afford an impartial and comprehensive statement of the charities in our great metropolis and its vicinity, with the two-fold purpose and hope, of assisting the benevolent to apply the benefits required by the necessitous,—and of presenting, by a concise exposition of objects, operations, and means of support of each institution, their corresponding claims to individual cooperation: and should the work be favoured with anything of a circulation, the author looks forward with some degree of hope to its being recognized by the liberal, as an interesting and judicious companion in the arrangement of their benefactions; and by the inquirer on behalf of the unfortunate and afflicted, as a serviceable and trustworthy guide.

A lengthened table of contents, and its essential auxiliary, a copious index, being given, and each chapter preceded by remarks on the general character of the institutions therein contained, accompanied by what he hopes will prove useful as well as interesting statistics, but little is left for the author to notice, except reference to, or explanation of, one or two points for which a preface is generally, if at all, consulted.

First, in regard to *the general character of the book, and the information it affords;* as some guarantee may be expected of its authenticity and pretensions to correctness, it may be well to state, that it has chiefly been gleaned from the publications of the institutions themselves, from personal inquiry and investigation thereon,

and from communications with the persons who take active interest in the administration of their funds and general management. The endeavour has been to render, under each institution, a distinct and full account, abstracted from the general connexion running throughout, so as for all purposes of reference to require the perusal of such account alone. On the one hand, this variety of sources from whence the information is obtained, numbering, in publications alone, five hundred, all requiring careful consideration, will secure some allowance for inadvertent errors and omissions; and on the other, the desire to render the information distinct, will account for much of the desultory character of the work as a composition.

Beyond these sources from whence the materials of the work have been derived, the author's acknowledgments are specially due to the assistance he has had rendered him in the course of his inquiries by personal friends, and by the secretaries of several of the societies: and it is gratifying to be able to recur to the rarity of instances he has met with of disinclination to afford the required particulars. The plan of the present work, it is well to add, has been chiefly founded upon two little publications, which may be well termed its pioneers. The first, compiled in 1836, with the assistance of John Brownlow, Esq., entitled, *A Pocket Guide to the Charities of London.*—The second, an enlargement of the same work, and published in 1844, under the title of *The Metropolitan Charities*, compiled by the present writer. Amongst other works consulted for the purpose, and to which, in each case where quotations have been made, reference has been given, are *Highmore's Charities of London;* various papers in *Knight's London*, by Messrs. Platt, Saunders, and others; Report of the Commissioners on Endowed Charities—(Sherwood); Parliamentary Returns and Reports of the latest date; Mr. P. Cunningham's *London;* Mr. H. Dixon's *Prisons of London;* Mr. Haydn's valuable Dictionary of

Dates; Dr. Hoole's *History of Missions; Liber Scholasticus*, and other works, the omission of particular reference to which is anything but intentional.

Secondly, *as regards arrangement of detail*, the desire having been to show no preference in *order* of arrangement, or otherwise, wherever there are two or more institutions of the same character, the date of organization has invariably decided the point of precedence. The titles of each institution have had particular attention paid to them, with a view of the work being useful, amongst other purposes, as a legal reference; and for this end, as well as to avoid confusion with recently defunct societies, a list of such will be found appended at the end. With respect to the amount of income of each society, and other statistics relating thereto, it was the desire, in accordance with repeated suggestions, to have afforded a more definite and comparative tabular view of such details respectively, but qualifying causes could not then have been given; and, in some few instances, it was found such information, however interesting, might tell injuriously. The author, therefore, has contented himself with presenting a condensed summary of such statistics at the commencement of each chapter; and under the account of the various institutions respectively, the same in detail. His simple object, as before stated, has been, without fear or favour, fairly to represent every London charity; but not for the purpose of satisfying mere curiosity; and much would he regret to prejudice unnecessarily the judgment against any one, even by inference.

Lastly, much extraneous information will be found, not strictly within the pretensions of the work; and perhaps several institutions may be inserted, which cannot, by any construction, be termed charities. But it is hoped the desire to render perfect, by affording the collateral and additional information where it was difficult to draw the distinction, will not obtain for it the character of omitting others between which a greater affinity may appear

to exist,—the author undertaking to render complete such only as come within the description of London charities. In his desire to prevent this volume from extending to an unnecessary length, he has also been compelled, in many instances, to limit his notice, and to withhold secondary information which he has acquired in the course of his investigations; but he takes this opportunity of stating that he shall at all times be happy to answer inquiries respecting matters connected therewith, or to render any assistance in his power to those who are either desirous of assisting the institutions themselves,[1] or of obtaining the benefit of their operations for their fellow-creatures.

The publication is now committed to the public in the earnest hope that the labour bestowed upon it has not been in vain. Whatever its shortcomings and imperfections, it must, to a certain extent, be deemed valuable, as presenting not only a condensed view of what is effected, but because it will have the tendency of stimulating to further efforts, by developing what is left undone. As a whole, it cannot fail to be recognized as a splendid memorial of our city's wealth and liberality, and it will serve to illustrate, to an important extent, that Christianity is the actuating principle of our social usefulness no less than individual virtue; for the constraining influence of the love of Christ is, and ever must be, the grand motive which prompts to administer help in destitution and relief in suffering. To this fostering principle, it is to be hoped, may be traced the chief portion of this machinery of benevolence, no less than our own sympathies in its behalf, and our own contributions and exertions for its support,—for "the end of the commandment is charity," and "love is the

[1] With a view of rendering such information complete, as well as securing correct accounts of each society for future editions of our work, it is particularly requested of the secretaries or other managers, that a copy of every new report of their institutions be forwarded to the publisher; as also intimation of vacancies, appointments, alterations of rules, etc.

fulfilling of the law"; without Christian charity, we are assured that "*all* our doings are nothing worth". No words, perhaps, can better serve as a conclusion to these few prefatory remarks, than the beautiful collect of the English Church, the spirit of which ought to encompass all our charitable efforts, and peculiarly applicable, in its comprehensive words, to the present volume :—

" O Lord, who has taught us that all our doings without
" Charity are nothing worth, send thy Holy Ghost, and
" pour into our hearts *that most excellent gift of Charity*,
" *the very bond of peace and of all virtues;* without
" which, whosoever liveth is counted dead before thee.
" Grant this for thine only Son Jesus Christ's sake.
" Amen."

S. L.

Great James-street, Bedford-row.
June 1, 1850.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

CHARITIES FOR AFFORDING MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RELIEF.

The five Royal Hospitals enumerated and referred to.—Remarks upon Hospital accommodation.—THE GENERAL HOSPITALS:—St. Bartholomew's.—St. Thomas's.—Westminster.—Guy's.—St. George's.—London.—Middlesex.—Charing Cross.—Royal Free.—King's College.—University.—Marylebone 1

CHAPTER II.

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, AND OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Seaman's Hospital.—Spanish and Portuguese Jews'.—German Hospital.—London Fever.—Hospitals and Infirmaries for Consumption.—Sanatorium for Madeira.—Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary.—Lying-In Charities.—Hospitals for Women and Children.—Small-pox Hospital and Vaccination Institutions.—Ophthalmic.—Diseases of the Ear.—Orthopœdic Hospital.—Spinal Institutions.—Lock Hospital.—Fistula and Truss Societies.—Glandular and Skin Diseases.—Convalescent and Invalid Asylums.—Lunatic and Idiot Asylums.—Training Institutions for Nurses 19

CHAPTER III.

DISPENSARIES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

General remarks.—Central districts.—Northern districts.—Southern districts.—Eastern districts.—Western districts.—Homœopathic . 61

CHAPTER IV.

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE, HEALTH, AND PUBLIC MORALS.

The Humane Societies.—Sanitary Improvement Measures.—Model Buildings for Poor.—Establishments for Baths and Washhouses.—Early Closing.—Temperance Societies.—Prevention of Vice . 18

CHAPTER V.

CHARITIES FOR RECLAIMING THE FALLEN, THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS, AND STAYING THE PROGRESS OF CRIME.

The Foundling, Magdalen, and Lock Hospitals.—Female Penitentiaries.—Philanthropic Societies for Females, and Reformation of Young Offenders.—Schools of Reform and Occupation.—General Penitentiaries 95

CHAPTER VI.

CHARITIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE AND DISTRESSED.

Institutions affording immediate Food and Shelter.—The Mendicity.—The Nightly Shelters for the Houseless.—The contemplated Samaritan Society.—Coal, Bread, and Soup Societies.—Institutions for visiting, investigating, and relieving the Necessitous.—The Strangers' Friend.—The General District Visiting Society.—The New General Association.—Local Visiting Societies . . 115

CHAPTER VII.

SOCIETIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS OF PARTICULAR CLASSES.

Widows.—Prisoners for Debt.—Destitute Sailors.—Distressed Scotch.—Foreigners in Distress—French—Germans—Poles—and Jews.—Summary of Jewish Charities for the Poor 134

CHAPTER VIII.

FOR DIMINISHING DISTRESS, AND AIDING THE RESOURCES OF THE INDUSTRIOUS.

National Philanthropic Association for the Employment of Able-bodied Paupers.—Plan for Church of England Self-supporting Village Institution.—Emigration: the Societies for its Promotion.—Scale of Reduced Payments for Colonial Emigration.—Emigration to Port Natal.—The Canterbury Settlement.—Female Emigration.—Funds for Promoting the Social and Religious Improvement of the Emigrants.—Distressed Needlewomen's Society.—Dressmakers' and Milliners' Association.—Homes, and other Institutions, for Female Servants.—Deferred Annuities rendered available to Female Servants.—Servants' Benevolent Society.—Loan Societies: the Difficulty of their Existence upon Benevolent Principles.—Particulars of those now in Existence.—Apprenticeship Societies.—Bequests for Loans—Fees—and Marriage Portions.—Savings' Banks: their Origin,—Summary of those in London, with the Rate of Interest allowed by each, and the Amount of Deposits, &c.—Savings' Working Banks, and Penny Banks 148

CHAPTER IX.

CHARITIES FOR THE BLIND, AND DEAF, AND DUMB.

Visiting the Indigent Blind.—Teaching the Blind to read.—School for the Indigent Blind.—Annuities for the Necessitous Blind.—Asylum for the Education and Support of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb.—Charitable and Provident Fund for the Deaf and Dumb.—Employment and Religious Instruction of the Adult Deaf and Dumb 179

CHAPTER X.

CHARITABLE GIFTS ARISING FROM ENDOWMENTS AND GIFTS.

The Companies of the City of London in their Charitable Character.—Their origin.—The extent of their Trusts for Gifts and other charitable purposes.– A Summary of the principal charitably endowed.—Parochial and other Trusts referred to.–The Patriotic Fund.—Cholmondeley Charity.—The Maundy Gifts.– The Flood Distribution 190

CHAPTER XI.

ASYLUMS FOR THE AGED.

General Remarks upon their Number, Value, and Annual Endowment.—Comparative decrease of Foundations, with gradual rise of Workhouses, and increased Poor's-Rate.—General Summary of present condition, &c.—St. Katharine's Hospital, Whittington's College, and other similar Establishments, arranged according to date of original foundation.—Stafford's Almshouses, and general condensed Account of the Endowed Almshouses connected with the Metropolis.—Licensed Victuallers', and Asylums of more recent establishment 203

CHAPTER XII.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT PENSION SOCIETIES.

The peculiar recommendation of Charitable Pension Societies; their modern Establishment and present Extent.—General Summary of Incomes, Number of Pensioners, etc.—The National Benevolent.—Plan of Polling Votes; the Aggregate, and the Year's Polls.—City of London.—Royal General, and other Pension Societies.—The new institution, The British Beneficent.—Weekly Pensions for Poorer Classes.—For Roman Catholics.—Fund for Natives of Cumberland, and for Masons . . . . . .

CHAPTER XIII.

CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

Their general Character, Objects, and Operation, and relative Extent, considered.—The three classes of Charitable, Provident and Benevolent, and Provident.—Queen Anne's Bounty, and other Funds, for Clergymen and Ministers.—The Literary Fund, and Societies

for Artists.—Schoolmasters and Governesses.—Naval and Military.—Choral.—Law.—Medical.—Booksellers' and other Profession and Trade Funds.—Funds for the Distressed amongst old Etonians and Blues; also, Foundlings in old age . . . 247

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES FOR ORPHANS AND OTHER NECESSITOUS CHILDREN.

General Statement of Asylums: their Number, Income, and Extent. Orphan Asylums: The Clergy.—Female Orphan.—Orphan Working.—London.—British.—Adult.—Infants'.—Cholera.—Agricultural.—And Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. General Asylums: St. Anne's.—Bancroft's.—Raine's.—The Ladies'.—For Training Servants.—French Protestant.—Welsh.—Caledonian.—St. Patrick's.—Westmoreland.—Yorkshire.—Masonic.—Travellers'.—Victuallers'.—And Naval and Marine. Parochial Schools: their Origin, Benefits, and present Extent.—Examples afforded. Schools of Local Character, or specified objects: Germans.—Associated Catholic.—Irish Schools.—And Jewish Charities 291

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS, COLLEGES, AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Extent of the Endowments for Classical and Grammar Schools.—Their Value to the Middle Classes.—Their Origin and Progress.—Value of London Endowments: of Rugby and Tunbridge Schools.—Summary of Educational Endowments in London, Classical Foundation Schools: St. Paul's and Mercers' Schools.—Christ's Hospital.—Merchant Taylors'.—Westminster.—Charter House,—and others.—Summary of Schools originally Grammar and Classical.—Collegiate Lectures, etc.—Colleges and Modern Schools: Stepney.—Highbury.—Homerton.—St. John's Wood, etc.—University College and King's College.—Queen's College.—City of London.—Islington.—Philological School,—and others.—Royal Academy of Music.—And Royal Naval and Female Schools. . . 325

CHAPTER XVI.

INSTITUTIONS FOR AIDING AND IMPROVING NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Object of promoting Christian Knowledge closely identified with that of educating the Poor.—The Necessity for Extension of National Education recognized.—The Difference of Opinion as to its Character.—Secular and Religious Education.—Views of the present Government, and their Measures.—Summary of the Institutions contained in this Chapter, with their Aggregate Amount of Income, etc.—Committee of Privy Council.—Kneller Hall.—Bell and Lancaster's First Efforts.—The British, National, Infant, and other School Societies.—Metropolitan School Statistics.—Metropo-

litan and Cheltenham Training Schools.—Educational Boards.—Institutions for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge and Influence.—Lord's Day Society.—Protestant and Reformation Societies.—Church Extension and Clerical Aid Fund.—Christian Visiting, by Pastoral and Lay Agents.—Ragged Schools.—Cottage Schools.—Sunday Schools.—Institute for Teachers.—Young Men's Societies. 355

CHAPTER XVII.

BIBLE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The Missionary Cause.—Its comparatively feeble Agencies.—Total Amount expended through the Metropolitan Societies.—A General Summary of their present Resources and Extent.—Bible Societies: The British and Foreign.—The Trinitarian,—and Naval and Military.—Missionary Societies of General Operations, arranged according to Date of Organization: The Gospel.—The Baptist.—The London.—The Church.—The Wesleyan.—Female Education in the East.—The Scotch Church.—Continental: The Foreign Aid.—Colonial: The Negro Conversion.—The Mico Fund.—Newfoundland.—The Ladies'.—Negro Society.—Colonial Church.—Bishoprics' Fund.—The Colonial, with other Funds connected with the Baptist and Congregational Unions.—Mission and School Societies for Ireland and Scotland: London Hibernian.—Ladies' ditto.—Sunday School.—Religious Tract.—Scripture Reader.—Irish Society.—Irish Church Missions.—Royal Highland School.—Scottish Episcopal.—Jewish Missions, etc.: The London.—The British.—The Operative Convert.—Moral Improvement and Training of Jews: The Ladies' Society.—The Industrial Society.—The Syrian Education,—and German Mission 403

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Institutions not comprehended under previous subjects.—Evangelical Alliance.—Peace Society.—Aborigines Society.—Anti-Slavery Society.—Blockade of the African Coast.—Petition of the Church Missionary Society.—African Civilization.—Temporary Funds for Irish Distress, and British Workpeople in France.—Irish Amelioration Society.—List of Societies ceased to exist, within the last few years.—Form of Charitable Bequest.—Congregational Associations and Collections: Examples afforded of Amounts in aid for one year, with usual Local Charities attached to Parish Churches, and District and Dissenting Chapels.—General Summary and Review.—Concluding Remarks. 432

Index 454

Errata 473

CHAPTER I.

CHARITIES FOR AFFORDING MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RELIEF.

THE five Royal Hospitals enumerated and referred to.—Remarks upon Hospital accommodation.

THE GENERAL HOSPITALS: — St. Bartholomew's. — St. Thomas's. — Westminster.—Guy's.—St. George's.—London.—Middlesex.—Charing Cross.—Royal Free.—King's College.—University.—Marylebone.

THE FIVE ROYAL HOSPITALS, commonly known as such, and designated "The Royal Hospitals of the City of London, under the pious care of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors thereof", are referred to here, because often erroneously spoken of as Medical Hospitals; particular accounts thereof will be found in their respective divisions in this work; they are,—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S; CHRIST'S HOSPITAL; ST. THOMAS'S; BRIDEWELL; and BETHLEHEM.

These establishments were first united for purposes of administration in 1557, and their affairs were managed by one General Board until 1782, when, by an Act passed 22nd George III, cap. 77, it was provided, that they should be under the care of the Corporation, but each placed on its present footing under distinct internal government, with the exception of Bethlehem and Bridewell, which were retained under one and the same management.

General Medical Hospitals.

The General Medical Hospitals are twelve; and, with two exceptions, have all been established within the last one hundred and twenty years, five of them within the last thirty-five years; so that in this respect, at least, we must not give all the credit to a past age. True it is, that the increased value of property has enabled the two old foundations to render one-third of the whole benefits of these hospitals; but that forms no evidence of a greater exercise of charity than in our own day: and encouraging is it to see the extensive and generous exertions daily made for the relief of our fellow-creatures, both medically, pecuniarily, and spiritually. Indeed, upon a review of the different charities in London, since our inquiry of 1842, we are led to the directly opposite conclusion of Sir Robert Peel's; who stated, two years back, whilst advocating the claims of King's College Hospital, that "there was reason to deplore, as regarded the foundation of *Hospitals*, that charity had waxed cold, and we had much degenerated from the piety of our forefathers. Out of the ten general hospitals of London, seven were in existence one hundred years since. From that time there had only been the addition of three Hospitals, and those on the most limited scale." Now, apart from the false inference respecting piety, this statement is at variance with facts, as will at once be seen by comparison with the remark we commenced with and the statistics of our work generally. The right honourable baronet's assertion would not have been quoted here, but for its having apparently been preserved, like many of his dicta, to use as future authority; and thus it was this portion of a speech of 1847, acquired sufficient prominence in 1850 to merit notice and refutation. Many grounds of abatement to the force of his remarks occur to us; specially noting, first, the small value of the original foundation of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. The former, Stowe informs us, was, previous to 1544, dependant on an annual income of £371, about £290 of which was derived from London rents, (now producing, with recent additions, £17,000 per annum); and it has been by modern benefactors that the funded property has so greatly increased, that the present total income reaches £32,000. The latter hospital, we learn from a similar source, had likewise its early struggles; so much so, that in 1564, the treasurer for the time was compelled to advance its funds a loan of £100, and, five years afterwards, half that sum was raised by pawning a

lease. So that the present rich endowment of this hospital, of some £25,000 a-year, must be traced more to the same causes, of greatly increased value of rents, and accumulation of benevolent donations of centuries, than to the generosity of any particular age. On the other hand, we can cite signal instances, nearer our own time, of princely generosity, concentrated, singularly enough, on one establishment; viz., the building and endowment of Guy's by one individual, at an actual cost of £220,000, in 1724, and a similar bequest of £200,000 from another, only in 1829 (vide page 9).

The special hospitals too, such as the Hospital for Consumption, and many others referred to in the following pages, with the valuable labours of some thirty or forty modern dispensaries and infirmaries, must all be taken into consideration as developing the exercise of present charitable support towards institutions for medical relief: not to mention the recent establishment of the promising Hospital for Marylebone, the exertions on behalf of an extension of the benefits of King's College Hospital, the enlargement of the Middlesex, and the University, and the now, it is to be hoped, really efficient operations of the Royal Free Hospital.

There are persons also who draw disparaging comparisons as regards the hospital accommodation of other countries, as well as that of other times. Paris is instanced as affording a more perfect system, and upon a more extensive scale. This is in part true; and we do not for one moment attempt to maintain that the hospital accommodation for this great metropolis is nearly sufficient: we much wish to see it augmented; but would hesitate before advocating this to the extent that it is in some of the cities of Europe; for much of a social question is involved in this difference, and from the very habits of Englishmen, it would be difficult even to create a demand for hospitals, beyond what is required for the extreme necessities of the poor, or emergent casualties of the wealthier. We are nationally adverse to the publicity contingent on hospital treatment, and too much accustomed to the privacy of home and the comforts of domestic arrangements: this may be in part prejudice; but it is the same feeling actuates the middle and upper classes in this respect, as amongst the poorer orders renders the workhouse a dreaded and *last* resource.

In Paris, thirty in every hundred deaths occur within the

hospitals ; but in London, only five in every hundred : and much as the limited extent of our hospitals accounts for this difference, sure we are that the grounds we have advanced do so more, or the present demand and consequent exertions would bear a closer proportion to the deficiency existing.

But, however we may admit an inferiority in extent of hospital accommodation, their efficiency as regards skilful treatment and medical science is not to be surpassed ; and as schools for medicine and surgery, their influence for universal ultimate benefit is freely acknowledged. Indeed, were our London hospitals viewed only in this light, they would have sufficient claim on public gratitude to merit adequate and liberal support. By them the skill of the most eminent practitioners of the day is made subservient to general benefit ; and thus it may well be said of these institutions, that "their beneficial effects are visible on thousands, and their indirect advantages felt by tens of thousands."

We have treated of the respective particulars relating to each hospital, under their several titles ; but it may not be uninteresting to conclude these few remarks with their aggregate statistics :—

Present number of General Hospitals : two founded before 1500, five between 1718 and 1745, and five between 1818 and 1850	12
Sum total of annual incomes . .	£142,906
Of which the voluntary contributions comprise	£31,265
Making up beds to the number of . .	3,326
Capable of affording *additional* room by a slight increase of receipts . . .	796
Total number of persons under treatment as In and Out-patients during twelve months, 1848-9	329,608

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield. Founded 1102. This establishment was founded by Rahere, the minstrel of King Henry I, who, having founded the Priory of St. Bartholomew in the year 1102, connected with it, about the year 1122, this hospital "for the continued relief and help of an hundred sore and diseased." At the suppression of monasteries in 1537, the Priory and Hospital, and their revenues, came into the possession of Henry VIII; who, in 1547,[1] refounded the hospital by royal charter.

From this, its second foundation, St. Bartholomew's Hospital has increased in three hundred years to more than five times its original extent; and the Governors have removed within the last seven years valuable property on the North side of the principal entrance in Smithfield, and have erected on the site thereof a spacious Surgery, which is open at all hours of the day and night for persons requiring medical or surgical assistance, with additional wards, and a theatre for operations adjoining.

All fees on the admission of patients have been abolished; and the accommodation for the in-patients is so extended as to admit 580 beds. In the year 1848, 71,573 patients were relieved; including 5,826 in-patients, 19,149 out-patients, and 46,598 casualty.

The present number of Governors is 339, and the qualification of a Governor[2] is a benefaction of £100.

Accidents, and all cases of emergency, are admitted immediately; ordinary cases of disease are admitted by presenting themselves at the hospital on Thursdays by 11 o'clock.

Four Scholarships, each tenable for three years, of the annual value of £45 and £50, are available to students, who have likewise the use of the valuable museums of anatomy,

[1] The greatest individual benefactor to the Hospital, since the founder, was Dr. Radcliffe, who left a foundation of £500 a-year "towards mending the diet," and £100 a-year for purchase of linen." Hogarth was made a Governor for gratuitously painting the grand staircase.

[2] By an act of parliament of 1782 (22nd George III, Chapter 77), the control and management of the Hospital was vested in the President, Treasurer, and Governors, who should be chosen at the General Courts, together with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, and twelve members of the Court of Common Council, appointed by their own body.

materia medica, and botany, and a convenient reading-room, adapted exclusively to the purpose of study; these form part of the same building as the Medical Theatre (built in 1835), to which the library has been also removed. The Governors have, since 1843, admitted pupils to residence within the walls of the hospitals; such are termed Collegiate Pupils.

The income of this hospital averages £32,000 per annum, not more than £500 of which is derived from present benefactors; the chief portion comprising rents of estates in town and country; the remainder, dividends on stock and annuities.

A Samaritan Fund was formed in the year 1845, for the purpose of alleviating the wants of poor industrious patients, upon their quitting the hospital, with money, clothes, etc. This fund is dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the Governors and the public, and is altogether distinct from the revenues of the hospital. It is under the management of a committee of the Governors. Since its formation, upwards of 2,000 persons have been partakers of its benefits.

President, John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., Alderman.—Treasurer, James Bentley, Esq.—Vicar and Hospitaler, Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A.—Assistant Hospitaler, Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A.—Physicians, Clement Hue, M.D., George Leith Roupell, M.D., George Burrows, M.D.—Assistant Physicians, Frederick Farre, M.D., Henry Jeaffreson, M.D., Patrick Black, M.D.,—Surgeons, William Lawrence, Esq., Edward Stanley, Esq., Eusebius A. Lloyd, Esq.—Assistant Surgeons, Frederick C. Skey, Esq., Thomas Wormald, Esq., James Paget, Esq.—Clerk, William Wix, Esq.—Solicitor, Edward Archer Wilde, Esq.—Surveyor, Philip Hardwick, Esq.—Renter, Mr. Thomas Wilby.—Steward, Mr. Robert Harry Sparkes.—Matron, Miss Charlotte Baker.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Southwark. Founded 1553,[1] for sick and diseased poor persons; and is one of the five royal foundations.

During the past year there have been cured and discharged from this hospital, of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 4,340 in-patients, and 51,996 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, some of whom

[1] Originally a religious establishment; founded by the "Prior of Bermondseye" in 1213; the estate was surrendered to the king in 1539, and purchased by the city of London, and a charter obtained, in 1551.

have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accommodate and support them in their journeys to their several habitations. Buried from thence, 276. Remaining under cure, in-patients, 398; out-patients and casualties, 2,700: Total, 59,710. The hospital has accommodation for 428 beds. The two wings were rebuilt upon the formation of the approaches to London Bridge; and they alone afford room for 160.

Patients for admission, stating their complaints, may receive a petition at the steward's office, to be signed by a housekeeper, who must engage to remove the patient on discharge or death, or pay £1. 1*s.* for funeral. Day of admission, Tuesday morning at ten.

Surgical accidents are received into the hospital at all hours of the day and night. Very urgent cases of fever and inflammation are also received whenever there is an empty bed.

The qualification of a Governor is a donation of £50. "Special Governors" consist chiefly of elected retired officers, and the executors of benefactors. Like the other large hospitals, the funds are in a satisfactory condition. The present income averages £25,000, very little if any of which depends on the fluctuation of public contributions. The rents of London and country estates alone realize 24,000 a-year, and the dividends about £1,000.[1]

President, Sir John Pirie, Bart.—Treasurer, Richard Baggallay, Esq.—Hospitaler, Rev. John Teeson, M.A.—Rector, Rev. W. Deey.—Physicians, T. A. Barker, M.D., H. B. Leeson, M.D., J. R. Bennett, M.D.—Assistant Physicians, R. H. Goolden, M.D., D. W. Cohen, M.D., T. B. Peacock, M.D.—Surgeons, Joseph H. Green, John F. South, G. W. M'Murdo, Esqrs.—Assistant Surgeons, S. Solly, J. Dixon, F. Le Gros Clark, Esqrs.—Apothecary, Mr. G. R. Whitfield.—Clerk, Robert A. Wainewright, Esq.—Steward, Mr. Frederick Walker.

THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Broad Sanctuary, opposite Westminster Abbey. Founded 1719. Incorporated 1836. It is scarcely credible, so much as is done to provide additional hospital accommodation, that there should remain in this building as many as three wards *unfurnished* and

[1] In 1569 the funds were at so low an ebb that a lease was pawned for £50.

unoccupied, containing space for as many as fifty beds; yet so it is, and has been for some years ;[1] and the committee state in their present report, that in order to render the increased benefits available, *but* £1500 a-year additional is required. Does it not strike every person who is cognizant of the poverty and distress of the neighbourhood, how preferable it would be at once to aid in extending the usefulness of a long tried institution, to establishing new ones—so long as the former is capable of being extended ? It is very desirable that the committee should make the fact more known, and that exertion should at once be made.

The hospital at the present time receives during the year, 1,891 in-patients, and treats 13,479 out ; and makes up 174 beds: these are always full, and, in consequence, admission is often refused to even urgent cases: two-thirds of the cases received have been without letters of recommendation. The committee meet at the hospital every Tuesday at one o'clock.

Subscribers are entitled to recommend one in-patient and two out-patients for every guinea annual or £10 donation. Three guineas annual, or £30 donation, constitutes a Governor. As before intimated, the funds are greatly below the needful extent of the hospital ; its present amount of income is but £4,000, nearly half of which arises from dividends of what is now rapidly decreasing stock. It is the oldest hospital supported by voluntary contributions.

Lithotriptic Fund—lately handed over to this hospital, was raised for the express purpose of founding an institution for special treatment of patients. Sufficient, however, not being collected, it is in immediate contemplation to open one of the unoccupied wards for the purpose. The amount in hand for this is as yet, however, only £1,319.

Incurable Patients.[2] Attached to this hospital is likewise a fund, consisting of the dividends of about £17,000, disbursed "for the maintenance, clothing, etc., of seven incurable patients for one year," at an annual cost of £503, including wages and board of one nurse for them.

President, the Duke of Northumberland.—Treasurers: the Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie ; Charles Hoare, Esq.—Consulting Physician, John Bright, M.D.—Physicians: G. Hamilton

[1] The present building was erected in 1834. The old Hospital had accommodation for 90 beds only.

[2] Incurable Patients—vide note at foot of Middlesex Hospital.

Roe, M.D., P. Nugent Kingston, MD., W. R. Basham, M.D. —Consulting Surgeon, G. J. Guthrie, Esq.—Surgeons: W. B. Lynn, Esq., F. Hale Thomson, Esq., B. Phillips, Esq., Barnard W. Holt, Esq.—Dentist, J. Chitty Clendon, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street.—Chaplain, Rev. William Henry Cope, M.A. —Apothecary, Mr. F. W. Barlow.—Cupper and Collector, Mr. G. F. Knox.—Matron, Miss Elizabeth Eager.—Secretary, Mr. F. J. Wilson.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, Southwark. Founded 1724. For sick and diseased poor persons, both as in and out-patients, making up 580 beds. The average number of in-patients at one time is 500, and the entire annual average of patients, 50,000. The admission is on Wednesday at ten o'clock. Accidents are taken in at all times. Physicians' out-patients must apply at ten o'clock on Friday mornings. Surgeons' out-patients at ten o'clock on Thursday mornings. Attendance at the Surgery every day from eleven till two o'clock. The recommendation of a Governor is not requisite.

The Lunatic House is a department peculiar to this hospital. The usual number of patients is from twenty to thirty, as provided for by the founder. They have a spacious airing ground and garden appropriated for their use and recreation at the rear of the building.

This hospital was founded at the sole cost and charges of Thomas Guy, Esq.,[1] who not only spent upwards of £18,000 on the building during his life-time, but endowed it with the sum of £219,429; the largest sum that has ever been left by an individual to charitable purposes.

The annual income is now between £25,000 and £30,000, arising chiefly from estates purchased with the valuable bequests of Guy and Hunt, in the counties of Essex, Hereford,

[1] A bookseller in Lombard street, who amassed a large fortune by the sale of bibles, purchasing seamen's tickets, and transfer of South Sea stock, etc. Mr. Guy was a native of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and died, at the age of eighty, December 27, 1724, having lived to see his hospital covered with the roof; and on the 24th of January following, 60 patients were received into the hospital. Previous to his conceiving the design of this institution, he had been a large contributor to the funds of *St. Thomas's*. His noble example, extensive as was its practice, singularly enough has been followed by Mr. Hunt, a gentleman residing at Petersham, who, in 1829, left a sum of £200,000 to this same hospital, stipulating for the provision of additional accommodation for 100 patients.

and Lincoln. The affairs of the hospital are directed by a committee of Governors. The usual number of Governors is sixty, who are self-elective. The office cannot be constituted by any contribution, and there is no published list of them.

President, Charles Barclay, Esq.—Treasurer, Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. T. H. Bullock, M.A.—Physicians: Richd. Bright, M.D. (Consulting Physician); Thomas Addison, M.D.; Benjamin G. Babington, M.D.; Geo. H. Barlow, M.D.—Assistant Physicians: Henry M. Hughes, M.D.; G. O. Rees, M.D.; Golding Bird, M.D.—Surgeons: Bransby B. Cooper, Edw. Cock, and John Hilton, Esqrs.—Assistant Surgeons: Mr. Birkett, Mr. Poland.—Apothecary, Mr. J. Stocker.—Steward, Mr. J. Browell.—Accountant, Mr. William R. Arnold.—Clerk Reg., Mr. Wm. Taylor.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, near Hyde Park-corner. Instituted 1733. Incorporated 1824. No patient is admitted (except in cases of accident) without the recommendation of a Governor or Subscriber, that he or she is a proper object of charity. Such recommendations must be delivered on Wednesday morning by half-past eleven o'clock.

A benefaction of £50, or 5 guineas annually, constitutes a Governor, entitled to have one in-patient and two out-patients always on the books. 2 guineas annually entitle to recommend two in-patients annually, and have two out-patients always on the books.

St. George's Charity for Convalescents is a fund attached to this hospital, similar to the "Samaritan Fund" of the other hospitals, and is subject to the rules established for the hospital. The business is transacted at the meetings of the Weekly Boards and General Courts. One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor of this fund.

In consequence of the extensive demands on this charity, the expenditure has so far increased over the receipts, as to cause the necessity of selling out as much as £5,000 stock in the past year alone. The annual amount of subscriptions is under £4,500, and the dividends under £3,000. The expenses, on the other hand, exceed these amounts by nearly £3,000.

The number of patients experiencing the benefits during the past year was—*in-patients*, 3,643; half of whom were from accidents, without recommendations. Of these, 305 remained in the hospital at the beginning of the year, 1673

were discharged cured, and 836 made out-patients. *Out-patients*, 7943; of whom 5421 were discharged cured, and 797 remained on the books at the close of the year.[1]

Patron and President, The Queen.—Treasurer, C. Drummond, J. V. Thompson, Esqrs.—Physicians: Dr. Wilson, Dr. Nairne, Dr. Page, Dr. Bence Jones.—Assistant Physicians: Dr. Pitman, Dr. Fuller.—Surgeons: Robert Keate, Esq.; Cæsar Hawkins, Esq.; Edward Cutler, Esq.; Thomas Tatum, Esq.—Assistant Surgeons: Henry Charles Johnson, Esq.; Prescott Hewett, Esq.—Visiting Apothecaries: H. P. Fuller, Esq.; E. Tegart, Esq.; E. D. Moore, Esq.; J. Merriman, Esq.—Surveyor, Arthur Mee, Esq.—Resident Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Morewood, M.A.—Apothecary, Mr. Hammerton.—Secretary, Mr. Gunning.—Assist. Apothecary, Mr. Potter.—Curator, Mr. Henry Gray.—Matron, Mrs. Hains.—House Steward, Mr. Newns.—Collector, Mr. Lewns.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel-road. Instituted 1740. Incorporated 1759. Poor objects, recommended as in-patients, are gratuitously supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and other comfortable support, and, in case of death, they are buried at the expense of the charity, if not removed by their friends. But parish poor, or soldiers, cannot be admitted, until the Governors recommending them, or the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of such poor, have engaged to pay for them respectively 9*d.* per day. Out-patients have advice and medicines administered daily. All cases which require immediate aid, are admitted at any hour of the day or night, without recommendation.

The number of in-patients admitted during the past year was 4185;[2] of whom 2442 were cases of accident; and the number of out-patients treated, was 28,614. The total number of poor relieved since the foundation of the hospital is estimated at 904,710. The number of in-patients at one time varies from 312 to 340; but the recent extension of the east wing will increase the accommodation as funds will permit.

The necessary expenditure having for some few years generally exceeded the income, a decrease of funded property has been the result. This decrease, in the ten years ending

[1] This hospital took its rise from a party of the Governors of Westminster Hospital dissenting therefrom. They first established it at Lanesborough House, 1733.

[2] Each for an average period of one month.

January 1849, amounted to upwards of £5,000; whilst, during the same period, the number of patients annually treated had increased from 12,816 to 24,799. The present annual income averages £13,000, only £2,000 of which is from voluntary sources, and the expenditure exceeds this amount by £1,980.

Five guineas annual, or 30 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, entitled to recommend one in-patient and four out-patients at a time. Subscribers of one guinea annually may send out-patients.

A Samaritan Society[1] is appended to this hospital, for the benefit of those who have been recovered within the institution, and have no home or asylum to receive them; to aid in removing others whose friends reside at distant parts of the country: and, where necessary, for affording sea-air to the convalescent, by sending them to the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate. One guinea annually, or 5 guineas at one time, constitutes a Member.

President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, Leonard Currie, Esq.—Physicians: Frederick Cobb, M.D.; Algernon Frampton, M.D.; William John Little, M.D.—Assistant Physicians: Jonathan Pereira, M.D.; Patrick Fraser, M.D.; Herbert Davies, M.D.—Surgeons: James Luke, Esq.; John Adams, Esq.; Thomas Blizard Curling, Esq.—Assistant Surgeons: George Critchett, Esq.; Nathaniel Ward, Esq.; John Cawood Wordsworth, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Ward, M.A.—House Coroner, Robert John Hill, Esq.—Apothecary, Samuel Jesup Burch, Esq.—Dispensers: Messrs. William T. Fewtrell, and Thomas Henry Tustin.—Matron, Mrs. Nelson.—Clerk, Mr. Cappe.—Collector, Mr. Wm. Eddrup.—Secretary, Wm. J. Nixon, Esq.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, established about 1745, incorporated 1836, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, facing Berners-street. By recent enlargement of the wings of this building, and various additions arising from some late bequests, the hospital contains now 285 beds. The annual average number of patients relieved during the past five years has been—in-patients, 2,206, and out-patients, 9,316. Cases of accident or emergency are admitted at all hours, others by a Governor's recommendation. This, like the *Westminster*, is more dependent upon voluntary support,

[1] The first Samaritan fund, founded 1791, at a suggestion of the late Sir William Blizzard.

its annual income averaging £9,000 or £10,000, of which, above £3,000 depends upon subscriptions.

The Cancer Ward is a special feature in this hospital. It was added through the generous interference of the late Mr. Whitbread, who provided that patients so afflicted might remain here for life if they wish.[1]

The Samaritan Fund is similar to that at St. Bartholomew's, for the benefit of those patients requiring funds to convey them to their homes, or to afford them the relief of change of air by a stay at the Invalids' Asylum at Carshalton or otherwise.

Three guineas annual, or 30 guineas at one time, constitute a Governor; 2 guineas annual entitle to recommend one in-patient and 3 out. The Board of Governors meet every Tuesday at 12 o'clock, when every Governor is entitled to attend.

President, The Duke of Northumberland.—Treasurers: Wm. Tooke, Esq.; John Labouchere, Esq.—Chairman, Thomas W. Burke, Esq.—Chaplain, J. D. Hare, M.A.—Physicians: Francis Hawkins, M.D.; M. Crawford, M.D.; Seth Thompson, M.D.—Physician Accoucheur, Dr. Charles West.—Assistant Physician, Drs. R. G. Latham and A. P. Stewart.—Surgeons: C. De Morgan, Esq.; C. H. Moore, Esq.; Alexander Shaw, Esq.—Assist. Surgeon, M. Henry, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. G. Corfe.—House Surgeons, Mr. Bousfield and Mr. Harding.—Secretary, Mr. Alexander Shedden.—Matron, Miss Cookesley.—Collector, Mr. H. O. Knight.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, King William-street. Founded 1818.[2] Comprises the two-fold intention of a Dispensary for the relief of the sick poor at their own homes, and of an Hospital for the reception of the more severely afflicted sufferers. None are received as in-patients whose cases may be treated with equal efficacy as out-pa-

[1] We have made considerable search for a distinct charity, *said* to be existing under the designation of "Society for the Relief of Incurables"; and, after well considering the scope of this excellent department of the Middlesex Hospital,—the ward, for somewhat similar purposes, in Westminster Hospital,—and the object of a large portion of the operations of the Bethlehem Hospital, under Mr. Barkham's will,—we have little hesitation in applying this comprehensive designation where so much of its exercise is developed, failing to discover it more nearly, elsewhere.

[2] Present building erected in 1831.

tients. The under-mentioned medical officers prescribe for, and relieve, the patients of their respective departments, between 12 and 1 o'clock daily, at the hospital; and those patients (residing within the visiting distance) who are too ill to attend at the institution, are visited at their own abodes.

Patients with midwifery letters are to attend on Tuesdays and Fridays. The admission-day for in-patients is Monday, at half-past 12 o'clock, when patients are to attend to be examined. Dangerous accidents are at all times immediately admitted. The parents of children with contagious complaints are to request the attendance of the Visiting Medical Officer at their own houses. 149,000 patients have been treated, and for the most part cured, by this charity, since its foundation. During the past year 1,116 in-patients were received, and 17,884 out; 13,902 of these were admitted without any recommendation. The number of patients under treatment at one time is: in-patients, 118; out, 283. The annual average cost of the establishment is stated to be only £2,506, and this is for the most part met by voluntary contributions.

A donation of 40 guineas constitutes a Life Governor, and 20 guineas a Life Supporter. Two, four, or more guineas annually constitutes an Annual Subscriber, with the privilege of recommending in-patients. One guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, entitle the contributors to recommend three out-patients annually.

Treasurers: The Rev. G. H. Bowers, B.D.; A. M. Drummond, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Drummonds.—Director, B. Golding, M.D. —Honorary Secretary, J. Robertson, Esq.—Clerk, Mr. W. Cappe. —Collector, Mr. Cappe.—Medical Officers: Physicians, Dr. Shearman, Dr. Golding, Dr. Chowne.—Surgeons: Henry Hancock, Esq.; John Avery, Esq.—Dentist and Cupper, Mr. A. Canton.— Anatomical Machinist, Mr. Taylor.—Dispenser of Medicines, Mr. G. Birkett.—Collector, Mr. W. H. Everist.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn-road. Originally founded 1828, in Greville-street, Hatton Garden, by Mr. W. Marsden. In 1832 upwards of 700 cholera patients were admitted into it, when other hospitals were closed against them. This demonstration of the principle of the institution gained for it much support, and in 1843 the Committee took the present extensive and suitable pre-

mises in the Gray's Inn-road, incurring thereby a heavy debt, which, although nearly liquidated, must have proved a heavy drawback to the institution, and limited the full advantage of the "free admission," as the Committee state "there are at the present time two large wards perfectly furnished, ready for patients, but from want of funds empty."[1] Two years back there existed great complaint of the management of this hospital; whether there was ground for such complaint matters not now, as it is evident the greatest zeal and attention is being paid to its efficiency and increased operations. The business is conducted by a Weekly Board of eleven gentlemen, of whom the Rev. Dr. Rice is chairman.

The number of in-patients admitted to the Hospital during the past year was 667; and the number of out-patients, 27,944; 856 of these cases were the result of accident. The receipts for the past few years average nearly £5,000 per annum; and, were it not for outstanding liabilities, judging by the proportionate operations of other hospitals, this would, if continued, be sufficient to enable the Committee to double their present number of in-patients. The whole of this amount, however, depends on voluntary contributions. One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a governor, with one vote for every such amount. Attendance at the Hospital daily, from 11 to 1, for the purpose of affording information, &c.

President, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury.—Treasurer and Banker, John Masterman, Esq., M.P.——Physician, Dr. T. B. Peacock.—Surgeons: W. Marsden, Esq., M.D.; John Gay, Esq.; Thomas H. Wakley, Esq.; T. W. Cooke, Esq.—Dentist, James Robinson, Esq.—Chairman of the Weekly Board, the Rev. Edward Rice, D.D.—Cupper, John Atkinson, Esq.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn. Instituted 1839. Patients are admitted either by Subscribers' letters, or, if urgent, on application. Situated, as it is, in so populous a neighbourhood, there is a daily accession of patients; but the income is very insufficient for the number who *might be* relieved by this Hospital,

[1] Since the above was written, these two wards have been thrown open, and the hospital is now represented as ready for the reception of 134 inmates, and space in the building for extending it to 500.

and it is greatly to be lamented does not cover the present expenditure; consequently an annual amount of debt is now accruing, small, it is true, at present, but still sufficient to impede the extension of usefulness desired, and to cause alarm for the future.

This Hospital is one which, both for its extensive benefits to the poor, its connection with King's College, and its field of usefulness to the theological as well as medical students of that institution, we feel great interest for, believing it to be well directed, and under the surveillance of not only the skilful but the good; and as some charitable persons, otherwise well disposed to contribute, have objected that this is not a *free* hospital,—we here think the following return, as made up from the books, cannot fail to be satisfactory:—The number of in-patients during the year was 1,253, and out-patients, 19,383, including 419 cases of midwifery attended at their own habitations. Total number of in-patients admitted since the foundation of the hospital, 10,486; out-patients, 117,400; and of these no less a number than 6,437 in, and 116,113 out-patients were received without any recommendation beyond that afforded by their own urgency and need.

One guinea annual, or 10 guineas at one time, entitles to recommend 1 in and 2 out-patients annually. 3 guineas annual, or 30 guineas at one time, constitute a Governor, with increased privileges in proportion.

The present income averages £4,000, with the exception of about £200 only, all dependant on public contributions; but from exertions about to be made, and appeals lately put forth, we expect that these resources will, ere long, be doubled, and that if the new building plan is carried out the operations will be doubled too. The present number of beds made up is but 110 to 120, the contemplated number 200.

President, The Duke of Sutherland.—Treasurer, W. T. Copeland, Esq., M.P.—Chaplain, Rev. Michael Biggs, M.A.—Consulting Physicians: Thomas Watson, M.D.; Robert Ferguson, M.D.—Physicians: George Budd, M.D.; R. B. Todd, M.D.—Physician-Accoucheur, Arthur Farre, M.D.—Physicians to the Out-patients: W. A. Guy, M.D.; George Johnson, M.D.—Surgeons: W. Fergusson, Esq.; R. Partridge, Esq.—Assistant Surgeons: W. Bowman, Esq.; Henry Lee, Esq.—Surgeon-Dentist, Samuel Cartwright, Jun., Esq.—Secretary, Mr. John Lyon.—Matron, Mrs. Rice.—Dispenser, Mr. Francis Blackburn.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Upper Gower-street. Founded 1833. Cases of emergency admitted at all hours; otherwise, in-patients daily at eleven o'clock. Out-patients, physicians' cases, attended on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at twelve o'clock; surgical cases, at twelve o'clock daily. Diseases of the eye, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at one; urgent cases, daily. Dental patients attended to, Saturdays at nine.

During the past year, there were received 1634 in-patients; 638 midwifery cases, attended at their own habitations, and 414 ophthalmic patients; and upwards of 18,000 cases variously relieved as out-patients. The number of patients in the hospital at a time averages 112; the number of beds, 120; and the building capable of extending accommodation to 200.

The annual income averages £5,000, two-thirds of which is dependant upon voluntary contributions. The expenses are just covered by this amount.

Subscribers of 1 guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, are entitled to recommend four out-patients; and subscribers of 3 guineas, or donors of 30, are entitled to recommend three in, and six out-patients, yearly.

President, Lord Brougham.—Treasurer, the Baron de Goldsmid.—Chaplain, Rev. H. Stebbing, D.D.—Physicians: W. H. Walshe, M.D., and E. Parkes, M.D.—Assistant Physician, Dr. Jenner.—Obstetric Physician, Edward W. Murphy, M.D.—Surgeons: James M. Arnott, Esq., and R. Quain, Esq.—Assistant Surgeons: J. E. Erichsen, Esq., and John Marshall, Esq.—Dental Surgeon, J. Durancé George, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. Joseph T. Clover.—Cupper, Mr. Henry Charles Betts.—Matron, Mrs. Stable.—Clerk to the Committee, Mr. J. W. Goodiff.—Collector, Mr. C. B. Buck, 1, Merrow-street, Walworth.

MARYLEBONE AND PADDINGTON HOSPITAL, Cambridge-place, Paddington. Proposal for establishing, 1843. Opened, 1850. Is now being opened, after seven years' extreme exertion to raise the necessary funds. The want of a hospital has long been felt in the north-west part of the metropolis, which, of late years, has much increased in population, without any adequate means of relief for the poorer classes. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at 150,000, and the demand for hospital-beds, 376; but it is proposed to commence with 150. The cost of erecting a hospital with

such accommodation, was originally estimated at £6,000; and maintaining the same, £4,500 per annum. This amount, however, we always considered as estimated much too low; and to this may much of the delay occasioned, be traced. The building, at length erected, and ready for part habitation, is a substantial and elegant[1] structure, forming as great an ornament to the appearance of the district, as it must, ere long, prove of value to the inhabitants.

That portion of the hospital now erected, will not only have the 150 beds for patients, but also contain the board-room, the chapel, the operating theatre, and other principal departments required in a large hospital; the design being intended, when fully carried out, to have beds for nearly 400 patients.

The amount contributed to the present time by voluntary subscriptions reaches some £30,000, which will cover all expenses contingent on the building, but leaves little or nothing for continuance of operations. That the requisite amount, however, for carrying out the objects to the fullest extent, will be raised, cannot for a moment be questioned; but whether it be by the support of the many, or, as in the case of Guy's and St. Thomas's, by the bequests of a few, remains to be developed.

30 Guineas at one time, or 3 guineas annual, constitutes a governor.

Honorary Secretary, William Tatham, Esq., 61, Oxford Terrace.—Bankers, Sir Samuel Scott and Co.

[1] The design was furnished by the honorary architect, Mr. Hopper. The present foundation comprehends three-fourths of his whole plan.

CHAPTER II.

CHARITIES FOR AFFORDING MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RELIEF (*continued*).

HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES:—Seaman's Hospital.—Spanish and Portuguese Jews'.—German Hospital.—London Fever.—Hospitals and Infirmaries for Consumption —Sanatorium for Madeira.—Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary. Lying-In Charities.—Hospitals for Women and Children.—Small-pox Hospital and Vaccination Institutions.—Ophthalmic.—Diseases of the Ear.—Orthopœdic Hospital.—Spinal Institutions.—Lock Hospital.—Fistula and Truss Societies.—Glandular and Skin Diseases.—Convalescent and Invalid Asylums.—Lunatic and Idiot Asylums.—Training Institutions for Nurses.

IN chapter second we find it advisable to comprehend the remainder of the metropolitan medical hospitals, and all other institutions devoted to special objects of medical treatment. Amongst these may be found some few dispensaries, which, from their being of immediately kindred design to the institutions preceding, it has been deemed inexpedient to separate from them; so that our third division will consist wholly of dispensaries for general patients.

With this arrangement in view, the following summary is subjoined, the consideration of which fully bears out the truth of our previous remarks, and even more satisfactorily evidences the extent of operations in our own time, and the anxious desire manifested to afford a relief for every ill.

It only remains for us to premise, that institutions of a minor character, but kindred in design to the following, are constantly making their appearance before the public, under slight variations of title and claims to support; proving often, however, to be the attempts only of individuals, either for the development of peculiar systems of treatment, or for the extension of fame and practice. With this before us,

therefore, we have endeavoured to confine ourselves to such as are of a public description; although some few even of these, *may* perchance merit much of this same definition.

SUMMARY OF THE SPECIAL MEDICAL CHARITIES:

1 Seamen—2 Foreigners and Jews—1 Fever—4 Consumption, etc.—1 Madeira—1 Sea-Bathing—9 Lying-in—3 Women and Children—3 Small Pox and Vaccination—5 Ophthalmic—3 Ear and Voice—3 Deformities—3 Internal Disease—3 Skin and Glandular—4 Maniac and Idiots.—4 Convalescent and Invalid. Total 50

22 institutions receiving in-patients, and making up beds to the number of - - - - - - 1,105

Four Lunatic Asylums, ditto - - - - 1,670

In all, 50 Charities granting medical relief, for special objects, annually to - - - - - - 105,997
(exclusive of the Madeira Sanatorium, and another only just formed, and two from which there are no returns).

Of these, 1 was founded in the sixteenth century; 11 in the eighteenth; and 38 in the present century.

The aggregate amount of annual receipts averages at present time £96,664

Of which amount, contributed by voluntary contributions, is £27,974

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, for Sick and Diseased Seamen, of all Nations, in the Port of London. Office, 74, King William-street, City. Established 1821. Incorporated 1833. This hospital is commonly known as "The Seamen's Hospital," on board the "Dreadnought," three-decker, moored off Greenwich, and is of the greatest importance, as it is a well-known fact, that, sooner than enter a land hospital, many a poor sailor will perish afloat, although a prospect of returning health is held out to him by proper medical treatment. Since its first institution, 56,430 patients have been admitted, and medical stores dispensed to 27,808 out-patients. The annual number averages 2,500 in-patients, and 2,153 out, of whom upwards of 100, when discharged, are completely clothed, and to others are given various articles. The usual number of in-patients at one time is 200.

Supported partly by voluntary contributions to an extent of £3,000 per annum, and in part by the penalties and forfeitures under the 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 112, averaging £600, and by 5 per cent. of the amount collected from the merchant service vessels, "for the relief of maimed and disabled seamen, their wives, and children," amounting to

near £500 per annum. Qualification of a Governor, 1 guinea annually; Life Governor, 10 guineas donation.[1]

President, Lord Viscount Melville.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. David Jones, B.D.—Trustees: John Deacon, Esq.; John Labouchere, Esq.; Rear-Admiral W. Bowles, C.B.—Hon. Counsel, G. W. Lydekker, Esq.—Consulting Physicians: Dr. Edward Seymour, Dr. George Leith Roupell, Dr. Geo. Budd.—Visiting Physicians: Dr. Black, and Dr. Blackall.—Consulting Surgeon, Sir Richard Dobson, M.D.—Superintendent, Lieutenant John Saunders, R.N.—First Surgeon, Mr. George Busk.—Second Surgeon, Dr. Rooke.—Assistant-Surgeon and Apothecary, Mr. J. H. Lakin.—Secretary, Mr. S. Kemball Cook.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGESE JEWS' HOSPITAL, Mile End-road. Established by the Congregation of Spanish and Portugese Jews in 1747, as an hospital for their sick poor, and affording advice and medicine to out-patients; also for the reception of lying-in women, and for granting an asylum to the aged.

One guinea annual, or 10 guineas at one time, entitles to one vote, and the privilege of having one in and two out-patients, on the establishment.

The last printed report of this institution bears date 1837, and no later information can be given of the extent of its operations. At that time the income was about £1,000 per annum, £600 of which went for the maintenance of the inmates. The funded property is now upwards of £10,000. The following are the Office-bearers at the present time:—

Treasurer, David A. Lindo, Esq.—Warden, Michael De Pass, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Soloman Almosnino.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.[2] Opened 1845. For the reception and treatment of natives of Germany and others speaking the German language.[3] Medical advice is

[1] During the late cholera, Government granted the use of a second vessel, the "Iphigene," late the Marine Society's ship.

[2] The building is that for many years occupied by the Infant Orphan Society, previous to removing to Wanstead. It is well adapted for its present purpose, and contains forty beds for patients; a separate wing for the Sanatorium; a chapel; and every other accommodation for a good and complete hospital.

[3] Among the number of foreigners living in London, it is estimated that six-sevenths are natives of Germany, or of German provinces subject to other states.

likewise afforded to out-patients at the Dispensaries in London. The number of in-patients during the past year was 419, and out-patients 1,728, of whom 1,176 attended the Hospital, 504 the Eastern Dispensary, and 48 the West. Applicants for admission to the Hospital must attend at two o'clock, p.m. Urgent cases are admitted at all hours.

A Convalescent Fund is attached, similar to that of other Hospitals, for the bestowal of clothing, pecuniary aid, &c. to those in need on quitting the house.

The Chaplain, as well as the establishment generally, is protestant.

Ten guineas at one time, or one guinea annual, constitutes a Governor, entitled to have 2 out-patients on the books at a time.

The Sanatorium is for the reception of such patients as can afford to pay a moderate sum of from one to two pounds per week, the latter sum if they wish a room entirely to themselves. This branch of the operations is being greatly appreciated by the middle class of patients, and is now proving a small source of income, under £100 a-year.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Chaplain, Rev. Adolphus Walbaum.—Treasurer, Frederick Huth, Esq.—Sub-Treasurer, C. A. Preller, Esq.—Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxendale, Tatham, Upton, and Co.—Hon. Secretaries: Rev. Charles Wesley, D.D.; Rev. Adolphus Walbaum.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. G. H. Lilie.—Physicians: S. Sutro, M.D.; W. E. Swaine, M.D.—Surgeon, L. E. Straube, M.D.—House Surgeon, W. Beneke, M.D.—Dispenser at the hospital, Mr. Sophus Seidelin.

Medical Officers of the Dispensaries: for the east of London, J. H. Steinau, M.D., 17, Broad-street Buildings; sees the out-patients at his residence on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, between 8 and 10 o'clock, A.M.—Chemist, Mr. Theodore Krantz, 2, Devonshire-st., Bishopsgate-street.

For the west of London: vacant.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool-road, Islington, (late Pancras-road).[1] Instituted 1803. All poor persons affected with fever are admitted gratuitously, except they are parochial paupers or domestic servants, in which case one guinea is charged to the parish, or to the master in whose house the illness began. The domestics of subscribers

[1] The new building was opened last year. Its total cost of erection was £19,438 2s. 9d.,—defrayed by the compensation vote of £20,000, paid by the Great Northern Railway Company, who now occupy the site of the old establishment.

are admitted at all times, in any number, without this fee. The number of beds varies from 100 to 130. In-patients received during last year, only 714; and the average of inmates, 54. An appropriate vehicle is kept on the premises for the conveyance of the patients to the hospital. The expenses amount to about £2300 per annum; defrayed mostly by parochial payments; by £450 voluntary contributions; and £450 dividends and miscellaneous receipts.

All subscribers of one guinea annually, or of 10 guineas in one donation, are Governors.

President, the Earl of Devon.—Treasurer, T. Corney, Esq.—Physicians: Alexander Tweedie, M.D., F.R.S.; Southwood Smith, M.D.—Assistant Physician, Adair Crawford, M.D.—Resident Medical Officer, W. H. O. Sankey, M.B.—Secretary, C. Hyde, Esq.—Matron, Mrs. Hansard.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION & DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton.[1] Instituted 1841. Incorporated 1849. This Hospital is especially devoted to that most frequent and destructive complaint, consumption. There is scarcely a disease which does not find ready admission into the wards of our general hospitals; but against this the doors of all are closed, the plea on which it is refused admission being its lingering nature.

The present receipts average £4,000 a-year, arising wholly from voluntary contributions, and are insufficient for the needful expenses, which exceed by nearly £400 per annum.

Owing to the active exertions of the Committee of this hospital, seconded by the liberality of the benevolent, its operations these last few years have been very much increased. The number of in-patients received since 1846 is 676; of whom 81 are remaining in the house. The annual admissions now average 282, and the number of out-patients 2,805, most of whom attend for a considerable period. The daily average attendance is 115.

Persons having letters of recommendation from Governors, as in-patients, must attend for examination by the physician

[1] The present building was opened in 1846; the original hospital was at Chelsea, near the Royal Hospital. In their present Report, the Committee notice one gratifying fact,—viz., in that building, the deaths of the in-patients were 72 in 297, or 1 in 4; whilst, in the new hospital, they have never exceeded 1 death in every 5 patients, as 127 in 686.

in attendance, any day at two o'clock, when, if proper cases, their names will be entered for admission in rotation. If the patient lives at a distance, an authenticated medical certificate will serve. Out-patients can be seen by the physicians every day, at one o'clock precisely.

The Rose Charity Fund[1] resembles the Samaritan Funds of St. George's and other hospitals; out of it are afforded gifts of clothes and small pecuniary assistance, to the patients leaving the hospital.

Governors of 30 guineas donation, or 3 guineas annually, have the privilege of recommending one in, and eight out-patients in the year. Subscribers of 1 guinea annually, may recommend four out-patients.[2]

President, the Duke of Richmond.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Hon. Secretary, Philip Rose, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. Henry Du Puy, B.A.—Consulting Physicians: John Forbes, Esq., M.D.; C. J. B. Williams, Esq., M.D.; W. H. Walshe, Esq., M.D. —Physicians: G. H. Roe, Esq., M.D.; T. Thompson, Esq., M.D.; George Cursham, Esq., M.D.—Assistant Physicians: Richard P. Cotton, Esq., M.D.; Richard Quain, Esq., M.D.; John J. Bowie, Esq., M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, William Fergusson, Esq. —Secretary, Osborn P. Cross, Esq., at the Hospital.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. W. H. Harden.—Matron, Miss Hall. —Dispenser, Mr. Hardy, at the Hospital.

ROYAL INFIRMARY for Asthma, Consumption, and other Diseases of the Lungs, City-road. Established 1814. For the purpose of affording relief to the poor afflicted with diseases of the chest, by medical advice and dispensing medicine; also for the reception of in-patients with the early symptoms of disease.

At the time of the formation of this institution, and until very lately, it was the only one of its kind; and the report

[1] This fund was raised out of respect to the honorary Secretary, Mr. Rose, and to denote the appreciation the Committee held his exertions in. The original design was to obtain a portrait of that gentleman; but, at his earnest request, the amount raised for that purpose was devoted to the foundation of this fund.

[2] The benefit accruing to this hospital by the talents and benevolence of one individual, deserves a record here. Mlle. Lind, in July 1848, presented no less a sum than £1,606 : 16 : 0,—the proceeds of the concert held by her for its aid. The whole of this was set apart for the extension fund.

states, "that its benefits have been distributed to upwards of 30,000 patients"; but its present condition seems languid, and its operations limited. This may arise in part from the decreased number of its supporters, and the extensive nature of the last mentioned hospital. The amount of annual subscriptions appear to be under £50, and *the reception of inmates to have been discontinued.*

It is greatly to be desired that a helping hand should be rendered to an institution of this description. It is for a class of suffering poor that can ill spare such assistance.

Treasurer, John Travers, Esq.—Consulting Physicians, Charles I. Fox, M.D.—Physicians: Herbert Davies, Esq., M.D.; Wm. Munk, Esq., M.D.; Bankers, Messrs. Drummond and Co.—Apothecary, Mr. William Herring.—Hon. Secretary, Samuel Amory, Esq., 25, Throgmorton-street.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. John Smith, 3, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.

DISPENSARY FOR CONSUMPTION and Diseases of the Chest, 26, Margaret-street, Regent-street. Instituted 1847. For the benefit of patients, either at the Dispensary or at their own habitations. Although only established two years, in that time it is stated that 8,000 have been relieved upon application, and visits paid to 1013 at their own homes. The present number of patients on the books is 476. No cash statement is afforded in the last report.

One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, with one vote. The reports are published quarterly.

Treasurer, A. R. Johnson, Esq., 2, Old Broad-street.—Hon. Secretary, W. T. Hudson, Esq., 61, South Audley-street.—Auditors: A. Howard, Esq.; W. Nelson, Esq.—Physicians: Dr. Hastings, Dr. Burslem.—Consulting Surgeon, Thomas Tatum, Esq.—Surgeon, W. T. Hudson, Esq.—Assist. Secretary and Dispenser, Mr. S. Fowell.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Hooman.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL for Diseases of the Chest, 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury. Established 1848. Is open daily, for the admission of patients, on the recommendation of Governors, at nine o'clock in the morning.

An average of 100 patients receive advice and medicine daily. The total number of patients relieved since the opening of the institution, on the 13th June 1848, has been 1,405.

Arrangements, it is stated, are now in progress for the erection of a hospital for the reception of in-patients. The

present income, however, is quite insufficient for this purpose, amounting to not more than £1,000 per annum.

Two Guineas annually, or 20 guineas at one time, constitute a Governor, entitled to recommend one in-patient and six out-patients. One guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, to six out-patients only.

President, the Earl of Carlisle.—Consulting Physicians: B. G. Babington, M.D.; Henry Jeaffreson, M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, C. Aston Key, Esq.—Physicians: Thomas B. Peacock, M.D.; Edward Bentley, M.D.; Allen Williams, M.B.—Surgeon, John E. Erichsen, Esq.—Treasurer, H. Edmund Gurney, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co.—Honorary Secretary, David Henry Stone, Esq., 33, Poultry —Assistant Secretary, Mr. William S. Brown.

SANATORIUM in the Island of Madeira, for the reception of Persons labouring under Pulmonary Disorders, 4, St. Martin's-place. Projected 1849. This institution is scarcely more than a projected one; but its design is so good, and the names attached to its prospectus afford so promising a scale of future operations, that we readily give it publicity. It is intended to enable patients of the middle class, of straitened circumstance, to try the effects of a residence in Madeira, in such cases as the medical staff of the institution here consider there is a fair probability of health being restored thereby.

The expenses of the voyage to be defrayed, or afforded at a lower rate.

The best medical attendance to be rendered on arriving at the island, and comfortable lodging, *free of any charge*, and suitable board, *upon fixed moderate terms*.

Ten guineas at one time, or 2 guineas annually, constitute the privilege of placing one candidate on the list—but subject to the medical opinion.

As this movement has the co-operation of the authorities of Madeira, and the Committee here are selecting patients, there is no question of a very fair trial being given to the plan.

Chairman of Committee, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.—Bankers, Messrs. Jones, Loyd, & Co.—Hon. Secretary, W. T. Haly, Esq.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY. Office, 35 Cannon-street. Instituted 1796. This infirmary is situate on a very healthy part of the coast,—at Westbrook, near

Margate. From various extensions of the building of late years, the operations of the charity have attained a national character; whilst the general medical opinion entertained of its management and usefulness, justifies us in alluding to it as one fully deserving the liberal support of the benevolent, and one to which those needing its benefits may safely apply.

At the present time there are 230 beds in the establishment, and the annual average of patients is 700; the entire number of inmates since it was founded, is 20,466, besides out-patients. It is the only hospital in the kingdom *exclusively* devoted to the reception of scrofulous patients; and when it is considered that large numbers of young persons are annually restored to health by its means, its benefits may fairly be termed incalculable.

Every patient must be recommended by a governor, and subject to approval, as a proper object, by the medical board. The admissions are regulated according to vacancies, and order of recommendation. Patients are boarded at the rate of 4s. per week, under 10 years of age; and above that age, at 5s. per week. When admissions cannot be granted, for want of room, or particular circumstances, proper objects are allowed sea-bathing, and the medical assistance of the charity, as out-patients.

Patients in the country, who cannot attend the medical board, are required to have their diseases described by the surgeon or apothecary where they reside, and transmitted to the secretary. During the season, attendance is given by several members of the medical board, to examine patients. The time and place of attendance may be known by applying to the secretary, 35, Cannon-street, where all communications must be addressed.

Ten guineas, or upwards, at one payment, constitute a governor; or one guinea, or upwards, an annual governor, entitled, upon paying a second subscription, or of two years in one payment, to the same privilege of recommending patients. Ten guineas, annually, entitle to recommend one patient, free of any charge for board, &c.

President, the Earl of Winchelsea.—Treasurer, Michael Gibbs, Esq., Aldn.—Physicians to the Infirmary: Joseph Canham, M.D.; Richard B. Dennison, M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, Joshua Waddington, Esq.—Resident Surgeon, A. G. Field, Esq.—Secretaries: in London, Mr. John Paul; at Ramsgate, Mr. W. A. Hunt.

The reports of the various *Lying-in Charities* develope one very interesting fact, as the beneficial result accruing from the large scope thus offered for the display of medical science and attention, viz.,—that the deaths have decreased in average, amongst their patients, from 1 in 50, to 1 in 300, with mothers; and from 1 in 20, to 1 in 80, amongst the children, during the last eighty or ninety years, to the present time.

The first of this valuable description of charities, of a public and general kind, was established in Dublin, by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, an eminent physician; who, notwithstanding he had to contend against the strongest prejudices, avowed opposition, and great public clamor, pushed his benevolent purpose to success, by building the fine hospital in Dublin, under this name. It was first opened in 1745, and was quickly followed by the establishment of those we have now in our metropolis; all of which, it will be seen, belong, consequently, to the last hundred years. The longest established is—

THE BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL for Married Women, Endell-street, Long Acre. Instituted 1749. For relieving the pregnant wives or widows of persons reduced from affluent or easy, to indigent circumstances, of distressed housekeepers, and of the industrious poor, by either receiving them wholly into the hospital, or by providing such as prefer remaining at their own habitations during their confinement, with skilful midwives, professional advice, and with medicines free of all expense.[1] The present building has been erected at a cost of about £6,000, and is capable of receiving the number of 40 patients; but the expenses thereof, the Committee state, render it necessary that the number should be regulated wholly by the support afforded by the public; the cash statement is not appended to the report, neither is any clue afforded to the number of patients annually treated, beyond the information that "since the foundation, upwards of 40,000 persons have participated

[1] Instituted, in Brownlow-street, Long Acre, 1749, and rebuilt, in Endell-street, 1849. It claims to be the first established in London for this purpose; and is exclusively for the reception, or treatment, of married women.

in its benefits." The Committee meet weekly (on Thursday at one o'clock) to transact the business of the institution.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, entitled to recommend three out-patients annually. Double that amount, the addition of one in-patient annually.

President, the Duke of Portland.—Treasurers, Messrs. Hoare and Co.—Consulting Physician, Dr. Henry Davies.—Physician, Dr. Robt. Lee.—Surgeons: Benj. Brookes, Esq.; John Clarke, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. R. S. Davies.—Matron, Mrs. Margaret Simson.—Collector, Mr. Wm. Price, 6, Allsop-pl. Upper Baker-st.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, corner of Old-street, City-road. Instituted 1750.[1] For the reception and delivery of the pregnant wives of seamen and soldiers, also those of industrious mechanics, and of laborious poor, and pregnant widows of poor persons recently deceased. The annual number of women delivered at this Hospital is about 550, and the whole number since the establishment of the hospital, has been upwards of 39,000. The Committee meet every Wednesday, for the purpose of addressing patients about to leave the hospital, and those considered eligible to be admitted. Patients allowed to reside forty-eight hours previous to their confinement, without any charge; after that at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day till their delivery.

The state of the funds cannot be given, no cash statement being appended to the report.

Twenty guineas donation constitutes a Governor, entitled to recommend five patients annually. Subscribers are entitled to recommend one patient for every guinea subscribed.

Bankers, Messrs. Glyn and Co.—Treasurer, Abraham Wilday Robarts, Esq.—Secretary, James Clift, Esq., 30, Bloomsbury-sq. —Matron, Mrs. Mary Wigden.—Chaplain, Rev. James Carver, A.M.—Physician, John T. Conquest, M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, W. Coulson, Esq.—Surgeon Accoucheur, Henry James, Esq.—Collector, Mr. J. H. Smith, 12, Crutched Friars.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Manor House, Lisson Green, Marylebone. Instituted 1752. This charity, besides affording an asylum for indigent females

[1] At Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street, and removed from thence to the corner of Old-street. First stone laid 1770; opened for the reception of patients 1773.

during the period of child-birth, extends its aid also to the habitations of those who prefer remaining with their families, or cannot conveniently be removed. Also, "with a view to facilitate repentance, and remove every motive to act which conscious guilt excites in the minds of many unlawful mothers, it admits penitent patients once;" but in no instance are they received a second time. Nearly 57,000 women have partaken of its benefits, and the average annual number under treatment, is 240 women within the Hospital, and 400 at their own homes.

One guinea annual entitles to recommend two out-patients and one in-patient every third year.

The Committee meet at the Hospital every Monday, at one o'clock. The Hospital may be inspected, and the books seen by those who are inclined to support the charity, but no printed report is published of the funds.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, B. B. Cabbell, Esq.—Consulting Physicians: Dr. P. M. Roget, Dr. Joseph Moore. Physician-Accoucheur, Dr. B. Brown.—Surgeon-Accoucheur, G. Thompson Gream, Esq.—Assistant Surgeon-Accoucheur, Joseph Cholmondeley, Esq.—Solicitor, Lawrence Walker, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. A. U. Thiselton, 7, Bloomsbury-pl. Bloomsbury-sq.—Collector, Mr. C. W. Chapman, 10, Charrington-st. Somers Town.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY. Office, 17, Little Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons. Instituted 1757. For delivering poor married women at their own habitations in the Eastern districts of London and the suburbs, within three miles of St. Paul's.[1] An average of nearly 3,500 cases are annually attended at the expense of this charity, the best of advice and good nurses being provided. The finances appear in a satisfactory condition, the income averaging annually, from dividends and voluntary contributions, about £1,830, and the expenses under that amount. The Committee meet at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on the first Tuesday of the month. Patients, with

[1] This charity was originally instituted, as the "Lying-in Charity," in 1768. The Prince of Wales, when but five years old, being nominated president, a donation of £500 was made in his name; and he subsequently became an annual contributor of £20. From this time the charity has always been an especial favourite with royalty; and, in 1804, received its present designation. George IV became the president in 1818; and, from the time of his regency to his death, contributed no less a sum than £1,800.

recommendatory tickets, are received at the office from 8 to 10 o'clock every morning except Sunday.

An annual subscription of one guinea, or a life subscription of 10 guineas, entitles the subscriber to the recommendation of eight patients within the year.

President, the Duke of Wellington.—Treasurer, Sir J. W. Lubbock.—Consulting Physician, Dr. John Ramsbotham.—Physicians: Dr. Francis H. Ramsbotham; Dr. Thomas Leigh Blundell; Dr. H. Davies.—Surgeons Accoucheurs: Dr. William Griffith; Walter Griffith, Esq.; William Hughes, Esq.; J. L. Pulling, Esq., M.D.; George Sawyer, Esq.; and others.—Secretary, T. O. Rayner, Esq., M.D.—Collector, Mr. C. Buck, 31, Merrow-street, Walworth.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York-road, Lambeth. Instituted 1765. Incorporated 1830. For the reception of in-patients from all parts of the kingdom, and for the delivery of out-patients at their own habitations in the metropolis and its environs. The benefits of the charity are extended to such poor married women as may prefer remaining at their own habitations; and are not withheld from such single women as can produce satisfactory testimonials of previous good conduct, and who, on diligent enquiry, appear to the Committee to be objects of real commiseration; such indulgence is, however, strictly confined to the first instance of misconduct. The Committee meet every Monday for admitting patients, &c. The state of the funds cannot be arrived at, from the cash statement not being printed, neither is any return given of the number of patients admitted or relieved—information, moreover, which the Secretary states he cannot afford.

Three guineas annual, or 30 guineas at one time, constitute a Governor, entitled to recommend yearly three in-patients, and three to be delivered at their own habitations. A subscription of one guinea entitles to one in, and one out-patient.

President, Earl of Shaftesbury.—Treasurer, Thos. Somers Cocks, Jun., Esq., M.P.—Chaplain, Rev. Abraham Peat, M.A.—Consulting Physician, Charles Locock, M.D.—Physicians Accoucheur: Edward Rigby, M.D.; Lawson Cape, M.D.—Physician to the Out-patients, James Reid, M.D.—Surgeon, John F. South, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. W. W. Hastings, Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq.—Solicitors, Messrs. Hastings and Best.—Matron, Mrs. Arnold. Resident Midwife, Mrs. Fountain.—Collector, Mr. W. Davis, 17, Canterbury-place, Lambeth.

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Queen-street, Golden-square. Established 1824.[1] Furnishes poor lying-in women with assistance and medicine at their own homes, but those who may be totally destitute are admitted into the Hospital after the due investigation of their cases. This Hospital reports a very satisfactory result attending the practice of its usefulness, and specially during the past year, when, in 1,000 cases, not one terminated fatally. The annual average of cases is about that number.

A subscription of one guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, constitutes a Governor, who is entitled to recommend one in-patient every second year, and three out-patients annually.

Consulting Physician, James Arthur Wilson, M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, Samuel Lane, Esq.—Consulting Physician-Accoucheur, Henry Davies, M.D.—Resident Medical Officer, William Henry Yell, Esq.—Apothecary, Thomas Stillman, Esq.—House Surgeon, Walter Rochfort, Esq.—Cupper, John Mapleson, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Hopkinson and Co.—Honorary Secretary, Thomas Stillman, Esq.—Collector, Mr. George Churchman, Marshall-street, Golden-square.

QUEEN ADELAIDE AND BRITISH LADIES' INSTITUTION, 13, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square. Established 1829. For attendance upon poor married women at their own habitations, and for providing them with medicine and use of linen during their confinement, upon a subscriber's recommendation; which entitles them to the attendance of a skilful and experienced midwife, or in cases of difficulty or danger, to that of one of the medical gentlemen, and all necessary medicine for one month, free of all charges. The district through which the benefits of this charity extends, comprises the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, the parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, the Borough of Mary-le-bone, including St. Pancras and Paddington, Chelsea, Brompton, and Kensington.

Subscribers of one guinea have a right to recommend two objects annually for medical attendance, or four for the use of linen during the month of confinement.

[1] Founded, in 1824, as the Middlesex Dispensary, afterwards, in 1835, as a lying-in hospital. It is stated to be the only one in London, where no midwives are employed.

Medical Officers: John Moody, Esq.; Thomas Davis, Esq.; H. St. John Bullen, Esq.—Treasurer and Secretary, B. G. Beale, Esq.—Clerk, Mr. T. Dean.—Collector, Mr. J. Pateman.

THE CHARLOTTE STREET GENERAL LYING-IN AND SICK DISPENSARY, 10, Russell-place, Rathbone-place. Instituted 1778. For the delivery and support of poor married women, each patient when confined receiving four shillings; and also for the relief of poor sick men, women, children, and servants, at their own habitations, in all parts of London and Westminster, by medical and surgical attendance. Recommendatory tickets from the subscribers are received at the Dispensary between 9 and 11 o'clock every morning (Sundays excepted). The annual number of patients attended and relieved is generally 600. One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, entitles to recommend two patients.

Surgeon-Accoucheur and Secretary, John Robinson Wells, Esq., Wimpole-street.—Consulting Surgeon, B. Phillips, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Guynette, 11, Upper Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square.

NEWMAN STREET LYING-IN INSTITUTION, 90, Newman-street. Established 1787. For delivering and assisting poor married women, during their confinement at their own habitations. In addition to the medical attendance, it affords a gratuity of five shillings to each poor patient requiring it. The average number annually thus attended is upwards of 300. One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, entitles to recommend two patients.

President, Lord Kenyon.—Treasurer, W. Churton, Esq., 91, Oxford-street.—Consulting Physician, R. Lee, M.D.—Surgeon-Accoucheur, Mr. Tucker, 38, Berners-street.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. B. W. Gardiner, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.—Secretary, Mr. Woolmer, 90, Newman-street.

The other Maternity Charities partake more of the general character of district visiting and distress-relieving associations, such as enable poor married women to obtain gratuitous attendance, including the loan of a box of linen, &c., and are attached to most of the visiting societies and congregational charities, and generally superintended by a committee of ladies, who personally visit each case: the subscriptions are from 5 to 21 shillings, and every subscriber

can recommend cases according to the sum subscribed.—Vide "Mother and Infant's Friend Society," &c.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Red Lion Square, Bloomsbury. Instituted 1843. Exclusively for the reception and treatment of females who are afflicted with diseases peculiar to the sex. The number of patients admitted during a year is from 50 to 60; last year 53—39 married and 14 single. Of these, 23 were discharged cured, and 26 greatly benefited; 4 only were found incurable.

The objects of this Hospital must not be confounded with lying-in charities or others. It is the only institution of the kind where medical attention is afforded exclusively for female suffering. Cases are, of course, received by the general hospitals; but here, skill and care are directed alone to them, and, as the returns exhibit, with great success in the most difficult and baffling cases. The annual expenses are fairly met by the receipts, of about £1,000, but as these arise wholly from voluntary sources, they are precarious, and, more than that, are derived, for the most part, from donations.

Three guineas annual, or thirty guineas donation, entitle to recommend one in-patient and ten out-patients during the year. One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, to recommend out-patients only.

President, the Duke of Rutland.—Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Edward Futvoye, Esq., 23, John-street—Medical Officers: Consulting Physician, Robert Fergusson, Esq., M.D.—Physicians: Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D.; Protheroe Smith, Esq., M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, F. C. Skey, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Strahan, Paul, Paul, and Bates.—Collector, Mr. Robert Watkins, 19, Clarence-road, Kentish Town.

FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, and Samaritan Institution, 7, North Audley-street. Formed 1847. This institution is made likewise to bear the title of "the Gynepathic Hospital;[1] but more properly speaking, it is simply a *dispensary*. Its plan appears to comprehend primarily, the same objects as the Hospital for Women last mentioned, but confined in treatment to out-patients; and secondly, the operations of a maternity charity: the statement issued by its Directors, represents 13,345 cases as having been treated since its formation, and considerable assistance

[1] Described as founded by Dr. Jones, first, in Gray-street, Manchester-square; afterwards, 4, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

afforded as a Samaritan Institution, in supplying medicines and other requisites to servants and the sick poor generally, from whom no recommendation is required.

The medical officers are in daily attendance at twelve o'clock. One pound annually, or ten pounds donation, is required to constitute a Governor. The support afforded to the institution appears to be increasing.

President, Lord D. C. Stewart.—Consulting Physician, R. Lee, Esq., M.D.—Surgeon, C. G. Guthrie, Esq.—Treasurer, Grattan Cooke, Esq., 37, Allsop-terrace, New-road.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. W. Mountain, 2, Albert-terrace.—Physicians: W. Jones, Esq., M.D.; H. Savage, Esq., M.D.—Dental Surgeon, D. J. Brenneis, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, A. H. Moore, Esq., 10, Gloucester-road, Regent's-pk.—Collector, Mr. J. Gardner, 68, Leatherlane.—Bankers, Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, Waterloo Bridge-road. Instituted 1816. For affording prompt medical aid to the children of the necessitous poor in all parts of the metropolis and its vicinity, from the period of their birth to the age of fourteen years, and is open in all cases to a first application for relief without recommendation, daily from nine o'clock till eight A.M. Medicines and attendance are likewise afforded to the sick mothers of the patients. Since the beginning of 1848, it has relieved more than 10,000 patients. Its funds are represented as in a falling state, owing to an accumulating debt of about £500, for drugs. They are entirely dependant on voluntary support. A subscription of one guinea annually, constitutes a Governor, with the right of a vote at all elections.

Patron, the Queen.— President, the Lord Mayor for the time being.—Treasurer, Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq., Southwark.—Bankers, Messrs. Fuller and Co., Lothbury.—Consulting Physician, James Copland, M.D.—Physicians: H. Willshire, M.D.; C. Hutton, M.D.; and S. W. J. Merriman, M.D.—Surgeons: Walter C. Denby, Esq.; W. B. Hawes, Esq.; and E. Canton, Esq. —Surgeon Dentist, S. Cartwright, Esq.—House Surgeon and Apothecary, Robert Westley, M.B., who resides at the infirmary.—Secretary, Mr. E. Meymott, 34, Stamford-street.—Collector, Lieut. Flint, 87, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square.

Note. A HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN is now designed, for the reception of in-patients. The preliminary prospectus proposes 100 beds; and age of patients, from two to twelve years. The responsible names to this charitable project are Joseph Hoare, Esq., as Treasurer, and H. A. Bathurst, Esq., 1 Devonshire-place, as Honorary Secretary.

Vaccination is now practised at all our hospitals, but the three following institutions are almost exclusively for its promotion. The discovery was made first in 1796, by Dr. Jenner; in 1798-9[1] the cure became public, and its practice, in some considerable degree, began to supersede the old plan pursued by the Small Pox Hospital, which was, in fact, founded with the system of *Inoculation*[2] for one of its chief objects. The two systems were each pursued until 1808, when the governors appeared to be convinced that the public verdict in favour of vaccination was a right one, and determined to discontinue the other. Their hesitation, however, to adopt suddenly the new method, led to the establishment of the Royal Jennerian Institution, in 1803. In 1809, the government establishment was formed; and from that time to 1820, it became the recognized method throughout all Europe. The Vaccination Act was passed 3 and 4 Victoria, 1840.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL, Upper Holloway, Highgate-hill. Instituted 1746.[3] The design of this institution is two-fold; first, to shelter and relieve those who are attacked by natural small-pox; and, secondly, to prevent that dreadful malady by vaccination.

Every poor person, of five years old or upwards, labouring under casual small-pox, is deemed a proper object as an in-patient. Children under that age are admitted, with their mothers or nurses, on the payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for their board. Admission every day, and at any hour, upon the recommendation of a Governor. The accommodation of the hospital has been increased, by the new building, from 35 to 70 beds. The number of in-patients admitted during 1847 was 461, of whom 81 died; the number of out-patients, 3,230

Vaccination is given daily, from ten till one o'clock; and

[1] Dr. Jenner's first work upon the subject was published (by Sampson Low, of Berwick-street, Soho), 1798; and in 1802 he received a grant of £10,000 or £12,000 for his discovery.

[2] Inoculation was introduced into this country, from Turkey, by Lady Montague, who was allowed to have it tried for the first time on seven condemned criminals, 1721.

[3] The building, at Battle-bridge, St. Pancras, was not opened until 1767. This was purchased, with the land, by the Great Northern Railway Company, and the present building erected, at a cost of £20,000, out of compensation thereby obtained. It opens for the reception of patients at Midsummer.

vaccine lymph is gratuitously distributed to physicians and surgeons who may apply for the same; and the hospital is open for the instruction of medical pupils, who may learn, within its walls, the appearance of small-pox, and of cow-pox, &c.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor. The funds of the hospital are supported in part also by parochial contributions for the treatment of pauper patients.

Treasurer, Florance Thomas Young, Esq., 9, Great Cumberland-place.—Chaplain, Rev. W. S. Rowe, M.A.—Physician, George Gregory, M.D.—Resident Surgeon, etc., James Furness Marson, Esq.—Secretary, Samuel Clift, Esq., 30, Bloomsbury-square.—Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Deeble.

THE ROYAL JENNERIAN AND LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION, 18, Providence-row, Finsbury-square. Founded 1806. Stations for vaccination, free of expense, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at two o'clock, No. 1, Union-court, opposite St. Andrew's Church, Holborn-hill; at half-past two o'clock; head vaccine house, No. 18, Providence-row, Finsbury-square, where vaccine matter is delivered any time between nine and five.

The returns for 1848 exhibit the number of persons vaccinated as 7,051, and supplies of vaccine transmitted to various parts of the world to the extent of 30 or 40,000. The Board of Ordnance, and many other public bodies, receive their supplies here.

This Institution is supported at a cost of little more than £300 per annum; an amount but barely covered by its voluntary contributions, upon which it wholly depends.

Bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co.—Secretary, Charles Chantry, Esq.—Medical Director, John Epps, M.D., 89, Great Russell-st.—Collector, Mr. David Hine, 16, Gresham-place.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, 8, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square. Established 1809. The board, appointed by government to regulate the affairs of this establishment for gratuitous vaccination, etc., is constituted of the president aud senior censor of the Royal College of Physicians, and the president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Medical practitioners, in all parts of the empire, may be supplied with vaccine lymph, without any expense, provided

they report the number vaccinated from the former supply. By the last annual return, ordered by parliament, it appears that during the year, 174,291 charges of lymph have been distributed, and 11,790 children vaccinated by the surgeons appointed for the London districts. Letters of application to be addressed to the Registrar, and enveloped thus :—"To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whitehall. Nat. Vaccine Estab." Vaccination days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten till eleven o'clock.

Registrar, Clement Hue, M.D.—Inspector of Vaccinators and Vaccinator, J. Newton Tomkins, Esq.—Stationary Vaccinators: Frederick Agar, Esq.; Charles Arthur Aikin, Esq.; A. Buchanan, Esq.; George Cooper, Esq.; William H. Freeman, Esq.; W. J. Gaye, Esq.; G. M. Leese, Esq.; W. J. Lewis, Esq.; R. H. Robertson, Esq.; Robert Semple, Esq.; George Simpson, Esq.; S. H. Sterry, Esq.; Nowell Stowers, Esq.; Robert Wade, Esq.; N. B. Ward, Esq.; Erasmus Wren, Esq.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Moorfields. Founded 1804. For the cure of diseases of the eye, and for advancing the science of ophthalmic medicine and surgery. It was the first institution of the kind ever established in England, and nearly 200,000 patients have been under the care of its medical officers, and within the last two years, 16,054 out-patients, and 445 in-patients.

The annual income is about £800, half of which arises from dividends; the remainder depends on voluntary support.

Patients are admitted daily, without recommendation, from eight to ten, and cases of emergency at all hours.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas and upwards at one time, constitutes a Governor.

President, Earl Fitzwilliam—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Trustees: John Labouchere, Esq.; Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq.; Sir Charles Rugge Price, Bart.—Consulting Physician, John Richard Farre, M.D.—Physician, Frederick J. Farre, M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, John Dalrymple, Esq.—Surgeons: Gilbert Mackmurdo, Esq.; James Dixon, Esq.; George Critchett, Esq.—Assistant Surgeons: William Bowman, Esq.; Alfred Poland, Esq.—Cuppers, Messrs. T. W. Foster and Co.—Resident Apothecary, Mr. W. Ledger.—Secretary, Mr. F. A. Curling, Winchester House, 54, Old Broad-street.—Collector, Mr. W. Eddrup, 51, Houndsditch.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, for the Relief of the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens. Instituted 1804.[1] Every person applying as an out-patient, is relieved and placed upon the list of a governor, taken in rotation from the list of subscribers; but this does not interfere with the governor's privilege of sending the number of patients to which his subscription entitles him. A governor is entitled to have three out-patients constantly on the books.

The Committee meet the first Tuesday after each quarter day, at eleven o'clock. During the past year 2,671 patients were treated, of whom only 89 were found incurable. 58 operations were performed for cataract, 53 of which were successful. Since the first year, the total number has been 86,792 patients cured, 2,743 found incurable, and 2,527 successful operations for cataract performed, 183 of which were upon persons born blind.

The present income is represented as insufficient, and as limiting the number of in-patients. Such are now only admitted in cataract cases, whilst requiring operation. The whole amount of receipts is under £300 per annum, two-thirds of which depends on subscriptions. The expenditure exceeds the income by more than £100 a-year.

A donation of 20 guineas and upwards, or a subscription of 2 guineas and upwards annually, constitutes a Governor.

President, The Duke of Somerset.—Operating Surgeon and Surgeon in Ordinary, Henry Alexander, Esq.—Assistant Surgeon, Charles Revans Alexander, Esq.—Visiting Apothecary, E. A. Brande, Esq.—Treasurer, Frank Milne, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, John Savory, Esq., 143, New Bond-street.—Collector, Mr. Scarman, 17, Maddox-street.

THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Chandos-street, Charing-cross. Instituted 1816. For the relief of the poor of every description, labouring under diseases of the eye, on their own application, without letters of recommendation from governors. Persons in the country will be received after a previous application made by the clergyman of the parish.

[1] Founded by Sir Wathen Waller laying a proposal before their Majesties, for the formation of an infirmary, incident upon the extent of suffering he was then endeavouring to relieve amongst the soldiers and sailors who had returned from the Egyptian expedition.

During the past year, 187 in-patients have been under treatment, and 4,205 out-patients. The number of operations of an important character average 100 annually. The days of admission for in-patients and advice for out-patients are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from half-past twelve to half-past one. Since its formation, 1705 cases have been restored to sight by the operation for cataract.

The income averages £600 per annum, £150 of which arises from dividends. The expenditure is under this amount at present.

Subscribers are entitled at all elections to a vote for each guinea paid annually, or for each 20 guineas paid at once as life-governors.

President, The Duke of Wellington.—Chairman, Sir J. E. Swinburne.—Honorary Chaplain, Rev. James Murray, M.A.—Treasurers: Colonel Wood; Colonel Thomas Wood.—Surgeons: G. J. Guthrie, Esq.; Charles Gardiner Guthrie, Esq.; Henry Hancock, Esq.—Assistant Surgeon, Edwin Canton, Esq.—House Surgeon, Mr. R. Hamilton.—Secretary, Thomas R. Fowler, R.N., 10, Brook-street, Lambeth.—Cupper, Mr. G. F. Knox.—Cupper, Mr. Boutell.—Housekeeper, Mrs. Silver.

THE NORTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, 31, Charlotte-street, Portland-place. Instituted 1841. For the relief of all poor with diseases of the eye. Open daily (Sundays excepted), from ten till eleven in the morning. Urgent cases are seen at all times, at the residences of the medical officers, and if requisite, admitted into the house.

The number of patients during the past year has been 1,134, ; of whom 834 have recovered, 74 materially benefited, 29 incurable, and 397 are under treatment. The expenses appear very moderate, being under £130, and are dependant for the requisite amount from voluntary contributions.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, entitled to one vote at all elections of medical officers, and to recommend cases.

Consulting Surgeon, John Dalrymple, Esq.—Surgeons: W. White Cooper, Esq.; George Pollock, Esq.; John Pyle, Esq.; H. B. Norman, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. Burcham.—Matron, Mrs. Darling.—Treasurer, R. Twining, Jun., Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Twining.—Collector, Mr. Walter, 2, Riding-house-lane, Portland-place.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 1, Calthorpe-street (corner of Gray's Inn-road. Established 1843. First opened as a Dispensary, of rather restricted benefits, but during the last two or three years considerably extended; and at the present time the annual number of patients relieved is upwards of 2,000, and last year 700 serious operations were performed. This charity appears to be managed at a very little expense, and much more usefulness effected by it than could be reasonably expected, from its limited receipts.

Attendance is given daily at two o'clock; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by Mr. Walton, and the alternate days by Mr. Smee. No letter of recommendation is requisite to procure relief and medicine. Extreme cases only, and those requiring operation, are admitted as in-patients, for which the recommendation of a governor is indispensable, and generally the repayment of patient's board.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor.

President, Lord Calthorpe.—Treasurer, William Smee, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.—Surgeons: H. Haynes Walton, Esq.; Alfred Smee, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Robert J. Child, Esq., 25, Blandford-square.—Collector, Mr. James Gye, Hall of Commerce, City.

ROYAL DISPENSARY for Diseases of the Ear, 10, Dean-street, Soho-square.[1] Established 1816. Such patients as require acoustic instruments, are supplied with them gratuitously. Accidents, and also cases of deaf and dumb, are admitted without letters of recommendation. The report of this dispensary states, that the means of support are totally inadequate to meet the numerous appeals for relief.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, entitles to have one patient always on the books.

President, The Duke of Buccleugh.—Physician, J. Tattersall, Esq.—Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. Henry S. Smith.

METROPOLITAN EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 25, Sackville-street.[2] Established 1838. The reports of this

[1] For many years under the direction of Mr. J. H. Curtis.

[2] Late the Metropolitan Institution for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, etc., 32, Sackville-street.

institution represent an annual average of patients of nearly 800. The days for their attendance are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten to eleven.

Five guineas donation, or one guinea annually, entitle to recommend cases. Patients coming without recommendations have to obtain their own medicines.

President, Lord Denman.—Treasurer, H. T. Clack, Esq., Union Bank, 12, Argyle-place.—Surgeon, James Yearsley, Esq., 15, Saville-row.—Secretary, Mr. G. J. Soper.

THE ORTHOPONIC INSTITUTION appears to be formed for the purpose of advancing and giving publicity to the method pursued by Mr. Yearsley, the aurist to the last-mentioned establishment, in the treatment of persons afflicted with stammering, aphonia, and other impediments of speech, or diseases of the throat. It is described as an institution of a private character, and without any published report. Open for the reception of patients on Thursday mornings, from ten till eleven.

Surgeon, James Yearsley, Esq., 15, Saville-row.—Conductor of the Elocutionary Treatment, Rev. Henry Butterfield, M.A.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 6, Bloomsbury-square. Founded 1838 ; commenced operations, 1840 ; received the first six in-patients, 1841. For the cure of club-foot and other contractions, lateral curvature of the spine, etc. This very excellent charity provides successful treatment for those distortions of the human body so deplorable to witness, and, until lately, believed incurable ; recent operations, however, have been very successful in discovering a most important method by which even extreme adult cases of contraction and deformity may be cured in a few weeks or months, obviating the slow and uncertain progress of cure under the old mechanical plan of treatment.[1] These deformities being of more frequent occurrence amongst the poor, and the expense attending their relief great, are amongst the reasons why this institution should be supported by the benevolent.

The Secretary states, that the number of applications for

[1] Dr. Little, of Finsbury-square, and Mr. Henry T. Chapman, of Lower Seymour-street, were amongst the first to introduce in this country, and have proved mainly instrumental in perfecting, the present system (dividing the tendons, etc.), carried out upon the principle discovered by Delpech, and further developed by Dr. Stromeyer, of Hanover. Both the above gentlemen are deserving of great credit for their careful study of the pathology of this important subject.

relief, averages 30 to 40 per week, from all parts of the kingdom, and that many distressing cases are excluded from the hospital solely for want of accommodation. The wards contain 36 beds. The number of patients benefited during last year was upwards of 1,200, and the present daily average of out-patients, 100.

One guinea annually, or 5 guineas donation, constituting a member for ten years, or 10 guineas a life member—entitled to recommend one in and two out-patients annually. The payment of £10 entitles a patient to be received *at once* into an "extra bed." The annual expenditure amounts to about £1,600 per annum; and voluntary contributions constitute, with a trifling exception, its entire support.

President, Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurers: Mr. Sargeant Adams, and others.—Surgeon, R. W. Tamplin, Esq., 29, Great Queen-street.—Assistant Surgeons: E. F. Lonsdale, Esq.; E. J. Chance, Esq.—Chaplain and Honorary Secretary, Rev. George Kemp, M.A., 13, Bloomsbury-square.—Bankers, Messrs. Martin, Stones, and Martins.—Secretary, Mr. B. Maskell, 7, Bloomsbury-square.

THE VERRAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY, 84, Norton-street, Great Portland-street. Established 1836. For the reception and treatment of poor persons, afflicted with diseases and distortions of the spine, chest, hips, etc. Subscribers of 1 guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, are entitled to have one patient always under treatment. It is expected that the out-patients nominated shall be unable to defray their own expenses. In-patients or their friends have to pay a monthly amount for board. The medical officers may be consulted gratuitously by the poor at the office, on Tuesdays, between the hours of eleven and one.

The Asylum, Eastbourne, Sussex, is for the benefit of such patients as require sea air to perfect their treatment. They must have the recommendation of a subscriber, and pay a moderate weekly amount for board, etc. It is under the management of a local ladies' committee.

Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Ogle.[1]—Surgeons: W. C. Hugman, Esq.; Charles Verrall, Esq.; Henry Day, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Hanbury and Co.—Honorary Secretary, C. Verrall, Esq.—Agents, Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row.—Collector, Mr. James Burningham, 13, Liverpool-place, New-road.

[1] This Society was founded, by Mrs. Ogle, in 1836, conjointly with the late Dr. Verral, father of the present surgeon.

HARRISON'S SPINAL INSTITUTION, 2, Middlesex-place, New-road, Paddington. Founded by the late Dr. Harrison; and receives six in-door patients, whom it provides with food and every comfort besides medical treatment.

Twenty guineas donation constitutes a Life Governor, who has the right to recommend a patient.

President, R. W. Sievier, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Serny.—Surgeon, George N. Epps, Esq.—Consulting Physician, Dr. Epps, —Bankers, Coutts and Co.—Secretary, Mr. Charles Musgrave, 94, Chancery-lane.—Collector, Mr. Robert Simpson, 19, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

HOSPITAL for SPINAL DEFORMITIES, 26, Judd-place-west, is an institution of a private character, for the development of the mode of treatment pursued by Mr. Joseph Amesbury; until lately held at 31, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Surgeon, Mr. Amesbury.—Secretary, Mr. James Clements.

THE FISTULA INFIRMARY, 38, Charter House-square. Instituted 1835. An infirmary for the relief of the poor, afflicted with fistula, and other diseases of the rectum. It has restored, within a few years, many hundreds of the poorer order from pain and misery to health and enjoyment. The regular day of admission for males is Tuesday, at half-past eight; for females, Friday, at the same time. No patient is refused to be placed under treatment who applies at the Infirmary. To give them as little trouble as possible, they are accepted upon account of the governor who resides nearest to them, or of such in the country as may not have used their privileges.

In consequence of a recent munificent gift of a piece of ground, on the east of Saffron-hill, by Mr. Bond Cabbell, valued at between £4,000 and £5,000, it has been determined to proceed forthwith in raising a sufficient building fund for the erection of a suitable hospital. It is expected to be nearly five years before ready; and it will then, in pursuance of the wishes of Mr. Cabbell, be termed, "St. Andrew's Hospital for Diseases of the Lower Intestines." This title, however, it is distinctly understood, is not to be used previous to that period.

The number of patients treated last year was 520; of whom 105 remained on the books at the end of the year, 68

awaiting their turn for admission, being cases requiring the assistance of operative surgery, with in-door comforts. The want of hospital room has alone retarded hitherto the benefits of this excellent institution, and limited its extent; the number of in-patients must be limited, from the fact of only £264 being charged last year for maintenance. The present amount of annual income is about £800, including the interest of £3,000, forming part of building fund referred to. The expenses are economical, and the whole disbursements at present well covered.

Subscribers of one guinea annual, or donors of 10, are entitled to recommend two out-patients annually; and double that amount, two in-patients and four out.

Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Masterman and Co.—Honorary Chaplain, Rev. G. Taylor, M.A.—Honorary Physician, John James Furnivall, Esq., M.D.—Honorary Surgeon, Frederick Salmon, Esq.—House Surgeon, Henry R. Burton, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Leslie.—Matron, Mrs. Wilson.—Collector, Mr. W. Harben, 64, Camden-road-villas, Camden Town.

NATIONAL TRUSS SOCIETY, 74, King William-street, City. Instituted 1786. For the purpose of ameliorating the pitiable state of such among the working classes as are afflicted with hernia, more commonly known as rupture; for the relief of both sexes.

The cases are more than temporally relieved, as each poor sufferer is supplied with a truss, or other instrument necessary for the complaint, as long as the want for it is felt.

Contributors may recommend three cases in the year.

Treasurer, Charles Francis, Esq.—Trustees: Sir John Rae Reid, Bart.; Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq.; and the Treasurer.—Bankers, Sir Charles Price, Bart. and Co.—Surgeon, Samuel Solly, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Henry Swift.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY, 76, Queen-street, Cheapside. Instituted 1807. Similar to the preceding, to provide trusses, furnish bandages and other necessary instruments, adminster surgical aid promptly, and to supply medicines and attendance during the cure of the patient. No persons but those who are really indigent can receive the benefit of this charity. The number of patients relieved since the formation of the society is nearly 150,000, and the annual average of patients at the present time is stated to be 5,000.

One guinea annually constitutes a Governor, entitled to recommend four patients within the year. The Surgeon attends on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at one o'clock, to examine the cases recommended; or the patients may apply at his house, 48, Hatton-garden, any morning before nine o'clock.

President, The Earl of Eldon.—Treasurer, Samuel Cartwright, Esq.—Surgeon, John C. Taunton, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Eglinton, 39, King-street, Cheapside.

RUPTURE SOCIETY, 22, Lincoln's-inn-fields.[1] Instituted 1804. For the relief of the poor of both sexes. The benefits extended to all parts of the kingdom. 1,047 patients were relieved by its means last year, and 40,000, it is stated, since its formation, at an annual expense of between £3,000 and £4,000, raised by voluntary contributions.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one payment, entitles to recommend three patients annually, who will be supplied with either single or double truss, and necessary advice. Patients must attend before nine o'clock, with their recommendations, at the Surgeon's residence, 26, Grosvenor-street.

Treasurer, Henry Merrick Hoare, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare.—Surgeon, Cæsar A. Hawkins, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. John Porter, 22, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Collector, Mr. Jeffery, 3, Foundling-terrace.

THE LOCK HOSPITAL, although in one sense a medical charity, partakes more of the character of a "refuge"; therefore the account, in full, will be found given hereafter.

INSTITUTION FOR THE CURE AND RELIEF OF GLANDULAR DISEASES, especially those denominated Cancer, Scrofula, etc., 20, Clifford-street, Bond-street. Established 1820. The founder states that for ten years prior to the establishment of this institution, he had, entirely at his own expense, by advice and medicines, given assistance to about 5,000 poor patients: since its establishment, upwards of 2,000 afflicted poor have been relieved and cured from glandular complaints, for which the institution is exclusively appropriated. Patients are to attend daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning; but, if unable, they will be visited at the distance of one mile and a half.

[1] For some years held at 26, Golden-square.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, constitutes a Governor, entitled to have one patient on the books at a time.

President, The Marquis of Salisbury.—Treasurer, B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.—Surgeon and Founder of the Institution, Sir Charles Aldis, 13, Old Burlington-street, St. James's, to whom all letters, relative to the business of the establishment, are to be addressed.—Honorary Secretary, F. K. Jones, Esq., 10, Brunswick-square.—Collecting Clerk, Mr. J. White, 68, Lamb's-Conduit-street.

LONDON INFIRMARY for the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin, 25, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Instituted 1841. This Infirmary was originally at 84, London-wall. Patients must be recommended by a subscriber's ticket, and apply on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of two and four. Patients, if not discharged before, must renew their recommendatory tickets every two months. Tickets of admission may be obtained daily between one and three, at the dispensary, but will require a Governor's signature.

One guinea annual constitutes a Governor, with power to recommend patients as often he wishes; five guineas donation the same privilege for six years, and ten guineas donation the same for life. Between 4,000 and 5,000 patients are relieved annually. The amount of "The Voluntary Convalescent Contributions" for the past year was £322; a fact telling much for the benefits conferred by the institution.

President, Samuel Gurney, Esq.—Treasurer, J. G. Barclay, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Boyes Thornton, Esq.—Consulting Physicians: T. Southwood Smith, Esq., M.D.; Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D.—Surgeon, James Startin, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Charles Nash.—Dispenser and Assistant Secretary, Mr. T. Bowen.—Matron, Mrs. T. Bowen.

A DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 7 A, Hampstead-street, is open for the Treatment of Skin Diseases and Cutaneous Affections. All poor afflicted persons, it is stated, may receive both medicine and advice gratuitously every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten until one o'clock, and also that an annual subscriber of one guinea is entitled to have the names of two patients always on the books.

Physician, Dr. Innis.

The benefit of country air, and the limited number of patients, render the following Invalid Asylums peculiarly advantageous for the recovery of health. Their benefits are not, however, available to such as are decidedly in consumption, suffering under infectious diseases, subject to fits, or are incurable, the object being to restore health, if possible, by care and quietness, or at least to alleviate suffering.

INVALID ASYLUM for Respectable Females in London and its Vicinity, High-street, Stoke Newington. Established 1825. The objects of this institution are respectable females, employed in shops and other dependent situations, and servants obliged by illness to quit their places. To such it affords a temporary asylum, widely differing from the crowded receptacles for the sick in our metropolis. One of its most striking peculiarities is the discrimination made of character, no patient being admitted without a certificate of good moral conduct, signed by two respectable housekeepers, or by her employer, if the applicant has been in service.

A subscription of one guinea annually, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, with the privilege of recommending one patient in the year, who is entitled to board, lodging, and medical attendance, for a time not exceeding one month; the patient herself paying £1 on entrance, for which the institution finds tea and sugar.

Patroness, The Queen.—President, Vicountess Mandeville.—Treasurer, Mrs. M. Lister.—Consulting Physician, Dr. Cobb.—Physicians: Dr. Cohen; Dr. Duesbury.—Consulting Surgeon, William Kingdon, Esq.—Surgeons: Samuel Reynolds, Esq.; Frederick Toulmin, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Mrs. Reynolds; Miss L. Bradshaw.—Honorary Collector, Miss E. Boyer, at Mrs. M'Listers's, Paradise-row, Stoke Newington.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION, Office, 32, Sackville-street. Established 1843. All who are acquainted with hospitals know how many patients return home to die, for want of an asylum where convalescence may be matured into health—where pure air and wholesome food may complete what the surgeon and the physician have begun. To relieve such invalids, the asylum near the healthy village of Carshalton, Surrey, has been opened. The present funds of the charity, although gradually in-

creasing, and apparently made the most of, are still very inefficient. The return of extent of usefulness last year is very satisfactory: thus, 568 patients were received, of whom 401 were discharged "quite recovered." This shews an increase of 117 inmates over the previous year.

This institution is rendering most essential service to the debilitated and convalescent poor, who are admitted into the asylum; but more by the illustration it affords of the existing necessity for an establishment upon a more extended scale, *before* our system of hospitals can in any way be considered perfect; and it is to carry out this design that the committee are now appealing for public support.[1]

One guinea annually, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, entitled to send one patient, also extra patients upon a weekly payment with each, of 12*s*. The committee meet at 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, every Friday evening, at 4 o'clock. Candidates for admission to attend with their recommendations at 3 o'clock, at 25, Sackville-street, to be examined by the medical officers.

Chairman, The Hon. W. H. Percy.—Treasurer, W. Money, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Strahan and Co.—Honorary Physicians: Dr. Mac Intyre; Dr. Bell.—Honorary Surgeons: W. S. Lucas, Esq.; James T. Ware, Esq.—Medical Officer at Carshalton, Edward Wallace, Esq.—Honorary Solicitors, Messrs. T. J. and E. S. Clarke.—Secretary, Mr. John Johnston, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. James Gye, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED FEMALE INVALIDS, Birdcage-fields, Stamford-hill. Established 1842. Office, 64, Old Broad-street. Somewhat similar in objects to the last—an asylum for invalids whose friends are in some degree able to assist them, but not to afford all the necessary comforts to protracted indisposition. This institution is supported by monthly payments of 6*s*., 7*s*., or 8*s*. per week from the patients, according to their degree of illness, and by subscriptions from the benevolent. Each applicant must obtain a recommendation from a subscriber, bearing testimony to her good character, and an undertaking from a

[1] The report of this institution cites an instance of a lady bequeathing £20,000 for establishing a convalescent institution on a commensurate scale; but by an informality in the will, the same could not be carried out.

housekeeper that her payments shall be regular, and engaging her removal in 48 hours, if required, or in case of death. The inmates are encouraged to attend public worship when their health will permit, and expected to assemble for family devotion when able. Under the management of a Committee of Ladies.

Donors of £10, or subscribers of £1, entitled to recommend cases. Communications may be made either to the treasurer, Mrs. James Foster, Stamford-hill, or to the matron, Mrs. Jefferies, at the institution. Contributions received by Messrs. Seeley, Fleet-street; and Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 64, Old Broad-street.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS, 76, Harley-street. Forming 1850. This institution is intended for gentlewomen of moderate or reduced means; their privations during illness often equal, if not exceed, the suffering of the actual poor, whose claims upon the public are more patent, and their wants more provided for: prevented by their position from entering the hospitals, deterred by delicacy and the feeling of independence from obtruding their distress when overtaken by illness, those who have been brought up from infancy amid the comforts of life too often pass from temporary illness into premature and hopeless decay, for the want of that relief which this establishment proposes to afford.

This object, therefore, it is greatly to be hoped, will be carried into operation early during the present year. The amount received, as yet, only reaches, we are informed, somewhat about £2,000; but as this has been mostly the

Note.—THE SANATORIUM was an establishment somewhat similar to this in design; it opened in 1842, in the New-road, and appeared to us at the time as a specially interesting institution, and calculated to be of great service to the particular class comprehended in its objects, as governesses, clerks, and other persons of respectable station, who might be taken ill, without friends, in London; as there, by small weekly payments, the first medical advice and treatment might be obtained. Announced as it was, under the patronage of the Prince Consort, and full of promise as its early operations appeared to be, it must be regretted that our inquiries have failed to trace it; and can only conclude it was one of the numerous projects deficient in the energy and perseverance required by every charity to stand the trying test of early struggles. The plan, however, was decidedly an excellent one.

result of private solicitation, there appears every probability of ultimate success. The vicinity of Cavendish-square is contemplated; but an asylum, *out of London*, somewhat of a similar character to the foregoing, would appear the most desirable, as country air would enhance its benefit, whilst the choice of a locality of easy railway access would equally serve for prompt medical attendance: the scale of comfort afforded, and extent to which it may be rendered available, must wholly depend on the activity of its committee, as then this much needed charity will be one the public *will* support.

President, Earl of Carlisle.—Vice-President, Hon. E. Spring Rice.—Treasurer, E. Majoribanks, jun., Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co.—Hon. Sec., Wm. Dansey, Esq., 77, Harley-street.

The Public Hospitals for Lunatics[1] and Idiots, must come under the head of charities for medical relief, although, correctly speaking, they partake more of the character of asylums and homes, inasmuch as the treatment required and afforded to those so afflicted, is care and attention rather than medical skill.

The four institutions for this purpose deserve the especial regard of the benevolent and philanthropic, embracing as they do an efficient provision for protection and relief to perhaps the most afflicted of our fellow creatures. The last mentioned appears a particularly valuable one, or rather promises to be so: it fills a space long felt in the charitable resources of our city, and, moreover, is the only one of the four that depends on voluntary assistance.

By comparison of the returns made by the Metropolitan Lunatic Commissioners with the information now before us, there appears to be within their limits about 3,350 lunatics[2]

[1] *Lunatics.*—Statutes regarding the care and property of lunatics were passed 17 Edward II, 1323, et seq.; statutes of George II, 1731 and 1741, by the latter of which the marriages of lunatics were declared void; statutes, George III, 1770-1773, et seq. Statutes regarding treatment: 9 and 10 George IV, July 1828, and May 1829; Richmond Lunatic Asylum Act, 1 William IV, 1831.—*Haydn.*

[2] The total number of lunatics and idiots in England is as follows:—*lunatics*, 6,806: *idiots*, 5741; taken together, allowing for defective returns, about 14,000—or an average of one to every thousand: in Wales, about 1,000, or one in eight hundred: in Scotland, 3,652, or about one in seven hundred: in Ireland the number exceeds 8,000, as shown by returns, but as yet these are not completed. Within twenty years insanity has more than tripled.—*Sir Andrew Halliday.*

and idiots under confinement, one half of whom are the inmates of some thirty or forty licensed private asylums, 400 at Bethlehem, 200 at St. Luke's, about 1,000 at Hanwell, and, as has been already stated, 25 in the wards of Guy's Hospital.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, Lambeth. Founded 1546.[1] All poor lunatics who are not disqualified by the following regulations may be admitted throughout the year, and will be provided with everything necessary for their complete recovery, provided the same can be effected within twelve months from the time of their admission:—Those lunatics are inadmissible, who are possessed of property sufficient for their decent support in a private asylum, or who have been insane for more than twelve months: discharged uncured from any other hospital for the reception of lunatics: female lunatics who are with child: lunatics who are in a state of idiotcy, or afflicted with any disease threatening death, or in a state requiring the attendance of a nurse: so lame as to require a stick: blind: or who are enfeebled by age.—The admission of patients is effected by petition to the governors, from a near relation or friend, accompanied by a certificate of the minister and parish officers of the district where the lunatic may reside, forms of which may be obtained at the hospital.[2]

[1] Founded originally as a convent, in 1247, by Simon Fitzmary; in 1330 this establishment had acquired the designation of a hospital; 1403 is the earliest record, however, of lunatics being confined therein. In 1546 it was purchased by the City corporation, and founded under its present arrangements, which were confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1782. The present building was opened in 1815, after designs by Lewis; its total cost was £122,500. The wings are appropriated to criminal lunatics, whose support is paid for by Government, and a grant of £25,144 was voted towards the building in 1820.

[2] An author, recently visiting the hospital, writes: "The way in which the comfort of the patients is studied by every person connected with the hospital, cannot be too highly commended. The women have pianos, and the men bagatelle-tables, &c. There are, indeed, few things to remind you that you are in a mad-house, beyond the bone-knives in use, and a few cells lined and floored with cork and India-rubber." The improvement in the system pursued at Bethlem, commenced 1816. Admission days, to view the hospital, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, by a Governor's order. Until the end of last century, Bethlem formed a public exhibition, and a common promenade, like the middle aisle of old Saint Paul's.

The committee meet every Friday, to take in and discharge patients from all parts of the United Kingdom, without expense to their friends. The number of patients admitted during a year generally averages 330, and the number of inmates at one time 400; of these one half are now reported as "curable"; 76 "incurable", and the remainder are criminals confined during Her Majesty's pleasure. The number of patients discharged "cured" in the past year was 167; and "incurable", 125. The annual income is at present between £15,000 and £16,000, two-thirds of which arises from rents, the other third from dividends; applicable to general objects, with the exception of the bequests under the will of Mr. Barkham (1733), devoted exclusively to the maintenance and care of "incurable" patients.[1] This is one of the five royal hospitals; is united to that of Bridewell, and conducted by the same Governors.

President, Sir Peter Laurie.—Treasurer, John E. Johnson, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Garrett, B.D.—Physicians: E. T. Monro, M.D., and Sir Alexander Morison, M.D.—Surgeon, W. Lawrence, Esq.—Clerk, B. Welton, Esq.—Apothecary and Superintendent, William Wood, Esq.—Steward, Mr. N. Nicholls.—Matron, Mrs. H. Hunter.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS, Old-street. Instituted 1751.[2] No person is knowingly received as a patient into this Hospital, who is in possession of means for decent support in a private asylum; or who has been a lunatic more than twelve calendar months; or discharged uncured from any other hospital for the reception of lunatics; troubled with epileptic or convulsive fits; paralytic; or otherwise disqualified, as described in the above stipulations for inmates to Bethlehem.

When the certificates have been signed and attested, the petition must be recommended by a Governor, and, with the certificates, left with the secretary, at the Hospital. The Committee meet every Friday morning at 11 o'clock. The qualifications for a Governor are the payment of 30 gui-

[1] In 436 Unions of England and Wales, the number of pauper lunatics deemed incurable is stated at 3,841; of pauper idiots, 5,259—of whom 2,602 have been so from birth.—*Haydn.*

[2] Founded at a time when *Old* Bethlehem Hospital was crowded and required extension, for the reception of such as were unable to obtain admission there.

neas, or 7 guineas annually for five years. The annual income averages from £8,000 to £9,000, derivable from present donations and bequests, together with dividends from past amounts invested in the funds, amounting to nearly £170,000. Pauper lunatics are received on payment of £4 with each, and incurable patients re-admitted under certain conditions, and payment of 7s. per week. There is accommodation for as many as 260 inmates. The number is generally above 200; of whom, at the present time, 101 are incurable lunatics.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq.—Consulting Physician, Alexander R. Sutherland, Esq., M.D.—Physicians: Alexander John Sutherland, M.D.; Francis Richard Phelp, Esq., M.D.—Surgeon, James Luke, Esq.—Resident Medical Superintendent, Joseph Nash, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Hill, M.A.—Secretary, George Mence, Esq., 5, Billiter-street, City.—Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR THE COUNTY OF Middlesex, Hanwell.[1] Established 1831. This asylum was erected, and is maintained, under the provisions of the statute of 9 George IV, cap. 40, from funds provided by the magistrates out of the county rate, and a weekly charge upon several parishes for the maintenance of their respective inmates. The building was commenced in 1828; and by the sums expended up to 1831, amounting to £124,440, accommodation was obtained for 600 patients. By the sums since expended, amounting to upwards of £42,000, additional room has been provided for 384 more patients, so that the number of beds may now (1850) be reckoned, in the women's ward 570, and in the men's ward 424; the weekly cost of maintenance for each patient was, last year, 8s. 9d. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and visiting justices for the humane and enlightened system of management pursued in this establishment. Mechanical restraints are entirely abandoned, and watchfulness, kindness, and forbearance substituted. The happy effects may be daily witnessed by a visit to the asylum, where may be seen

[1] About nine miles from London, on the left of the Great Western Railway. It forms a most attractive object to the traveller, and a complete view of it is afforded. The building itself occupies nearly four acres of ground; the airing grounds and courts, nineteen acres; and the farm, orchard, garden, and shrubbery, fifty-three acres.

nearly 1,000 lunatics, either occupied in household or agricultural pursuits, or peacefully amusing themselves in the delightful grounds of the asylum. The care and management of this noble institution is entrusted by Act of Parliament to fifteen magistrates, appointed annually at the January Sessions, termed the Visiting Justices of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell. Some idea of the extent[1] of the establishment may be inferred from the requisite staff and number of attendants; there are 104 servants and 20 officers, whose aggregate wages and salaries amount to £5,192 annually. The principal officers are—

Resident Physician, Dr. J. Conolly.—House Surgeons: (Male side) Dr. Begley; (Female side) Dr. Hitchman.—Matron, Mrs. Macfie.—Clerk of the Asylum, Mr. J. Morrison.—Clerk to the Visitors, Mr Charles Wright.—Storekeeper, Mr. Edward Clift.

For the relief of the destitute insane, on their discharge from the asylum, is the Queen Adelaide Fund.

The benevolent minds which planned and primarily superintended the management of the Hanwell Asylum soon found their work to be incomplete. It is true that the patients in this establishment are paupers; but it is also true, that in a vast number of cases their pauperism has been the sad consequence of their malady; that the first symptoms of returning reason have been accompanied by the first knowledge of their destitute state, and its full restoration by their *first* entrance into the parish workhouse. It was considered absolutely necessary to establish a permanent fund (similar to the Samaritan funds attached to other hospitals) for the relief of patients of this class when discharged from the asylum. The respected chairman of the visiting justices (the late Colonel Clitherow, whose delight was in the exercise of benevolence and the promotion of the best interests of humanity), availing himself of an opportunity of communicating with Queen Adelaide in the year 1834, obtained Her Majesty's most gracious consent to be the patron of the charity, and authorized him to style it the

[1] A second Asylum is now in course of building, and near completion, for the pauper lunatics of Middlesex, at Colney Hatch, by which means a classification of the inmates, long in anticipation, is hoped to be carried out, to a very desirable extent and successful issue, and the county relieved the increased amount hitherto paid for the thousand lunatics and idiots in private asylums.

Queen Adelaide Fund. Since the death of Colonel Clitherow the funds have been greatly augmented by the exertions of the treasurer, Mr. Serjeant Adams, Henry Pownall, Esq., and other magistrates. By the last published account, it appears there were £5,300, Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of Henry Pownall, Esq.; E. Halswell, Esq.; J. Adams, Serjeant-at-law; W. B. France, Esq.; and John Wilks, Esq.: since this was published the fund has been augmented by a munificent bequest from the late Miss Phillipps, of Great Russell-street, of £2,136 5s. 2d., Three per Cent. Annuities, and £5,644 17s. 2d., Three per Cent. Consols, which sums have been transferred into the account of the trustees by the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Office, 29, Poultry. Instituted 1847. For the maintenance, education, and general treatment of idiots, either upon payment of a moderate amount, or upon election by the subscribers at the half-yearly ballots. Candidates for election must neither be pauper, nor payment cases.

Age unlimited; but childhood and infancy considered most favourable for treatment, and the usual limit for continuance is five years.

The Asylum, Park House, Highgate, is well adapted for its purpose, and most healthily situated: the present number of its inmates is 60; its first report (an admirable exposition, both of object and operations) presents a gratifying detail of the progress already made; and it may be safely asserted from what is there furnished, that seldom has an infant charity achieved more, a committee undertaken greater responsibilities, or the public sympathy and support been more cordially afforded. The benefits of the charity, without doubt, will extend far beyond the sphere of its own exertions; and, as a model institution, it will exercise immense influence in favour of the hitherto too often scorned idiot. We cannot do better than recommend a perusal of the report referred to. The motto the institution has adopted is sufficient to

[3] It may not be amiss to recount here the particulars of the following society, which, except as a note, would be out of place, and elsewhere would be less applicable.

THE ALLEGED LUNATICS FRIEND SOCIETY, 44, Craven-street, Strand. Established 1845. Formed for the protection of

claim consideration for it—"*We plead for those who cannot plead for themselves.*"

The exact extent of public support or general idea of annual expense cannot be given, no cash statement being yet published. 10s. 6d. annual, or 5 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, who is entitled to one vote at all elections.

Presidents: Lord Palmerston, and others.—Treasurer, Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P.—Secretaries: James Holloway, D.D.; Andrew Reed, D.D.—Physicians: John Conolly, M.D.; William Little, M.D.—Surgeon, Thomas Callaway, Esq.—Surgeon-Dentist, Edwin Saunders, Esq.—Resident Physician and Superintendent, R. C. Foreman, M.D.—Bankers, Smith, Payne, and Smiths.—Sub-Secretary, Mr. William Nicholas, Office, 29, Poultry.

Sisters and *Nurses* for medical hospitals. The two following institutions are for a purpose so intimately connected with an important feature in hospital arrangements—that of efficient attendance and careful nursing—that we are induced to include them in the present chapter.

Judging by our larger hospitals, the plan pursued is, that each ward is presided over by a "Sister". In St. Bartholomew's there are 29 such, and one for the superintendence of the casualty patients. They are selected generally from amongst the most active of the nurses, preference being given to such as have received some education, and are of superior character. Their remuneration appears to vary from 14s. to 20s., or, in some few cases, 30s. a-week; and their duties comprehend the carrying into effect the medical instructions, administering the medicines, reporting change of symptoms in patients, ordering their diet, and general superintendence of the ward. Each "sister" has

the British subject from unjust confinement, on the grounds of mental derangement, and for the redress of persons so confined; also for the protection of all persons confined as lunatic patients from cruel and improper treatment. The society receives applications from persons complaining of being unjustly treated, or from their friends, aids them in obtaining legal advice, and otherwise assists and affords them all proper protection. Attendance at the office daily, from ten till four. Five guineas at one payment, constitutes a Governor for life; and ten shillings annually, a yearly Governor.

Honorary Secretary, John T. Perceval.—Honorary Solicitor, G. Bolden.—Assistant Secretary, W. Bailey.

either two or three nurses under her, according to the size of the ward. In St. Bartholomew's there are 76 nurses in all; their duties comprise the usual matters of general service in attending on the patients, and their pay averages 5s. or 7s. per week, with part maintenance.

This brief sketch will sufficiently preface the class of persons for whom the following institutions are designed to supply training :—

THE INSTITUTION OF NURSING SISTERS, 16, Broad-street-buildings, Bishopsgate. Established 1840. Applications will be received from widows or unmarried persons, from the age of 28 to 40, whose character will bear the strictest investigation, and who are willing to devote themselves to nursing the sick, or those suffering under mental affliction; and it is the object of this institution to train such persons for a certain time in one of the hospitals, and otherwise so qualify them for their vocation, as to recommend them when wanted either by those who can pay for their services, or others to whom their assistance must be afforded as charity. After thorough training, the nurses are admitted as sisters, at an annual stipend of £20; after three years raised to £23; they are maintained at the home during the intervals of their engagements, and employ their time in visiting the poor of its vicinity,

About 28 nurses are employed; and during the past three years 366 cases of sickness have been attended; 30 gratuitously, 90 partly so, and the remainder benefiting the institution.

President, Lady Inglis.—Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Gurney, jun. —Honorary Secretary, Miss Wilson.—Secretary, Miss Gurney.

TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES for Hospitals, Families, and the Poor, St. John's House, 34, Fitzroy-square. Under this title, and for these objects, the foundation for an institution was laid at a public meeting on the 1st of July, 1848, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, and advocated by the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Lichfield, &c. Since then, the "*Council*," comprising the Bishop of Lichfield, two noble earls, and twenty other gentlemen, have issued their prospectus, which assumes for the proposed establishment somewhat of a character akin to

the monasteries of olden time, as in addition to the object of providing good nurses, improving their qualifications, and systematically training them, professionally and religiously, for their future sphere of action, we have the following, to which we merely premise, that after details provide that the "engagement" of the "sisters" shall upon their part be for two years only, but renewable from time to time.

"With a view to the better securing of these results, it has been thought advisable to offer in this institution a legitimate field of labour for ladies, who, being sufficiently disengaged from more urgent claims of natural and social duty, and desirous of finding the most satisfactory employment for the time and talents which God has given them, may, without regard to worldly motives, be inclined to devote themselves to a work of Christian love, such as this is, and capable, as it is, of being combined with other suitable and congenial exercises of piety and charity.

"It is believed that there will not be found wanting in our church, devout women, of high and holy aspirations, ready to embrace and hold fast an opportunity like this, of imitating the example of their divine Lord and Master, by endeavouring to do the work of Him who first loved us, and from whom, and through whom, and by whom, are all things."

There can be no doubt the institution will be conducted upon really Christian and Church principles, so long as Dr. Bloomfield remains bishop of our diocese, or president of the institution; but who can tell the germ of future evil herein contained, if this scheme obtains as its promoters and directors those who may be desirous of engrafting upon it portions of an exploded and signally erroneous system? The objects comprehended in the title are unexceptionable enough; and the only regret is, their appearing to be subordinate to what is not expressed.

The establishment is now, we are informed, "suitably fitted and furnished, and the following members have been admitted:—One lady superintendent, three sisters, two probationers, seven nurses, also a master (a clergyman)," and its designation is "St. John's House." It is contemplated by the council that the whole annual amount of contributions required from the benevolent is £400, as each sister is required to pay £50 per annum for her own maintenance.

The "probationers" are the nurses on trial and in training, and it is for these principally that contributions are solicited.

One guinea annual, or 5 guineas at one time, constitutes the privilege of recommending candidates for such position; 3 guineas annual, or 30 guineas at one time, constitutes a governor; entitled to nominate one probationer.

Master, Rev. F. W. Twist, M.A.

CHAPTER III.

CHARITIES FOR AFFORDING MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RELIEF (*continued*).

DISPENSARIES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES:—General remarks.—Central districts.—Northern districts.—Southern districts.—Eastern districts.—Western districts.—Homœopathic.

THE establishment of Dispensaries for the medical relief of the poor, either on application or at their own homes, is peculiarly adapted to our crowded localities; and their operations, both by their extent and efficiency, effect a large amount of benefit, and prove a valuable auxiliary to the means of the General Hospitals.

The first established in London appears to have been that now known as the "Royal Dispensary," in Aldersgate-street, 1770, so that the system is but a recent one. That it works well, and is greatly on the increase, may fairly be inferred from the following summary; and, beyond the extract given below from Bishop Butler,[1] and the strong evidence in favour of their continued extension adduced by the Report of the Sanitary Commission, little can remain to preface the account of those now existing in our metropolis.

[1] "Medicine, and every other relief, under the calamity of bodily diseases, no less than the daily necessaries of life, are natural provisions which God has made for our present indigent state, and which He has granted in common to the children of men, whether they be rich or poor: to the rich, by inheritance or acquisition; and by their hands, to the disabled poor. Nor can there be any doubt that PUBLIC DISPENSARIES are the most effectual means of administering such relief."—*Bishop Butler.*

"In addition to our former recommendations we recommend that pre-

In taking a comparative view of the number of patients treated by Dispensaries as a whole, it must not be lost sight of, that, although they bear so slight a proportion to what is effected by the larger Hospitals, yet the peculiarity of operations, and the economy of their cost, enhance their benefits—being spread over the whole of London, and offering relief to the sick poor, as it were, at their own doors, in however remote localities they may reside.

The number supported in London at the end of 1849, in any way partaking of a public character, may thus be briefly summed up :—8 central, 4 northern, 3 southern, 12 eastern, 8 western.—35.

13 founded from 1770 to 1799 ; 6 from 1800 to 1829 ; and 16 from 1830 to 1850.—35.

Total General Dispensaries in London .	35
Affording medical aid throughout London annually to as many patients as .	140,869
The annual incomes amount[1] to . .	£14,424
Of which amount voluntary contributions comprise	11,470
The remainder arises from dividends, etc. (in a few cases by members' payments).	
The number of Homœopathic Dispensaries not included in the above is . .	4

ST. MARY-LE-BONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, 77, Welbeck-street. Instituted 1785. Open daily at half-past eleven o'clock, for patients bringing recommendations, irrespective of district of residence. 2142 cases were treated last year, of whom 163 were midwifery patients.

One guinea annual, or 10 guineas at one time, constitutes a Governor, entitled to have one medical or surgical patient constantly on the books, and one midwifery patient annually.

paration be made for what appears to us to be one of the most important measures of alleviation,—the establishmeut of local dispensaries, where persons affected with the first stage of the disease, as manifested by the premonitory symptoms, may be immediately placed under the proper treatment for arresting the further progress of the malady."—*Second Report of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners.*

[1] To be exact, it is as well to state, that in 3 or 4 instances, the requisite information having been withheld, the average has been necessarily taken, based upon contingent circumstances. With this reservation, the above summary is compiled from positive data.

The cash statement shows an excess of expenditure over receipts. The latter amounts to above £500 per annum however, and arises, all but £50, from subscriptions and donations.

President, the Duke of Portland.—Treasurers: E. S. Bailey, Esq.; George Pitt, Esq.—Physicians: C. J. Hare, M.D.; William Francis Chorley, M.D.—Physician-Accoucheur, Henry Davies, M.D.—Surgeons: C. Beevor, Esq.; H. B. Norman, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. Bertie Pardoe Matthews.—Cupper, Mr. Betts.—Secretary, Mr. Matthews, 15, High-street, St. Marylebone.—Collector, Mr. W. Price, 6, Allsop-place, Upper Baker-street.

ST. MARY-LE-BONE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, 6, Charlotte-street, Portland-place. Established 1834. Differs from the ordinary dispensaries in this respect, that its intention is to enable individuals of small income, by their own payments, to ensure efficient medical advice and medicines during illness. Every member above fourteen years of age paying one penny, and under that age one half-penny a-week, except in a family with more than two children, when one penny a-week is considered sufficient for all under fourteen years of age; female servants paying five shillings a-year, and male servants seven shillings, in not less than half-yearly payments, are entitled to its benefits. Persons wishing to become members must apply to the Secretary, who will enter the name, age, residence, and occupation; the application will then be taken into consideration by the house-visitor, and if found eligible, the applicant will be admitted, and receive a ticket on paying one month's subscription. The last report states that "the members have increased, during the last year, from 632 to 792, and that there has been a total number of patients under treatment of 2,407." The amount of members' payments was £114, and the amount of voluntary contributions £91.

Donors of 10 guineas at one time, or annual subscribers of 1 guinea, are Governors, and may recommend two patients in the course of the year, who are unable to contribute themselves.

President, Bishop of London.—Treasurer, Douglass Finney, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, J. Roberts, Esq., 23, Edward-street, Langham-place.—Bankers, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co.—Consulting Physician, Dr. George Burrows.—Consulting Surgeons: Alexander Shaw, Esq.; Frederick C. Skey, Esq.—Consulting Accoucheur, Joseph Cholmondeley, Esq.—Medical Officers in

Ordinary: Alfred Elkins, Esq.; John Gayleard, Esq.—Dispenser, Mr. J. McKechnie.—Collector, Mr. H. R. Arthur, 16, Nottingham-street.

BLOOMSBURY DISPENSARY, 62, Great Russell-street. Instituted 1801. Open for the relief of patients, every day, Sundays excepted, at twelve o'clock. In cases of emergency, persons are permitted to apply for relief without a letter of recommendation; but they are required to bring one upon their second attendance. For each guinea annually, the subscriber is entitled to have one patient constantly on the books. During the past year, 3,408 patients were attended to, and variously relieved, 593 of whom remain under treatment. The funds are half dependant on voluntary aid. The annual expenditure, from the last statement, appears to be £700, and the cash funded, £7100.

President, the Duke of Bedford.—Treasurers: Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq.; E. Hawkins, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Rowland.—Surgeon, G. L. Cooper, Esq.—Resident Medical Officer, Mr. W. W. Lloyd.—Secretary, Mr. George Stone.—Collector, Mr. Bloxam.

ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. JAMES'S GENERAL DISPENSARY, 60, King-street. Established 1817. Consists of two branches, the second being lately opened for the northern districts, at 3, Chapel-place-north, South Audley-street. During the past year, 3,598 patients were cured or relieved, besides 211 midwifery cases, and 26 under attendance. The expenditure is from £600 to £700 per annum; but, judging from last year's statement, is not covered by the receipts, which wholly depend on voluntary contributions.

Subscribers of 1 guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one payment, are entitled to recommend one lying-in woman in the year, and one other patient at a time.

A Samaritan Fund is attached to the Dispensary, for the purpose of supplying "ventilators" to the poor; also flannel, soup, milk, etc., to those in distress.

President, Duke of Norfolk.—Treasurers: George Gregory, M.D.; William Yool, Esq.—Consulting Physician: John Webster, M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, John Bacot, Esq.—Physicians: Frederick Weber, M.D.; Richard Quain, M.D.—Physician-Accoucheurs: Sir James Eyre, M.D.: C. Blakely Brown, M.D.—Surgeons: Joseph Toynbee, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the Samaritan Fund; George Augustus Davis, Esq.—Honorary Cupper, John Watkins, Esq.—Honorary Dentist, Thomas Underwood, Esq.—

Resident Medical Officer, Mr. Edward Henry Malton.—Secretary, Mr. J. H. York; and Collector, Mr. J. York, 16, Marshall-street, Golden-square.

BLENHEIM STREET FREE DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, 1, Blenheim-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon. Established 1834. All applicants, without the necessity of obtaining letters of admission, are here attended to, and efficient relief granted. During the last fifteen months, upwards of 6,000 patients have been relieved; but the funds of the institution are represented as no longer able to maintain so extensive a sphere of usefulness, unless increased.

Physicians: Dr. Burslem; Dr. Markham; Dr. Downing.—Consulting Surgeon, J. G. Guthrie, Esq.—Surgeons: H. J. Sanderson, T. M. Girdlestone, J. B. Carlill, Esqrs.—Physician-Accoucheur, Dr. Charles James Cox.—Surgeon-Accoucheur, G. F. Whidborne, Esq.—Surgeon Dentist, J. Drew, Esq.—Cuppers, Messrs. Betts and Son.—Treasurer, Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.—Bankers, Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.—Sub-Treasurer, H. J. Sanderson, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, N. Bennett, Esq., 7, Furnival's-inn.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY for the Relief of the Sick Poor, Bishop's-court, Lincoln's-inn. Instituted 1782. Patients from any quarter are received. Those residing in the adjacent parishes are attended at their own habitations when requisite. Total number of patients admitted from 1782 is 210,255; of these, 42,250 were visited at their own homes. The present annual number of patients is above 6,000, having greatly increased the last few years; and the funds of the dispensary are represented as necessarily seriously affected. 6577 patients were relieved last year; of whom, 1,184 were visited at their own homes.

This is one of the oldest established dispensaries in London, and, together with the next mentioned, forms a valuable adjunct to King's College Hospital.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one payment, constitutes a Governor, entitled to recommend fifteen patients in each year.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, Richard Twining, Esq.—Consulting Physicians: H. S. Roots, M.D.; Thomas Waterfield, M.D.—Physicians: George Johnson, M.D.; Allen Williams, M.D.—Surgeon, Arsten Holthouse, Esq.—Apothecary,

Mr. W. Fullford.—Secretary, Mr. J. S. Phillips, 5, Bishop's-court.—Collector, Mr. Paradice, 47, Princes-road, Kennington.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, 29, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Branch Establishment, Devonshire-square, City. Instituted 1836. Although termed an Hospital, is in effect and operations a Dispensary, for the gratuitous relief of the sick poor, and is the second in extent of operations in London. It affords medical and surgical aid, with medicines, to every afflicted applicant, daily, without any other recommendation than their own diseased and destitute condition. 10,063 out-patients have been relieved during the past year, making a total of 100,800 since the opening of the hospital. The expenses are between £500 and £600 per annum, and barely defrayed by the receipts, which consist entirely of voluntary contributions.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor.

Patrons: The Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge.—Physicians: Frederic Bird, Esq., M.D.; C. J. B. Aldis, Esq., M.D.; G. F. D. Evans, Esq., M.D.—Surgeons: E. J. Chance, Esq.; J. U. Easson, Esq.; G. Brooke, Esq.—Dentist, S. Ghrimes, Esq.—Cupper, J. Atkinson.—Dispenser, Mr. E. Johnson.—Collector, Mr. G. Stancliff, 35, Havering-street, Commercial-road.—Bankers, Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.—Treasurer, John Gurney Hoare, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, E. J. Chance, Esq., 59, Old Broad-street, City.

ST. PANCRAS ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY, 26, Burton-crescent. Instituted 1837. A physician is in attendance at twelve o'clock each day, except Wednesday and Saturday, and on those days a surgeon. Patients are likewise attended at their own homes. Emergent cases do not require a recommendation the first time. The number of patients under treatment during last year was 2336; of whom, 1,779 were recovered, 185 relieved, and 232 continuing in attendance. The necessary expenditure varies from £300 to £350 annually, and is generally covered by the receipts, which depend, however, all but £30, on voluntary contributions.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, with one vote at all elections, and power to recommend ten sick cases and one midwifery annually.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, R. S. Cox,

Esq.—Honorary Secretary, T. E. Baker, Esq., 51, Burton-crescent. Consulting Physicians: Henry Alfred Pitman, M.D.; Charles Collier, M.D.—Physicians: C. H. F. Routh, M.D.; Robert Taylor, Esq.—Consulting Physician-Accoucheur, Henry Davies, M.D.—Surgeon-Accoucheur, Robert Greenhalgh, Esq.—Consulting Surgeon, Bransby B. Cooper, Esq.—Surgeon, H. Haynes Walton, Esq.—Cuppers, Messrs. Ford and Jones.—Resident Medical Officer, Mr. John R. Diamond.—Collector, Mr. John Jeffery, 3, Foundling-terrace.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, 9, Somers-place West, near St. Pancras Church. Instituted 1810. 1,269 patients have been treated during the year, 1,132 of whom are reported as cured, 56 relieved, and 26 died. The expenses for last year were £260, defrayed entirely by voluntary contributions. Annual subscribers are entitled to the admission of one patient for every guinea subscribed. Mechanics and workmen subscribing five shillings annually, are allowed the benefits of the Dispensary for their families.

President, Marquis Camden.—Treasurer, John Salt, Esq.—Hon. Secretary, John Casley, Esq., 31, Guilford-street.—Trustees: William Horton Lloyd, James Bird, George Phillips Foster Gregory, Esqrs.—Physicians: F. R. Manson, M.D.; E. Sieveking, M.D.—Consulting Physician, Peter M. Roget, M.D.—Surgeons: John Bishop, Esq.; Frederick Davies, Esq.—Resident Medical Officer, W. B. Dolton, Esq.—Cupper and Dentist, Mr. Hewett.—Collector, Mr. R. Watkins, 19, Clarence-road, Kentish Town.

CAMDEN TOWN DISPENSARY for the Relief of the Sick Poor, 8, Pratt-street. Established 1848. Has only lately opened. The necessary expenditure, it is anticipated, will average from £150 to 200 per annum.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas at one time, entitles to vote and six letters of recommendation for patients.

President, Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A.—Treasurer, William Collisson, Esq.—Secretary, N. Bailey, Esq., 5, Camden-street.—Consulting Physicians: Dr. Wilton; Dr. Davis.—Consulting Surgeon, William Ferguson, Esq.—Surgeon in Ordinary, George Bermingham, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Taylor, 37, College-st. West.

ISLINGTON DISPENSARY, Upper-street. Instituted 1821. All persons paying one guinea or more annually, are Governors, with the right of having one patient upon the books at a time, for each guinea subscribed. The number of patients under treatment last year was 4,618, and the number on the books at a time about 600 or 700.

President, Rev. Daniel Wilson, A.M., Vicar.—Treasurer, Richard Percival, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Bredy.—Apothecary, Mr. John Bragge.

HOLLOWAY AND NORTH ISLINGTON Dispensary and Convalescent Fund, Francis-place, Holloway. Established 1840. There are three dispensing houses—viz., at Francis-place, Lower Holloway; Elizabeth-place, Upper Holloway; and Park-place, Highbury Vale. Medical relief is afforded to all applicants, without regard to place of abode, and medical attendance to such as reside within the districts of the Chapel of Ease, St. James', St. John's, and Highbury.

The Convalescent Fund is supported by a separate subscription of 5s. and upwards, for the purpose of supplying proper food and nourishment to those requiring it, according to the opinion of the medical man attending, and of the Committee disbursing the fund.

The number of patients cured or relieved during the past year was 3,837, remaining under treatment, 424; total number relieved since its establishment, 20,176. The annual receipts, judging from the last cash statement, amount to upwards of £400, arising from voluntary contributions; but this is barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a Governor.

President, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wood.—Treasurer, Samuel Lewes, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, George Jeffkins, Esq., 10, Loraine-place; and of the Convalescent Fund, Samuel Lewis, Jun., Esq., 19, Compton-terrace.—Consulting Physicians: G. L. Roupell, Esq., M.D.; Henry Jeaffreson, Esq., M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, F. C. Skey, Esq.—Surgeons: T. W. Mann, Esq.; C. Caswall, Esq.; Walter Gill, Esq.; Thomas Graham, Esq.; Edward Drewery, Esq.—Dental Surgeon, W. A. N. Cattlin, Esq.—Resident Medical Officer, B. Carrington, Esq., M.D.—Assist. Medical Officer, Mr. C. J. Berry.—Collector, Mr. Turner, 34, Victoria-road, Holloway.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND PORTLAND TOWN Provident Dispensary, 98, St. John's Wood-terrace. Established 1845. The funds of this institution consist of payments of one penny a-week from reduced tradesmen, mechanics, and servants, who are termed ordinary members, and the contributions of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or 5 guineas donation from honorary members and Governors; the former only are entitled to medical attendance and relief. The last

year's cash account presents a fair statement, of receipts covering expenditure, amounting to £237, two-thirds of which consisted of voluntary contributions. Number of members enrolled since establishment, 1,136; present annual average of cases of illness attended, 1,000, either at their homes or at the Dispensary.

President, Colonel Eyre.—Honorary Secretary, C. Coupland, Esq.—Treasurer, W. Collins, Esq.—Bankers, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co.—Consulting Physician, Peter Nugent Kingston, Esq.—Consulting Surgeon, Henry James Johnson, Esq.—Surgeons: R. P. Bickerton, Esq.; G. Murton Tracy, Esq.; J. Bluett, Esq.—Dispenser, Mr. J. M. Cansick.

SURREY DISPENSARY, Great Dover-street, Southwark. Instituted 1777. For attending lying-in women, and administering advice and medicines to the necessitous poor of the Borough of Southwark and places adjacent, at the Dispensary or at their own habitations. 5,103 patients have been relieved during the past year, 3,905 of whom were cured, and 583 remain under cure. Total number of patients since the establishment, 253,689, nearly half of whom have been attended at their own homes, and 1 in 7 were midwifery cases. This is the oldest Dispensary but one in London, and amongst the most liberally supported: its annual income is £960, £700 of which arises from voluntary contributions. The last cash statement represents, however, a necessity for selling £200 worth of stock to defray an excess of expenditure. One guinea per annum entitles to have one patient always on the medical list, and one lying-in patient in the year.

President, The Earl of Egremont.—Treasurer, Charles Allen Young, Esq.—Physicians: Dr. C. J. Aldis; Dr. Archibald Borland: Dr. W. H. Willshire; Dr. Burslem.—Consulting Surgeons: George Pilcher, Esq.; W. T. Dalby, Esq.; J. C. Forster, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. Edward Marshall.—Secretary, Mr. Robert Meggy, 33, Trinity-square—Collector, Mr. Benjamin Marsland.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON DISPENSARY, St. George's Cross (opposite Bethlem Hospital). Established 1821. For affording additional medical relief to the poor of the south side of the Thames. Since its establishment 37,000 patients have been relieved; the largest number in one year being 4,904. The cash account appears satisfactory: the amount of receipts is less than of the last mentioned, but covers the expenditure, which last year was £581.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, entitled to have one patient constantly under medical or chirurgical care, and a vote at all elections. The Committee meet on the first Tuesday in every month.

Treasurer, J. H. Capper, Esq.—Consulting Physicians: Dr. Thomas Addison; Dr. Clutterbuck; Dr. Alexander Sutherland. —Surgeons: F. C. Jones, Esq.; T. C. Lewis, Esq.; G. H. Watson, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. William Hentsch.—Bankers, The Southwark Branch of London and Westminster.—Secretary, Mr. James Hooker, Walcot Cottage, Lambeth.—Collector, Mr. George Hentsch, 17, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

THE ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY can scarcely be considered within the range of London dispensaries, being situated in the Broadway, Deptford; moreover, to repeated applications no report has been forwarded.

The House Surgeon is Mr. Thomas J. Ryder.—The Secretary, Mr. Charles J. Carttar.

EASTERN DISPENSARY, Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields. Instituted 1782. Open daily for the reception of patients' recommendations, from nine to ten. A Samaritan Fund is attached, available to such patients as require it, for wine and other nourishment. A fund is now being raised for the purchase of land, and future building of a suitable establishment.

During the year ending March 1849, 3,005 patients have been treated, of whom 2,660 are reported as cured or relieved, and 231 were midwifery patients; the number remaining under cure was 279; giving a total of 116,200 patients since its establishment. The expenditure averages between £400 and £500 a-year, and the receipts, last year, £479; half from dividends, the remainder from subscriptions.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, entitled to have one patient on the list at a time, and one midwifery patient annually.

President, the Duke of Wellington.—Treasurer, Benjamin Cotton, Esq., Trinity House, Tower-hill.—Physician, William Munk, M.D.—Physician Accoucheur, F. H. Ramsbotham, M.D.—Surgeon, Henry Reynolds, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. J. Comley, at the Dispensary.—Secretary, Mr. G. H. Simmonds, 7, Great Alie-st. Collector, Mr. William Eddrup, at the Dispensary.

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S DISPENSARY for the Sick Poor of Bethnal-green, 189, Church-street. Established 1849.

Perhaps no division of London presents a greater scope for the exercise of benevolence than Bethnal Green and its surrounding districts; and, doubtless, the benefits of an efficient Dispensary will be appreciated by its poorer inhabitants to a much greater extent than would any other remedial measure; one of the last acts of her lamented Majesty, Queen Adelaide, was the gift of £100 towards the objects contemplated by the promoters of this Dispensary, and, in connexion with the parochial clergy; it was fairly founded 23rd November, 1849.

10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or five guineas at one time, constitutes a Governor, entitled to six tickets recommending patients.

President, the Bishop of London.—Treasurer, Robert Hanbury, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyd.—Consulting Physician, Dr. A. Frampton, 29, New Broad-street.—Consulting Surgeon, James Luke, Esq., 39, Broad-street Buildings. —Honorary Secretaries: Rev. Thomas Peckston, M.A., and Thos. Snowdon Peckston, R.N., 1, Gloucester-terrace, Cambridge-heath.

TOWER HAMLETS' DISPENSARY, 40, Commercial-road-east. Instituted 1792. The dispensary is open daily at twelve, for patients able to attend, on presenting a Governor's recommendation; urgent cases relieved without. The average number of patients annually relieved is about 2,000; the number remaining under treatment, 230; and the total number since the foundation, 71,802.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a Governor, entitled to recommend one midwifery patient within the year, and have one other case always on the books.

President, The Earl of Glengall.—Treasurer, George Frederick Young, Esq.—Consulting Physicians: Dr. Cobb; Dr. C. J. Fox. —Physician-Accoucheur, Dr. Ramsbotham. —Physician, Dr. Munk. —Consulting Surgeon, John Adams, Esq. —Surgeon, Robert Wilson, Esq.—Resident and Visiting Surgeon, Vertue Edwards, Esq.—Secretary and Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Stone, 6, Wellclose-square.—Collector, Mr. Cooke, 23, Prince's-square.

TOWER HAMLETS & GENERAL DISPENSARY for Children, 50, Worship-street, Shoreditch. Formed 1845; since which, the printed statement issued by the Directors states, 18,370 children have been under treatment; and the present daily average of patients, 90.

Treasurer, Robert Davies, Esq.—Surgeon, Mr. George A. Rees. —Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Watson, 16, Worship-st., Finsbury.

LONDON DISPENSARY, 21, Vine-street, Spitalfields. Instituted 1777. Patients from any distance, with a letter of recommendation, will receive medicines, and the advice of a physician or surgeon, as their cases may require. Indigent persons, having suffered from accidents, are received without any recommendation. All persons paying one guinea or upwards annually, are Governors, with a right of having one patient on the books at a time for each guinea subscribed.

Consulting Physician, Dr. F. Cobb.—Physicians: Dr. C. J. B. Aldis; Dr. P. Fraser.—Surgeon, Thomas Blizard Curling, Esq.—Resident Apothecary, Mr. William Gayton.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Butts Tanqueray Willaume.—Collector, Mr. J. Baker.

FINSBURY DISPENSARY, 16, Woodbridge-street, Clerkenwell. Established 1780.[1] Governors may have one patient constantly on the books for every guinea annually subscribed; and life governors one for every donation of 10 guineas. Governors are allowed to recommend their domestic servants as patients.

President, The Marquis of Northampton.—Treasurer, Richard Martineau, Esq.—Trustees: Charles Biggs, Esq.; Philip Bedwell, Esq.; R. Martineau, Esq.—Physicians: Dr. Thomson; Dr. J. W. Griffith.—Surgeon, J. T. Ware, Esq.—Resident Medical Officer, Mr. Edmund Meek.—Secretary, Mr. R. Saywell.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Eglington, Old Jewry.

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARY & CHARITABLE Fund, 9, Fore-street, Cripplegate. Established 1779.[2] For the relief of the sick poor at their own habitations, by providing medical and surgical advice, and affording pecuniary aid in cases of extreme distress, the value of the same being enhanced by its being accompanied by the consolations of religion. There are nearly 10,000 cases annually relieved by this charity medically, besides the pecuniary aid, and the maternity attendance afforded. One guinea annual entitles to recommend one patient at a time, and one vote at all elections.

The cash statement represents an income of about £500, with the exception of £90 dividends, derivable from voluntary contributions. The requisite expenses, according to present extent of usefulness, exceed this by about £100.

[1] Founded originally in St. John's-square.

[2] This dispensary originally bore the title of "Charitable Fund and Dispensary," and has successively been held at 5, Lilypot-lane; 133, London-wall; and 13, Fore-street; now, as above.

Patron, The Duke of Cambridge.—President and Treasurer, Thomas Challis, Esq.—Physicians: Dr. Waller; Dr. Crisp.—Surgeon, Luther Holden, Esq.—Resident Surgeon and Apothecary, Mr. Southwood.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. Benjamin Smith, London-wall.—Collector, Mr. D. Freeman, 41, Gee-street, Goswell-street.

THE CITY OF LONDON AND EAST LONDON Dispensary and Benevolent Institution, 13, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square. Founded 1849. For the purpose of affording medical advice, medicines, and nourishment, to the destitute sick poor, and in cases of urgent necessity small pecuniary aid.

Having only just been matured, there is no extent of operations to record. Contributors of 1 guinea annual, and donors of 10 guineas at one time, will have the privilege of keeping two patients on the books at a time. The committee meet every Wednesday at 1.

Treasurer, Charles Curling, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, George Smith, Esq.—Physician, Henry Oldham, Esq., M.D.—Surgeons: W. G. Carpenter, Esq.; Henry Shaw, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.—Resident Apothecary, Mr. C. Law, Jun.

CITY DISPENSARY, 76, Queen-street, Cheapside. Instituted 1789. Open for the reception of recommendatory letters, and the admission of patients, every day (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock. The physicians attend at 8½ every morning except Wednesday and Saturday, when the surgeon attends at 1. The number of patients cured or relieved during last year was 8,891, and 935 remained under treatment. One guinea annual constitutes a governor, with the privilege of having three patients on the books.

President, the Lord Mayor.—Treasurer, Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq.—Physicians: W. Jones, M.D.; E. Bentley, M.D.—Surgeon, J. C. Taunton, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. Middleton.—Secretary, C. F. Robinson, Esq., 7, Queen-st.-place.

THE ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY, 36, Aldersgate-street. Instituted 1770. This institution is the parent one of its kind.[1] Its objects are to afford medical and surgical relief, gratuitously, to the sick poor, without regard to their places of abode; and to visit, at their own

[1] Strenuously supported in its early struggles by Drs. Hulme (its first physician) and Lettsom.

habitations, poor persons residing within the limits or liberties of the city, who may not be able, from the nature of their diseases, to attend at the dispensary house. The last report represents the inadequacy of the funds for the relief of applicants; but the cash statement is not appended. The returns for 1849 show a total of 14,591 patients during the year, of whom 1,892 remained under treatment: the annual average of patients is 12,000. Subscribers of 1 guinea annually, or donors of 10 guineas at one time, are entitled to have two patients constantly on the books. The printed letters, for the recommendation of patients, may be had of the collector, and at the dispensary.

President, Lord Carrington.—Treasurer, Thrower Buckle Herring, Esq., 40, Aldersgate-street.—Physicians: Dr. Yates (Consulting), Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Goodfellow, Dr. Lewis, Dr. C. Brodie Sewell (Assistant).—Surgeons: Samuel Solly, Esq. (Consulting), Alfred Smee, Esq.; John James Purnell, Esq.; William Scovell Savory, Esq.—Resident Apothecary, Mr. T. B. Stott, at the Dispensary.—Secretary, John Wood, Esq., 8, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street.—Collector, Mr. George Mence, 5, Billiter-street.

FARRINGDON GENERAL DISPENSARY and Lying-in Charity, 17, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. Established 1828. The dispensary is open daily (Sundays excepted) for patients and letters of recommendation, from half-past 11 till 1 o'clock. Accidents, and cases of emergency, are attended to at all hours. Patients residing within a mile of the institution, who, from severe illness, cannot attend, are visited at their homes. Patients who are visited at home must send for their medicines at the hours of 12 and 8. One guinea annually entitles to have two patients on the books, and one vote at elections. The annual average of cases relieved is above 4,000. The funds are now in a more prosperous position than for some years past, great exertions having been used last year to free them from debt. The annual amount required is about £300, £220 of which is met by subscriptions and donations.

President, Lord Denman.—Treasurer, R. Williams, Esq., 44, Ludgate-hill.—Honorary Secretary, J. Galsworthy, Esq., 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.—Physicians: Dr. Tanner, Dr. Tilt, Dr. Thos. Snow Beck.—Surgeons: John Chippendale, Esq.; W. A. Hillman, Esq.—Surgeon-Accoucheur, S. Griffith, Esq.,—Surgeon-Dentist, T. E. Eden, Esq.—Resident Medical Officer, Mr. Lowne, at the Dispensary.—Collector, Mr. Coles, Church Porch, Skinner-street.

WESTERN CITY DISPENSARY, 18, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Established 1830. The districts of this dispensary extend from Temple-bar to Old Change and Lambeth-hill, including the densely-populated parts from Holborn and Newgate-street, to the river. The system pursued for the relief of its patients is peculiar to itself, and economical in the working, dispensing with either rent or salaries. Each of the seven medical officers attends to the poor of his own district, and the medicines prescribed are supplied under contract by the Society's druggists at 2s. for each patient, and 5s. each midwifery case, however long under treatment. The dispensary thus relieves upwards of 2,000 cases annually, at a cost of £250.

One guinea annually constitutes a governor, who may recommend 15 patients.

President, W. Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P.—Treasurer, T. G. Conyers, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, J. M. Dale, Esq., 18, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Consulting Physician, Dr. Clutterbuck.—Consulting Accoucheur, Dr. Ramsbottom.—Consulting Surgeon, Fred. C. Skey. Esq.—Consulting Dentist, G. E. Alexander, Esq.—Druggists: Mr. Nason; Messrs. Orridge.—Midwives: Mrs. Painting; Mrs. Clark.—Collector, Mr. J. H. Jewell, 22, Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY, Lisson-grove, New-road. Instituted 1830. For the relief of the sick and maimed poor of the north-western parts of St. Marylebone, and the parish of Paddington, at their own habitations, and at the dispensary, where beds are provided for the reception of sufferers from severe accidents; and to supply poor women with attendance and necessary medicines during their confinement at their own homes. Subscribers are entitled to recommend six cases for every guinea subscribed annually, or a donation of 10 guineas. Attendance at the dispensary every morning at 1 o'clock; patients who require it are visited at their own houses if within one mile of the institution. Admission as in-patients is granted only in extreme cases, but this is not to a greater extent than 12 cases in the course of the year; the annual average of patients under treatment is about 6,000.

The funds appear in a favourable state, and average, in amount of income, £1,100, which arises wholly from voluntary contributions, and covers the expenses. The secretary

attends at the dispensary Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 to 3.

President, Lord Portman.—Treasurer, Edgar Barker, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Frederick J. Prescott, Esq., 13, Oxford-terrace.—Consulting Physicians: Marshall Hall, M.D.; Anthony Todd Thompson, M.D.—Consulting Surgeons: Bransby B. Cooper, Esq.; F. Le Gros Clarke, Esq.—Physicians: Dr. W. MacIntyre; Dr. Markham; Dr. Hennen; Dr. Miller.—Physician-Accoucheur, Dr. Henry Bennet.—Surgeons: A. Anderson, Esq.; J. G. Forbes, Esq.—Resident Surgeon and Apothecary, Mr. Thomas Palmer.—Resident Assistant Surgeon and Apothecary, Mr. Joseph H. Buxton.—Secretary, Mr. James Martin.—Collector, Mr. E. Herbert, 33, Lisson-grove North.

WESTERN DISPENSARY, Charles-street, Westminster. Instituted 1789. For gratuitously administering advice, medicines, and for the delivery of needy lying-in married women at their abodes, in the City of Westminster, and other places adjacent.

6,762 Patients were cured or relieved, according to the books of this institution, during the past year, of whom 416 were midwifery cases: the total of patients relieved since its foundation is stated to be above 164,000, and the number remaining under treatment at one time 325.

The funds appear to be well supported, judging from the receipts of last year, amounting to £713 from contributions, and £154 from dividends.

Open from 11 to 4 (Sundays excepted). Subscribers entitled to have one patient constantly on the books, and recommend two midwifery cases, for each guinea subscribed. Each midwifery case has to pay a fee of 1s. to the charity; this item, in the last year's account, amounts to £19.

President, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.—Treasurer, William Page Wood, Esq., M.P.—Consulting Physicians: Donald Mackinnon, M.D.; Robert Bentley Todd, M.D.—Attending Physicians: C. J. B. Aldis, M.D.; G. T. Fincham, M.D.—Consulting Accoucheur, Frederick Bird, Esq.—Consulting Surgeon, John Malyn, Esq.—Surgeon, T. W. Nunn, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. William Henry Firth.—Secretary, Mr. G. Western, 4, Great Vine-street, Regent's Quadrant.—Collector, Mr. J. P. Phillips, 6, Stamford-terrace, Swan-street, Dover-road.—Bankers, Messrs. Hallett and Robinson.

WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, Gerrard-street, Soho. Founded 1774. To dispense medicines,

&c., and to deliver poor women at their own habitations. A subscriber of 1 guinea per annum is entitled to have constantly one patient on the books; about 4,000 patients relieved annually.

President, the Duke of Northumberland.—Treasurers: John Squire, Esq.; Thomas De Vear, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Henry Long.—Consulting Physicians: Dr. Child, Dr. Roscoe; Dr. S. W. Merriman.—Consulting Physician-Accoucheur, Dr. Granville.—Surgeons: Robert Wade, Esq.; Alexander Ure, Esq.—Consulting Surgeon, Thomas Copeland, Esq.—Resident Medical Officer, G. Smith, Esq., at the Dispensary, Gerrard-street, Soho.—Secretary, W. J. Wills, Esq.

CHELSEA, BROMPTON, AND BELGRAVE DISPENSARY, 41, Sloane-square. Established 1812. The annual number of patients about 4,000, of whom 90 are under treatment at a time: total number from date of institution, 93,117.

The annual expenditure is about £350, which is well met by the voluntary contributions, assisted by £30 dividends.

A subscriber of 1 guinea is entitled to recommend one midwifery case in the year, and to have one medical or surgical patient at a time, on the books of the institution.

Treasurer, Charles Hopkinson, Esq.—Consulting Physician, Dr. Anthony Todd Thompson.—Surgeons: Messrs. Whitmore, Seaton, Woolley, and Leggatt.—Physicians: Dr. Barclay, Dr. C. Handfield Jones.—Apothecary, Mr. T. Taylor, residing at the Dispensary.—Secretary, Mr. C. Wilson, at the Dispensary.—Collector, Mr. J. H. Ollive.

ROYAL PIMLICO DISPENSARY, Belgrave-terrace. Founded 1831. Subscribers of one or more guineas per annum are entitled to have one patient constantly on the books, to recommend one lying-in woman during the year. Open for the reception of recommendatory letters every day at 12.

During last year 5,162 patients were cured or relieved: total number since the foundation, 23,772.

The necessary expenditure exceeds £500 per annum—an amount, that the present receipts appear barely sufficient for, and there is no funded property.

President, The Marquis of Westminster, Treasurer, C. L. Hare, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, G. W. Forster, Esq., 12, Charlwood-

place.—Bankers, Messrs. Drummond.—Consulting Physician James Arthur Wilson, Esq., M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, Henry Charles Johnson, Esq.—Consulting Accoucheur, John Ince, Esq.—Attending Physician, Edwin Lankester, Esq., M.D.—Attending Surgeon, W. V. Pettigrew, Esq., M.D.—Attending Accoucheur, Frederick Robert Manson, Esq., M.D.—Surgeon Dentist, John Littlewood, Esq.—Resident Medical Officer. Richard Staning, Esq.—Collector, Mr. William Blackbourne, 59, Ebury-street.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY, Church-street. Established 1840. A suitable dispensary house is completed in Church-street, more adapted to the increasing extent of operation of the charity. The present annual average of patients is about 1,500 or 2,000; last year the number discharged cured was 974; the annual income is about £400, which fully defrays all the necessary expenses. One guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, constitutes a governor; entitled to recommend three patients at a time.

The dispensary is open for the reception of patients at 10 o'clock daily.

President, Archdeacon Sinclair,—Treasurer, Right Hon. William Lascelles, M.P.—Honorary Secretary, Edward Sheppard, Esq.—Honorary Solicitor, James Weston, Esq.—Consulting Physician, James Arthur Wilson, Esq., M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, Cæsar Hawkins, Esq.—Resident Apothecary, Mr. E. J. Newcomb.—Collector, Mr. John Manchester, 2, Pembroke-square.

PADDINGTON PROVIDENT DISPENSARY, 104, Star-street, Cambridge Terrace. Established 1838. Is chiefly for the benefit of the poor of the district, who are able to contribute their own trifle towards their medical attendance; the payments range from 1d. to 1½d. weekly, according to the number of the family; and the funds are assisted by the contributions of the more wealthy: the total amount required is about £300 per annum, half of which is met by the payments of members. The number of patients attending varies from 2,000 to 2,500 annually.

President, Rev. A. M. Campbell.—Treasurer, Charles Beachcroft, Esq.—Secretary, Frederick Ouvry, Esq.—Consulting Physician, Dr. W. O. Markham.—Consulting Surgeon, Samuel Lane, Esq.—Consulting Accoucheur, Dr. J. Henry Bennet.—Medical Officers in Ordinary: C. Langmore, Esq.; Thomas Hill, Esq.; C. E. Goodman, Esq.—House Surgeon, Mr. William Smith.—Collector, Mr. Robert Watkins, 19, Clarence-road, Kentish-town.

PADDINGTON FREE DISPENSARY FOR THE Diseases of Women and Children, 8, Market-street, Edgware-road. Established 1848. 300 patients now under treatment. A fundamental rule of the institution is, that "there shall be no paid officers, medical or otherwise; that all contributions may be devoted exclusively to the relief of the poor." No recommendations required. A cash statement not yet rendered, the institution being only lately formed. One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a life governor.

President, Lord Dudley C. Stuart.—Consulting Physician, Edward W. Murphy, A.M., M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, William Fergusson, Esq.—Physician, Edward John Tilt, M.D.—Surgeon, Thomas Moore, Esq.—Dentist, Robert Ganthony, Esq.—Bankers, The Union Bank of London.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Dickinson, 16, Cambridge-street, Hyde-park.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTION, 17, Hanover-square. Established 1840. For extending as widely as possible a knowledge of the merits and advantages of homœopathy, for enabling the afflicted poor to partake of the benefits of that treatment, and enabling the profession to test, by personal observation, the action and results of the remedies employed: 820 cases were under treatment in 1849; partly self-supported, made up by the treasurer's and other contributions.

A donor of 1 guinea is entitled to recommend one patient.

President, The Earl of Wilton.—Treasurer, William Leaf, Esq.—Physician, P. F. Curie, M.D.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Warne, 9, Gresham-street-west.—Chemist, Mr. W. Headland. Collector, Mr. Middleton, 20, Pall Mall.

WEST LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 2, London-street, Fitzroy-square. Established 1841.[1] Founded with a view to afford the sick poor the advantages of treatment on homœopathic principles, and also to enable medical men and students to ascertain, by personal observation, the benefit of that mode of practice. Open daily, from 9 to 10, for the reception of patients; Wednesdays, specially for treatment of the eye and ear; Saturdays, for females.

2,200 patients, it is stated, were treated from 1841 to

[1] At 67, Newman-street, Oxford-street; reconstituted, 1848.

1848; and 2,006 from June, 1848, to October, 1849; evidencing a great increase for the system. One guinea annually entitles to have one patient on the books.

Honorary Secretary, W. T. T. Elliott, Esq.—Physician, R. E. Dudgeon, M.D.—Surgeon, T. Engall, Esq.—Chemist, Mr. W. Headland.—Collector, Mr. Watkins.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION, 63, Edgware-road, has a dispensary attached; open to the poor gratuitously. Attendance is given daily at 12 o'clock.

Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. Buchan.

WESTMINSTER AND ST. GEORGE'S HOMŒOPATHIC Free Dispensary, 22, Davies-mews, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, is especially for the treatment of consumption and other diseases of the chest. Patients free upon a recommendation of any person of known respectability. Time of admission Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8 to 10.

Medical Officer, Mr. Wilson.

CHAPTER IV.

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE, HEALTH, AND PUBLIC MORALS.

The Humane Societies.—Sanitary Improvement Measures.—Model Buildings for Poor.—Establishments for Baths and Washhouses.—Early Closing.—Temperance Societies.—Prevention of Vice.

The Institutions comprehended in this chapter are, for the most part, of a preventive character, and follow here, from a consideration of the *causes* of a vast deal of the suffering and disease designed to be relieved by the charities already described. Very many of the ills of human life, no one can deny, are incident to want of care and common precautionary measures. That such is pretty well recognized, may be inferred from the following institutions having been called into existence by practical experience of their need. That much may be done, under the blessing of God, for the saving of human life from the casualties of domestic and every-day life, is abundantly evidenced by the details of such as have had years to test their usefulness; and that much will be effected, both for the safety and comfort of the lower classes especially, there is great reason to hope. Very cheering and animating is the announcement of one or two of these contemplated new institutions, and satisfactory the progress of those already formed in the cause of public health and morals: it shows, at the least, that public attention is *energetically* directed to the subject, if not, as yet, thoroughly and systematically; and there cannot be a doubt but that such efforts will exercise a powerful influence and effect a great social improvement throughout the metropolis, to the benefit

of our crowded localities of courts and alleys clustering with human beings.

It may occur to the reader, that some of the institutions detailed in this and the following chapters, appear, at first sight, rather strangely diverse in design and operation, and embrace more of social than charitable details; but, upon a closer consideration, it will be seen there is a link running through all—illustrative of an anxious desire to render subservient to general humanity the benefit of every fresh suggestion for the common weal, immediately upon a need or necessity manifesting itself—and the *endeavour* to supply it upon benevolent and liberal principles.[1]

The institutions here treated of may thus be classed:—Preservation of Human Life, 3; Prevention of Cruelty, 1; Improvement of Dwellings, 1; Promoting Cleanliness, Comfort, etc., 3; Limiting Hours of Business, 1; Promoting Temperance, 2; Suppression of Immoral Books, 1; Total, 12.

Although reckoned as but twelve institutions, it must be borne in mind that each has its local operations; and in some cases, such as Baths, etc., they result in separate establishments.

With one exception, these are all the product of the present century; and those in full operation are conducted at an annual expense of	£11,503
To defray which, the voluntary contributions amount to	£8,730
This is exclusive of those now self-supporting, or nearly so, but founded originally at a first cost, raised by voluntary contributions, of	£72,000

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 3, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross. Instituted 1774.[2] For collecting and circulating the most approved and effectual methods for re-

[1] "Of the different ingredients in the cup of misery drained to the dregs by so many of our poorer brethren, it would be difficult to say which are the most deleterious; but if we devote exclusively the resources of our charity to remedy evils which affect the mind, the task of improving the condition of the poorer classes *will be very difficult*, if not altogether hopeless."—*Bishop of London.*

[2] This institution must not be, as is too often the case, associated exclusively with *one* of its objects, viz., the saving persons from drown-

covering persons apparently drowned or dead; and for suggesting and providing suitable apparatus for, and bestowing rewards on, those who assist in the preservation and restoration of life.

Since the establishment of this society, many hundreds of individuals have been rescued by its direct agency, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis alone, from premature death. The following summary of operations during the past year, may be considered as a fair average of what is effected by the direct exertions of its own officers: fourteen persons were prevented from effecting suicide; twenty rescued, whilst in danger of drowning, from cramp or getting beyond their depth whilst swimming; and, during the ice season, thirty-four rescued from various degrees of danger whilst skating. The number of rewards voted in cases of meritorious exertion or prompt remedial measures, extending over the world: one gold, sixteen silver, and twenty-one bronze medallions; and pecuniary amounts to 125 individuals. The principal receiving house of the society is on the north bank of the Serpentine in Hyde-park. The methods of treatment under emergent circumstances, published by this society, are very excellent, and may be obtained gratuitously on application. The annual amount spent for rewards, salaries, wages, advertisements, etc., is £1,620, and for receiving house and marquees, £200. This is defrayed by an income of £1,800, arising from voluntary contributions

ing. It owes its chief claims to the present high position it occupies, to the impetus it has given to the investigation of the subject of SUSPENDED ANIMATION, and to the valuable directions it has circulated for observance upon emergencies. The principle established by its first founder (in idea), Dr. Fothergill, was, "the possibility of saving many lives *without risking anything*;" and, by this quiet, indirect system of operations, it has doubtless exercised a vast influence in recovering the apparently dead. The design of the Honorary Medallion is very appropriate, fully representing the humane character of the institution by the figure of a child endeavouring to sustain the light of a torch, with the classical and significant motto,—"Lateat scintillula forsan,"—a small spark may lurk unseen.

We have referred to Dr. Fothergill as the originator, at least in idea, of this institution; but the credit of the organization and matured plan rests with Drs. Hawes and Cogan, who brought to demonstration the truths propounded by Fothergill some years previously; and by their personal exertions, eventually aided by some thirty friends, the establishment of this now great society was effected.

and dividends. The items are not more minutely specified in cash statement.

A subscription of one guinea annually constitutes a Governor; 2 guineas annually, a Director; 10 guineas, a Life Governor; 20 guineas, a Life Director. Persons claiming rewards, must produce testimonials within one month to the Secretary, signed by three housekeepers acquainted with the particulars.

President, The Duke of Norfolk.—Treasurer, Benjamin Hawes, Esq. — Secretary, Mr. Joseph Charlier, at the Society's office, 3, Trafalgar-square. — Collector, Mr. Abbot, 2, Agar-street, Strand.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION of Life from Fire, 169, Fleet-street. Re-established 1843.[1] The principal object endeavoured to be attained by the Society is the establishment of Fire Escape Stations, half-a-mile distant from each other throughout the metropolis, and maintaining a body of Conductors, well instructed in the use of the "Escapes," one at each station throughout the night. It also seeks to stimulate to intrepid exertions, in the preservation of human life at fires, by presentation of silver medals and pecuniary rewards. The Society's honorary silver medallion can only be obtained by such as have personally rescued human life from the flames.

The number of Fire Escape Stations at present maintained by the Society is twenty-seven. The average annual cost of each is £80, and first expenses, for "Escape," etc., £70. It is the duty of every conductor to attend the fires in his district at the very first alarm, whether actually required or not; and the promptitude with which they attend is always to be remarked, generally arriving before fire engines. The gradually decreasing number of fatal fires in London, clearly demonstrates the benefit of such an institution.

The following extract from the present annual report, shows at one view what has been effected by the Society during five years and three months, the time the present Committee have had the management of its affairs.

[1] First established in 1836; but, from some imperfection in its early management, its objects were not fully developed, or its operations carried to any extent, until the year 1843, when the necessity for such an institution became so evident, that at a public meeting convened for that purpose, the society was reorganized.

	Stations.			Fires attd.		Lives saved
In 15 mos. ending Mar. 1845	8	increased to	11	116	-	13
In 12 mos. ending Mar. 1846	11	„	15	96	-	7
" " 1847	15	„	21	139	-	11
„ „ 1848	21	„	25	197	-	17
„ „ 1849	25	„	26	223	-	31
				771		79

The expenses of maintaining the conductors and stations, with inspectors, amount to £1,900 per annum, and the management expenses only £180; the whole defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, of from 5*s.* to 2 guineas annually, assisted by about £400 or £500 a-year, voted by the vestries of some 80 parishes.[1]

Patron, The Queen.—Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq., 217, Strand.—Secretary, Mr. Sampson Low, Jun., 14, Great James-street, Bedford-row.—Bankers, Messrs. Strahan, Pauls, and Bates.—Inspectors of Stations: East District, Mr. William Baddeley, 29, Alfred-street, Islington; West District, Mr. Spencer, 7, Great Portland-street.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTION, for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, 20, Austin Friars. Founded 1824. For the establishment of life-boats, and other apparatus, in the most eligible situations of the British Isles, and rewarding persons who may have assisted in saving lives from shipwreck. For carrying these good intentions into effect, local associations have been formed in various parts of the united kingdom, by the instrumentality of which many hundreds of persons have been saved from shipwreck. The cash statement presents an account of about £700 per annum, arising, half from dividends, and half from voluntary contributions; £400 spent for the objects of the institution, and £350 for expenses of management: but no report has been issued by the Society, we are informed, since 1842.

Ten guineas at one time, or one guinea annually, constitutes a governor, with one vote at all general meetings.

Treasurer, Richard Percival, Jun., Esq.—Trustees: Thomas Wilson, Esq.; John Cazenove, Esq.; John Clark Powell, Esq.—Auditors: Timothy A. Curtis, Esq.; Mr. Ald. Thompson, M.P.

[1] The contributions from parochial bodies have, for the most part, only as yet afforded a fostering cooperation to the otherwise voluntary character of this essentially required institution. Such contributions vary from £2 to 25 guineas annually, and are voted by the several vestries, under the provisions of the building act of 14 George III, cap. 78.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF Cruelty to Animals; office, 12, Pall Mall. Established 1824. The object of this Society is to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of animals. Much of the cruelty committed by coachmen, carters, drovers, and others, might be prevented by the mild and kind interference of humane individuals, by the police, and by the parochial authorities, whom the committee solicit to unite with them in the above object. Amongst the results of the Society's operations, may be summed up—"the prosecution to conviction of more than 3,000 cases of aggravated cruelty; the obtaining, in 1835, an amendment of Mr. Martin's Act, whereby more extensive legislative powers were granted; in 1839, the insertion of a clause in the New Police Act, prohibiting the use of dogs in carts and trucks; in 1844, an amendment of the law relative to knackers' yards; and, in 1849, a new and much improved act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals." The annual average of cases proceeded against appears to be 150, either by the direct or indirect operations of the Society. The disbursements consist of office expenses, salaries, prosecution, and incidental, to the amount of £900 annually. The income is derived, from voluntary sources, £820, and from dividends, £200; and the cash statement for 1849 presents the finances in a most satisfactory position.

Ten guineas donation, or one guinea annual, constitutes a Governor. The Committee meet at the office every second monday in the month; and the Secretary attends daily, between eleven and four.

President, vacant.—Treasurer, Samuel Gurney, Esq.—Sub-Treasurer, Lewis Pocock, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Henry Thomas.—Collector, Mr. George Middleton.

LABOURERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, for improving the condition of the Labouring Classes; Office, 21, Exeter Hall. Established 1831. Is actively engaged in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, in the three important points of dwellings,[1] land, and money. It has built

[1] The operations of the Society being at the present time, more especially directed to the improvement of dwellings, and carrying out of sanitary measures, is the motive for classing it in the present chapter; otherwise, its general objects are of a kindred character to those comprehended in chapter VIII.

a range of dwellings for the industrious classes, on sanitary principles, at Bagnigge-wells, Gray's-inn-lane. Here 23 families and 30 single women are accommodated. Also, in George-street, St. Giles's, a model lodging-house for working men, where 104 persons of this class find a comfortable habitation. It has repaired and rendered fit for healthy occupation four houses in King-street and Charles-street, Drury-lane, wherein 108 working men are accommodated, for fourpence per night. Also, at No. 76, Hatton-garden, a house for the accommodation of 58 females of the working classes.

It is now building, in Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, a range of dwellings for mechanics and their families, wherein about 48 such families will find good and healthy habitations. At Tunbridge-wells it is aiding to raise a series of cottages for agricultural labourers, of which six, and a lodging-house for single men, are already completed and occupied. It is also in constant correspondence with a great number of benevolent persons in all parts of the kingdom, who apply for its aid in the building or improvement of cottages, or the setting out of cottage allotments. In these various works it has expended, or now is expending, more than £23,000.

The income of the Society wholly depends on the contributions of the benevolent; and the extent of its operations is entirely contingent upon the amount entrusted to it. Thus, by a simultaneous movement amongst the metropolitan clergy at the last general "Thanksgiving," a very large collection was placed at the disposal of the Committee—nearly £4000. This, with additional donations, enabled them forthwith to develope corresponding efforts to establish upon a large scale a fresh "model building," for the improvement of the lodgings of the labouring classes generally. For the purpose of increasing the comfort and promoting the health of the poor, the benevolently inclined will find no better opportunity for exertion than that afforded by this institution, or fairer probability of the same being attended with success.

An annual subscription of one guinea, or more, constitutes a Member of the Society, and donors of £10 and upwards are Governors for life. Donations of £50 and upwards may be paid immediately, or by four yearly payments.

President, Prince Albert.—Chairman of Committee, Lord Ashley.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Secretary, John Wood, Esq.—Collector, Mr. W. B. Emmery.—Agent, Mr. Henry Martin.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION, for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, 19, Coleman-street, City. Incorporated 1845. The object of this association is to enable the labouring classes to procure a comfortable, cleanly, and healthy habitation, at a less expense than is at present paid for very inferior and unhealthy accommodation, arising from want of ventilation, bad drainage, and the crowded state of the apartments.

Their operations during the past four years have resulted in the erection of a commodious pile of buildings in the Pancras-road, at a total cost of about £17,000, affording accommodation for 110 families, in sets of two or three rooms each, with a separate scullery, water-closet, ample supply of water, and other conveniences, at rents far below the amounts usually paid in unhealthy and inconvenient abodes. A piece of land has likewise been recently purchased by the association, in Spicer-street, Brick-lane, for the establishment of a model lodging-house for single men: both establishments, it is computed, will be self-supporting and remunerative as soon as in full action.

The funds have been raised in shares of £25, and liabilities of joint-stock avoided, by obtaining letters patent under the 1st Victoria, c. 73, secs. 2 and 4, which limits the responsibility of shareholders; £5 per share is required to be paid into the bankers' hands. Communications and applications for shares to be addressed to Mr. C. Gatliff, Honorary Secretary, 19, Coleman-street.

Chairman, Sir Ralph Howard.—Auditors: John Finlaison, Esq.; Edward Hurry, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.—Architect, William Beck, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Charles Gatliff, Esq., 19, Coleman-street.

THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION, 12, St. James's-square, is now forming under the presidency of the Bishop of London, with the exertions of several influential friends to the cause of the labouring poor; at its foundation meeting recently held (February 6, 1850,) the advantages of efficiently conducted sanitary measures were fully and powerfully urged by Lord Ashley, Mr. Dickens, and other gentlemen. Their arguments were to the effect, that the imperative necessity of health measures, adequate to the wants of the 2,000,000 inhabiting this great metropolis, has been incontrovertibly established by the disclosures

made during the late epidemic, and the appalling sacrifice of life, amounting in all to a loss of 18,423 lives, demonstrate that a time has arrived when the people are entitled urgently to demand from the legislature efficient and comprehensive enactments, in order to prevent recurrent ravages of pestilence and attendant misery. The clergy of the metropolis were particularly called upon to assist the association to the utmost of their power by the formation of branch associations in every district and parish. With these the parent association, it was stated, will gladly cooperate.

The zealous support of all classes may, in short, be solicited in this work of prevention, the benefits of which must extend to all, though they will be most apparent in the improved state of the dwellings of the poor and of the labouring classes, and in the elevated social condition of the people, in greatly reduced local burdens, and in the diminished amount of widowhood and orphanage.

An annual subscription of 1 guinea, and a donation of five guineas, constitutes a member.

Messrs. Glyn and Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; and the London and Westminster Bank, receive contributions.—Honorary Secretaries: M. W. Lusignan, M.A.; Hector Gavin, M.D.; Adolphus Barnett, M.B., 12, St. James's-square, and Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES for the Labouring Classes, in the North-West District of the Metropolis, George-street, Euston-square. Established 1846. The first establishment *practically* tried in the metropolis.[1] It was founded by voluntary contributions, at a total cost of about £6,000; but is now, with continuation of slight assistance, self-supporting, and will doubtless be soon entirely so. The benefits conferred on the surrounding districts have been substantial, and are increasingly displayed.

Thus, in 1847, 110,940 persons bathed, and 137,672 individuals had their clothes washed, dried, &c.; while, during 1848, notwithstanding the unusually cold and wet season, 111,788 bathed, and 246,760 were washed for: besides this, 1,433 rooms, closets, areas, &c., have been cleansed and purified.

President, Lord Southampton.—Bankers, Sir Claude Scott and Co.—Honorary Secretary, T. H. Smith, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. John Bell.

[1] The first establishment of this character was at Glasgow.

COMMITTEE for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-Houses for the Labouring Classes, 5, Exeter Hall, and Goulston-square, Whitechapel, London.

The first operations to promote this purpose were in 1844, but various difficulties, occupying much time and considerably greater expense than was calculated upon, retarded the object, and it was not until July 1847, that the first half of the baths and wash-houses, at the model establishment, were opened. The total cost, under the peculiar expenses, of experiments, &c., swelled the amount to £26,000 ; but the purpose served both to afford to a wretchedly poor district the benefits of cheap cleanliness, and at the same time presented data to ground application for legislative measures, authorizing such establishments in every parish, and offer a model for future operations.

At the present establishment 20,000 people can bathe weekly, and accommodation be afforded for 42 women to wash at one time, with tubs, drying closets, and every requisite.

There are 96 baths and 84 pairs of tubs ; and the committee are of opinion that similar extensive establishments may now be completed, after the model, for about £12,000 :[1] also that this, as well as others, when in full operation, will not only be self-supporting, but remunerative; thus, it is computed, £2,000 a-year will be the continued receipts, at the present charges of 1d. for cold baths, and 2d., or 6d., for warm baths ; and £400 a-year from the washers at 1d. per hour : whilst the continued working expenses cannot exceed £1,400 annually.

President, The Lord Bishop of London.—Chairman, Rev. Sir Henry R. Dukinfield, Bart.—Deputy Chairman, William Hawes, Esq.—Trustees : Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq ; Sir William Magnay, Bart. ; Sir A. De Rothschild, Bart.; Abel Smith, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries : James Farish, Esq. ; John Bullar, Esq.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. George Woolcott.

St. Martin in the Fields Establishment has now 72 baths open, and during the past nine months upwards of 150,000 bathers have availed themselves of the benefit, paying from 1d. to 3d. for cold baths, and 3d. or 6d. for warm baths : this is the first establishment opened under Sir Henry Dukinfield's " Public Bath and Wash-House Act."[2]

[1] Mr. Baly, the civil engineer to the committee, states he has been able greatly to reduce the cost for Preston, as well as for other places.

[2] 9th and 10th acts of Victoria, cap. 74, by which all the boroughs or

The following parishes have likewise adopted, or are about doing so, the provisions of the same act :—

St. Marylebone establishment, in the New-road, opposite Lisson-grove. Superintendent, Mr. James Crafter.

St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.

St. James's, Piccadilly: site secured near Messrs. Broadwood's Brewery.

St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and *Lambeth ;*

And the cities and boroughs of Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Preston, Worcester, Birmingham, &c.

THE METROPOLITAN EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, 32, Ludgate-hill. Established 1842.[1] Its object is, by means of argument and persuasion, with employers, and public co-operation, so to abridge the hours of business as to extend to assistants opportunity for recreation, and for physical, intellectual, and moral improvement.

As some of the earliest results of this society in the advancement of these latter objects, may be instanced, the establishment of "The Church of England's Young Men Society," "The Young Men's Christian Association," and others, each full of promise for the spread of Christian principles, and all more or less promoted by the pioneering operations and earnest exertions of the promoters of this society.

President, Sir James Emerson Tennent.—Trustees: George Hitchcock, Esq. ; Ambrose Moore, Esq. ; T. Winkworth, Esq.—Treasurer, W. D. Owen, Esq.—Collectors: Mr. Butts ; Mr. J. Hankes.—Secretary, Mr. John Lilwall, 32, Ludgate-hill.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, 11, Token-house-yard. Established 1842. For the purpose of assisting efforts for the cause of temperance in every part of the country, by encouraging and assisting the formation of county and other district associations, ascertaining the cha-

parishes in England and Wales are enabled to establish such institutions out of the rates, if the resolution to adopt them is carried by a certain majority.

[1] First established in 1842, under the title of the "Metropolitan Drapers' Association," but was so altered in 1846, both in constitution and name, as to embrace all trades, as at present.

racter and qualifications of advocates, recommending agents, and assisting in their exchange from one association to another; by collecting and diffusing statistical and other valuable information bearing on the subject of intemperance, and by watching the proceedings of Parliament in questions connected with intemperance, and taking every suitable opportunity of bringing the subject under the notice of the legislature.

Connected with, and promoted by this society, was the great "World's Temperance Convention," held in London, August 4, 1846, and following days, brought together from all parts of the world: the society consists of annual subscribers of 1 guinea and upwards, and of donors of not less than 10 guineas, who have signed a declaration involving total abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

The cash statement appended to last report shows an income of about £1,000 annually, with the exception of about £50 supplied by voluntary contributions, and expended chiefly in printing pamphlets, expenses of meetings, travelling, lecturing, &c.

Treasurer, G. W. Alexander, Esq., 40, Lombard-street. — Secretary, Mr. Isaac Doxsey.—Missionaries, Mr. James Balfour; Mr. Richard Hodgson.

BRITISH & FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row. Established 1830. Consists of such persons as subscribe to the following declaration:—"We agree to abstain from distilled spirits, except for medicinal purposes, and to discountenance the causes and practice of intemperance." The members promote the circulation of publications which have received the sanction of the committee. The society recognizes as members those who adopt its general declaration; while those who show their good will, by contributing to the funds of the society, without adopting the declaration, are considered as honorary members.

The last report of the institution represents a continued increase of drunkenness; also an increasing consumption of spirits throughout the British empire, and presents altogether anything but a gratifying account of the society's influence.

There are some very good tracts and other papers published by the society, which are worthy an extended circulation; but

the present funds at its disposal appear totally inadequate to carry out efficiently the great object it attempts to effect, the whole amount being under £250 per annum.

President, the Bishop of London.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. H. Hughes, A.M.—Secretary, Rev. Owen Clarke, 6, Northampton-square.—Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.—Collector, Mr. Shrewsbury, 3, King's-row, Walworth.—Agent, Mr. James Simpson.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Established 1802. Established chiefly at the instance, and by the exertions, of the late William Wilberforce,[1] Esq. About four or five years back its operations were obliged to be suspended, from increasing debts and generally disarranged funds. Latterly, however, by a successful appeal to the public, it has been enabled to resume active measures against the promoters of infidelity and vice; and the last report represents an extent of considerable usefulness achieved by it in two years, chiefly consisting in the suppression of infidel lectures and discussions, and the destruction of immoral books, and punishment by law of their venders. It is the axiom of daily experience that a bad man's influence can, in some measure, be traced and counteracted; but that that of a bad book can never be known, and is incalculable; with this conviction it is that

[1] The present society, more correctly speaking, was *based* upon that founded by Wilberforce, which had for its chief purpose the religious influencing of the tone of English society, and its operations confined to that time of lax morals,—the closing of the last century. It was organized 1787; and concerning it Mr. Wilberforce thus writes to Mr. Hey of Leeds, in May of that year:—"You will shortly hear of a proclamation issued for the discouragement of vice; of letters written by the State Secretary to the Lords Lieutenants, expressing the pleasure of His Majesty, that they should be active in putting in force the laws against immorality; *also, of a Society being formed in London, to carry out such purposes.* The objects to which the Committee will direct their attention are the offences specified in the proclamation,—profanation of the Sabbath, swearing, drunkenness, licentious publications, etc."—*Life of Wilberforce.* His biographers add,—"the society was soon in active and useful operation: the Duke of Montague opened his house for its reception, and presided over its meetings; a post which was filled after his death by the late Lord Bathurst, who was followed by Bishop Porteus: and before its dissolution, it had obtained many valuable Acts of Parliament, and had greatly checked the spread of blasphemous and indecent publications."

we hail, with pleasure, the information afforded by the committee of the very large number of villanous publications annually destroyed by their means, which would otherwise have been spreading their poisoning influence over the country, corrupting the minds of the young, and disturbing peace and order wherever introduced.

The object and operations of this society, demand for it the support and cooperation of every advocate for extending the influence of moral and religious principles; its funds appear to require increasing, and its general management strengthening.

Treasurer, Charles Hoare, Esq., Fleet-street.—Secretary, Mr. Henry Prichard, 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

CHAPTER V.

CHARITIES FOR RECLAIMING THE FALLEN; THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS; AND STAYING THE PROGRESS OF CRIME.

The Foundling, Magdalen, and Lock Hospitals.—Female Penitentiaries.—Philanthropic Societies for Females, and Reformation of Young Offenders.—Schools of Reform and Occupation.—General Penitentiaries.

"It is lamentable," observed, some years back, the excellent chaplain to Parkhurst, "to observe how large a majority of the prisoners here, consists of destitute or otherwise unfortunate children, suffering either from the loss, the negligence, or the vice of their relatives"; and this is a fact borne evidence to by every inquirer into the subject. Sad and stern truth! It is, however, one of the most redeeming points of the time we live in, that not only is the fact ascertained and recognized, that vice is as much the source of these evils as distress, but *it is being acted upon;*—let the numerous fences and protections described in the following pages, and further details of educational and ragged school provisions for the destitute classes,—testify to what an extent; evidencing, at least, that whatever there may be deficient in the system of our charities, there is no deficiency either in the spirit that prompts, or the energy which establishes them. Our part, however, is now to describe in detail what exists,—not to speculate upon what remains to be done. The subject involved under the title of the present chapter is too important an one to be treated of briefly; too com-

prehensive even to attempt as a subsidiary matter, therefore we do not interfere with the subject of prisons and prisoners further than serves to illustrate the charitable institutions for their improvement and decrease. Bridewell Hospital will be found to claim a short account, associated so much as it is, in the minds of most, as a London charity. The Model and Penitentiary Prisons are likewise appended in notes, partaking too much of a similar character to be excluded, whilst too decidedly for the punishment of offenders to be classed as charities. Mr. Hepworth Dixon's recent work on this subject, will be found likewise to afford every information upon the prisons of London; therefore to it the reader is referred, for any information not comprehended by the design of "the *Charities* of London."

Summary of Institutions described in this Chapter :—

1, for reception of Foundlings, to the number of	500
10, for affording a Shelter and Home (one treating disease) to Unfortunate Females, maintaining at one time . . .	674
3, for Female and Juvenile Criminals, to the number, at one time, of . . .	168
1, House of Occupation (connected with Bridewell)	200
2, Benefiting Prisoners; and	
1, Amending Laws for the Protection of Females.	
In all, 18 Institutions, 17 of which come under the designation of London Charities, conducted at an annual cost of .	£35,036
And of this amount, the sum received from Voluntary Contributions realizes annually	£16,299
4 Institutions were founded in the 18th century, and the remaining 13 in the present century (10 since 1820).	

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guildford-street. Incorporated 1739. Founded by Thomas Coram,[1] as an hospital for "exposed and deserted children." In 1760, this was altered

[1] A benevolently inclined seaman, the master of a vessel trading to the colonies. The Hospital was incorporated by charter from George II, in Oct. 1739. It must not be supposed that Captain Coram's resources were

for "poor illegitimate children whose mothers are known." The bye-laws for the admission of children may be thus condensed :—No application for admission received previous to the birth of a child, nor after the child is twelve months old. The Committee must be satisfied of the previous good character and present necessity of the mother; and that the father (if living) has deserted her; also, that the reception of the child will, in all probability, be the means of replacing the mother in the course of virtue and the way of an honest livelihood. No money or other gift, under any pretence whatever, will be received by the hospital for the admission of a child or children; nor by any officer or servant of the hospital, on pain of immediate dismissal.

The revenues of the Hospital are very large; proceeding mainly from what is known as the "Foundling Estate," including portions of Mecklenburgh-square, Guildford-street, Brunswick-square, and several immediately neighbouring

sufficient for the endowment of this institution: what little property he possessed was speedily engrossed in his charitable projects; and, for the last two years of his life, he became himself a recipient of charity. The extent of its endowment and present fortunate position, must be attributed, as is justly due, to the judicious policy of the governors for the time; by their provident care, the voluntary contributions of the benevolent intrusted to them, were invested in the purchase of the present site and surrounding ground, then consisting of fields known as Lamb's Conduit Fields, belonging to the Earl of Salisbury, who finally sold it to the charity for £5,500. It must not, however, be concealed, that the purchase of more than they wanted for building, was not so much the result of their penetration, as Lord Salisbury's refusing to sell a fractional part.

The hospital was built by Theodore Jacobson, the architect of the Gosport Royal Hospital. Among its most liberal benefactors, Handel and Hogarth deserve mention. It is recorded of the great composer, that, at a performance of his "Messiah" in the hospital chapel, he invariably engaged all the performers to render their assistance gratuitously, and once cleared for its benefit as much as £1,000 by one performance. There are several paintings of the great artist in the hospital, including the "March to Finchley."

The chapel of this hospital is a source of great attraction with the public, owing to the efficient services of the choir, aided by the admirable singing of the children. The Chaplain is the Rev. J. Forshall, M.A. Morning preacher, the Rev. J. W. Gleadall, M.A.; and Afternoon preacher, the Rev. Edward Scobell, M.A. There is no service of an evening. A contribution is expected from strangers on entering, for the benefit of the Hospital funds.

streets, to the extent of about 50 acres. Most of this property was let upon long building leases, having now about 40 years to expire: as they fall in, should the neighbourhood retain its present character in any degree, the revenues of the Hospital must benefit to a vast extent by the reversion. The *present* annual income may thus be summed up: Rents of estates, £5,520; interest on £108,388 stock, £3,307; benefactions, on an average of three years, £241; net produce of Chapel ditto, £687:—total, £9,755.

The number of children succoured by the Hospital averages 500, who are placed out to nurse in the country whilst infants, and afterwards brought to the Hospital in London, where they are maintained until fifteen years of age. The average annual admissions are 44. The qualification of a Governor is a donation of £50.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, Charles Pott, Esq.—Physicians: John Spurgin, M.D.; A. Tweedie, M.D.—Surgeon, Thomas Wormald, Esq.—Apothecary, W. B. Hutchinson, Esq.—Secretary, J. Brownlow, Esq.—Schoolmaster, Mr. Reine.

LOCK HOSPITAL ASYLUM AND CHAPEL, Westbourne-green, Paddington (formerly Grosvenor-place). Instituted 1746.[1]

This excellent establishment consists of a HOSPITAL for the treatment of the peculiar disease incident to the destitute class of women leading a life of vice and abandonment[2]—an ASYLUM for their reception immediate upon their cure, where they are treated with all kindness and gentleness, and every effort is made to lead them into virtuous habits, and restore them to society; also a CHAPEL, which, besides constituting a source of revenue to the institution of about £200 a-year, after paying all its own expenses, affords the valuable aid of a chaplain, devoted to the ministration and instruction of the unfortunate patients and inmates.

[1] Derives its name from the Loke, or Lock, in Kent-street, Southwark, which was a lazar house from a very early period. The asylum was founded, in 1787, by the venerable commentator, the Rev. Thomas Scott; it then occupied a building in immediate connexion with the old hospital, in Grosvenor-place. In 1842, on the expiration of the lease, it was removed to its present site, and in 1848-49, enlarged as at present.

[2] Nor is it to the profligate alone that the hospital opens its doors: the most pitiable objects of its care, are those who are "wholly free from criminality in contracting the disease for which they seek relief. During the past year, thirty-three married women, and many helpless children, have received cure."—*Report*, 1849.

Valuable as are the operations of each of these, the institution must be taken as a whole, before the full extent of its excellence can be realized; and it must be borne in mind, that although many similar "asylums" are described in these pages, there is not one other in connexion with a hospital; but for this charity, therefore, such unfortunates as are suffering from disease must lose all advantages offered to them by any asylum or penitentiary; these are necessarily shut against the sick and dying outcast; and for such there is no complete refuge save "the Lock Hospital."

Both the hospital and asylum have recently been greatly enlarged; the governors had for many years maintained a severe struggle to effect an extension of operations; but straightened means had hitherto proved an effectual drawback: endowment there is none—voluntary contributions did not keep pace with their wishes. Early last year, however, the Duke of Cambridge gave the benefit of an autograph appeal on its behalf, others joined cordially in the effort, and the success attendant thereon enabled the governors to admit double the number of inmates. The asylum is now rendered capable of permanently accommodating 100, and the hospital about 60.

The following is a brief summary of the past year's operations:—Hospital in-patients discharged cured, 330; remaining in the hospital, 52; out-patients cured, 378; out-patients under treatment, 65. Number of inmates in the asylum but 35, the extended accommodation being only just available.

The cash statement shows a total reliance for support upon voluntary contributions for £2,000 per annum, as, with the exception of about £160 arising from the chapel, there is no other available amount.

The qualification for a governor is £50 in one payment, or 5 guineas annually, entitled to recommend and have one patient in the house at a time; 2 guineas annual, or 20 guineas donation, may recommend one in-patient and three out annually.

So long as there is room in the hospital, no person absolutely requiring admission is refused; but none by any recommendation will be received a second time.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurers, Charles Hoare, Esq.; Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Garnier.—Physician, Augustin Sayer, Esq., M.D.—Surgeons,

Edward Cutler, Esq.; Samuel Lane, Esq.—Assistant-Surgeon, Henry Lee, Esq.—Secretary, W. Irving Hare, Esq.—Matron, Mrs. Clarkson.—Collector, Mr. James Burningham, 13, Liverpool-street, King's-cross.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, St. George's-fields. Instituted 1758—incorporated 1769. For the relief and reformation of unfortunate females and penitent prostitutes, who must apply for admission to the committee, between nine and eleven, on the first Thursday in every month, by petition, furnished gratis to every woman who applies for it. Admission is not granted during pregnancy or disease, such being considered objects for other hospitals, and none can be re-admitted who have once been dismissed for ill conduct. The chaplain[1] is resident with his family at the hospital, so that the inmates have the benefit of his undivided care and attention; every means are tried to reconcile the friends of those who have been deceived only, and those also who promise amendment, and all who have behaved well in the house are discharged provided for.

The number of inmates at one time averages above 100; admitted during the year, 115; total number admitted since the hospital was established, 7,405; of whom 4,977 were restored to their friends, placed in service, or other reputable and industrious situations; 216 died, or were afflicted with fits and other incurable disorders; 1,236 left at their own request; 752 discharged from ill conduct; and 111 remain under care.

Three guineas per annum for five successive years, or ten guineas at one time, constitute a governor. The state of the funds is not published, but they are believed to be in a prosperous position, and the funded property of considerable extent.[2]

[1] The chapel of the Magdalen Hospital is well attended: morning service at 11¼; evening, 7. A collection is made upon entering, for the benefit of the hospital funds. Morning preacher, Rev. Joseph Soper, B.A.; evening ditto, Rev. Thomas Marlgill.

[2] Amongst the names of the earliest benefactors, occurs that of Omychund, the black merchant of Calcutta. He bequeathed, between this and the Foundling Hospitals, 37,500 current rupees, to be equally divided. Unfortunately, however, "a portion only of this munificent legacy could be extracted from the grasp of Huzzorimal, his executor, notwithstanding the zealous interference of the Governor General (Warren Hastings) and other eminent functionaries.—*Brownlow's Memoranda.*"

President, Lord Skelmersdale.—Treasurer, Richard Baggallay, Esq.—Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. Joseph Brackenbury.—Physician, Dr. Barlow.—Surgeons: William Coulson, Esq.; John Flint South, Esq.—Apothecary, William Perrin Brodribb, Esq.—Solicitors: Henry Wordsworth, Esq.; Thomas Dunn, Esq.—Matron, Mrs. Ann Champion Bourhill.

LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY,[1] Pentonville-hill. Established 1807. An asylum for females, who, having deviated from the path of virtue, are desirous of being restored, by religious instruction, and the formation of moral and industrious habits, to a reputable condition in society.

The ladies' committee meet every Wednesday at eleven o'clock, and receive personal applications. Previous to admission, it is required that a friend should undertake to receive the female at the request of the committee, if she become in any way disqualified to be an inmate. A person from the country should bring such an undertaking with her, and also a certificate of her parish settlement.

The average number of inmates is 98—at the present time 100; 50 or 60 change during the year: thus, last year, 19 entered into service, 12 returned to their friends, 17 left from unwillingness to stay longer, 5 removed to their parishes, and 3 died, or left ill.

Nearly half the amount necessary for their support is met by the proceeds of the industry of the inmates in needlework and washing, amounting to £1,049 per annum. The dividends exceed £400, and the remainder depends upon voluntary support, amounting last year to £905.

President, Earl of Chichester.—Treasurer, William Alers Hankey, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. Edward Craig, M.A., Barnsbury Park.—Apsley Pellatt, Esq., Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars'-road.—Physician, J. T. Conquest, M.D.—Oculist, Martin Ware, Esq.—Consulting Surgeon, G. G. Babington, Esq.—Apothecary and Surgeon, Mr. Walter Griffith.—Matron, Mrs. Cooper.—Assist. Secretary, Mr. James Leach, 12, President-street East.—Collector, Mr. T. Pitts, 8, Melina-place, St. John's-wood.

GUARDIAN SOCIETY, Asylum, 12, North Side, Bethnal-green. Established 1824. For the preservation of

[1] Female penitentiaries. "All the remedial institutions of this class, in the metropolis, taken together, provide for but 441 cases; while the instances of prostitution are at least 30,000."—*Quarterly Review*, 1848. Vide extent of *present* provision, page 96.

public morals, by providing a temporary asylum, with suitable employment, for females who have deviated from the paths of virtue, and who have either been removed, by the operation of the laws, from the public streets, or been awakened by conscience to a sense of their guilt and danger.

The total number of females who have partaken of the benefits of the institution is 2,090; of whom 588 have been restored to their friends; 494 placed in service, or satisfactorily provided for; and 34 are now under the care of the society.

The annual expenses are under £1,000, which are indifferently met by voluntary contributions, the work done by inmates realises nearly £400, so that a slight increase of subscriptions would be sufficient, with what is now obtained; there is no funded property beyond a small amount of £300.

One guinea or upwards per annum, or 10 guineas in one year, constitutes a member. The house committee meet every Monday, at half-past 5 o'clock, at the asylum; the ladies' committee on Fridays, at 11 o'clock.

President, The Lord Mayor.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Physician, J. T. Conquest, M.D.—Surgeon, Samuel Byles, Esq.—Honorary Chaplain, Rev. J. E. Keene, M.A.—Honorary Secretary, Thomas Natt, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. James Brown, 29, Southampton-street, Strand.—Collector, Mr. R. G. Burrows, 34, Exmouth-street, Spafields.

BRITISH PENITENT FEMALE REFUGE, Cambridge-heath, Hackney. Instituted 1829. The design of this society is to afford protection to innocent females who may be exposed to imminent temptation and danger, as well as others who have fallen; who are admitted into the institution, and suitably employed and religiously instructed, with a view to fit them for useful service.

This asylum accommodates above 40 inmates at a time; during the course of a year, 80 partake of its benefits: thus, in the past twelve months, 14 have been placed in service, 15 restored to their friends, 3 left from ill health, and 3 from inclination, and 45 are now in the asylum. From the last cash statement, there appears to be an income of £1,500 per annum, which, with the exception of dividends £6, and work done by inmates £264, is derived from voluntary contributions; this amount is sufficient to cover all disbursements.

One pound annually or upwards, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a member.

President, Earl Mountcashel.—Physician, Dr. Duesbury.—Consulting Surgeon, H. Gavin, Esq.—Surveyor, George Maliphant, Esq.—Banker, Robert Davies, Esq.—Treasurer, John Dobie, Esq., 2, Raymond-buildings.—Secretary, Rev. J. Glanville, Cambridge-heath, Hackney.—Collector, Mr. G. Cordelier, 8, Assembly-row, Mile-end-road.—Matron, Miss Harris.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF Young Females; office, 28, New Broad-street; asylum, Tottenham. Established 1835. This charity has for its objects the suppressing, by law, those houses which encourage juvenile prostitution, the punishing procurers and procuresses, and the protecting their unhappy victims. Since the society was established, 326 infamous houses have been suppressed, and 472 females, under 15 years of age, rescued from destruction, most of whom have been restored to their friends, or placed in respectable service. A large house has been taken at Tottenham, at which 70 young females, under 15 years of age, are now clothed, boarded, and educated, and there is room for 30 more, so soon as funds will allow.

Strenuous efforts are made from time to time, in connexion with kindred societies, to obtain acts of parliament to facilitate the means of suppressing so great an abomination as is trading in prostitution, and secure the just punishment of the offender. It may fairly be presumed that, as by degrees, these desirable measures are obtained from the legislature, an effectual check will be opposed to the crime, and many of its attendant ramifications of evil.

The expenses exceed £2,000 a-year; but the whole amount is defrayed by the voluntary receipts, upon which the institution entirely depends.

Bankers, Messrs. Hankeys.—Treasurer, J. Laughton, Esq.—Honorary Physician, Richard Bright, Esq., M.D.—Honorary Surgeons: J. G. Sparke, Esq.; Henry Hammond, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. J. B. Talbot.—Honorary Surveyor, F. Barlow, Esq.

FEMALE AID SOCIETY,[1] 20, Red Lion-square. Established 1836, under the title of the "London Female

[1] Originally, the main object was the reclamation and restoration of the fallen; and, subsidiary to that, the protection of the friendless but virtuous: now, however, the objects are reversed, and the operations are directed in extent corresponding to the relative claims of the two classes, and the proportionate usefulness that may reasonably be hoped to be effected.

Mission," by which designation it has long been known. The labours of the society now embrace two distinct and important objects—*first*, the protection of young females of good character; and *secondly*, the reformation of poor outcasts, who evince a sincere desire to forsake their miserable course of life. To carry out these objects the following establishments have been founded, which are under the direction and support of this society, and must not be mistaken, by similarity of title, for kindred but distinct institutions:

Home for Friendless Young Females of Good Character, 17, New Ormond-street. Here about 30 inmates are admitted at a moderate charge weekly, carefully instructed, and trained for service suitable for each: in the course of last year 98 were thus cared for, and provided with situations. Matron, Mrs. Stephens.

Home and Registry for Female Servants, 5, Millman-street, Bedford-row. A similar institution, for servants out of place, where they may have all the benefits of a good home for a like payment; the number of servants admitted as lodgers during the year is 180, and the number supplied with situations 297. Superintendent, Miss Knight.

Home for Penitent Females, 57, White Lion-street. Admits any penitent destitute case: the number of inmates at one time, averages 56; admitted in the course of a year, 198. Of these, the report does not give a very favourable account for the past year; it appears that "39 left at their own request, 49 were dismissed, 43 remained only a few days, 30 were restored to their friends, 27 sent to hospitals, &c., and 1 married." Matron, Mrs. Kemp.

The last-mentioned is described in the report "as free and open to the most friendless"; but there is an item in the cash account of "cash received for paid cases, £74 19s." The other homes are also, in part, supported by payments as before stated, also by the produce of needle and laundry work; the total amount from these several sources was, last year, £940, and voluntary contributions to the support of the society generally £1,950.

Treasurer, Henry Pownall, Esq.—Honorary Chaplains of the Home for Penitent Females: Rev. W. Short, M.A.; Rev. W. L. Faulkner, M.A.—Assistant Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Heisch.—Honorary Physician, Isaac Pidduck, Esq., M.D.—Honorary Secretary and Sub-Treasurer, W. G. M'Kellar, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Theo-

philus Smith, 20, Red-lion-square.—Collector, Mr. A. W. Stone, 1, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.—Bankers, Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.

*** *For Institutions offering Homes to Servants, vide* chapter VII.

WESTMINSTER AND NORTH-WEST LONDON Penitent Female Asylum, Weston House, Weston-street, St. Pancras. Established 1837. For the reception of a limited number of penitent females, who are instructed in religious truths, and in the usual branches of a domestic service, with a view to restoration to their friends, or placed out in respectable situations. Since its establishment 237 inmates have been received, 76 of whom have been provided with situations and 36 restored to their friends; the present number in the asylum is 36.

The annual income exceeds £700 a-year; arising from voluntary contributions, with the exception of £200 realised by work; the expenses are within this amount, but increased funds are required.

President, Sir W. F. Farquhar, Bart.—Treasurer, Mr. J. Brewster.—Honorary Secretaries: Lieutenant Blackmore, R.N.; Mr. J. R. Kilpin.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. B. Butler, 262, Oxford-street.

ST. MARYLEBONE FEMALE PENITENTIARY Society, asylum, 11, Queen Charlotte-row, New Road. Instituted 1838. Its object is to promote the spiritual and temporal interests of unhappy females who have deviated from the paths of virtue, by providing a temporary refuge, with suitable instruction and employment, in order to their ultimate restoration to society. This society can receive into its asylum 21 women, but, it is represented, contemplates more extended usefulness, if funds can be obtained for that purpose. Its internal affairs are managed by a committee of ladies, and it is also under the direction of a gentlemen's committee, who meet monthly, or oftener if required; no printed report, it is stated, has been published for two or three years, the funds being in a depressed state.

Treasurer, John Deacon, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. Haselden.—Honorary Physician, John Gibbs, Esq.—Honorary Surgeon, A. A. H. Lattey, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Tisoum, 9, Grove-street, Lisson-grove.—Bankers, Sir Claude Scott and Co.

THE SOUTH LONDON INSTITUTION for the Protection and Reformation of Females, and for the Suppression and Prevention of Vice, Gloucester House, Lock's-fields, Walworth. Established 1841. Affords, primarily, an asylum for females who may be desirous of abandoning a course of vice; training them in habits of religion and virtue; and has also for its objects the employing measures for the suppression of vice and incitements to immorality, the establishing of homes and registries for female servants of good character, and affording the means to deserving females of procuring situations; also, of employing agents in the several localities, under the direction of the clergy and local committee: it being a distinct principle of the society, that the religious instruction, which it is their main object to impart, shall be in strict accordance with the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church.

The laundry labour of the inmates, by the last report, yielded more than £400 a-year; notwithstanding which the funds are so depressed, that the committee have been obliged to sell their stock, and reduce their inmates from 34 to 24, until their income improves; the present amount is under £900 altogether.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas or upwards at one payment, constitutes members of the society.

President, Bishop of Winchester.—Honorary Chaplain, Rev. C. Mackenzie, A.M.—Honorary Physician, H. M. Hughes, M.D.—Honorary Surgeon, C. Collambell, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Williams and Deacon.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. C. Mackenzie, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, St. Olave's, Southwark; David Couty, Esq., 10, Newington-causeway, Southwark.—Collector, Mr. L. Smith, 9, Broad-street, Horsleydown.

THE ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, 5, Upper Charles-street, Parliament-street. Instituted 1843. Formed by the co-operation of the different institutions for the protection and reformation of women before referred to, in order to obtain a stringent act of parliament upon the subject.

The society has met with much opposition both within and out of parliament, upon the plea that the object aimed at should be accomplished rather by moral than by legal means, and a great deal from those who maintain that the evils endeavoured to be overcome are necessary evils. The

society also, in their last report, assert "the system of procuration, &c., is shielded by invisible patronage; which has hitherto baffled all their efforts and all the energies of their friends in both houses of Parliament". During last year, the society was, however, enabled to achieve their object, in part, by the passing of the act in July—"To protect women from *fraudulent* practices for procuring their ruin"; and this act it is their present aim to enforce and carry out.[1]

The present income arises wholly from voluntary contributions, and amounts to nearly £1,000 per annum.

Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Treasurer, B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.—Honorary Solicitors, Messrs. Dean, Leeks, and Redpath, 13, St. Swithin's-lane.—Secretary, Mr. H. J. Newman.—Travelling Secretary, Mr. J. Harding.—Agent, Mr. J. Evenden.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Founded by Edward VI.[2] The charter of this hospital was granted to bestow on the city a prison, for the purpose of confining prisoners sentenced by the Lord Mayor or City Aldermen; the other object of the charter was the institution of arts' masters and their apprentices; but when mechanics were spread over the kingdom, the utility of this part of the institution became of less value, and the governors, as far as was consistent with the charter, made that institution a school of general education: this is now termed the House of Occupation, and is situated in St. George's-fields, near Bethlem Hospital, where the honest and industrious poor, and especially the young, are being instructed in useful trades; and the great objects of moral reform, as contemplated by the original charter, are provided for on an enlarged scale.

The number of persons remaining in the "house" at one time, is generally about 200; and the number discharged in the course of the year, averages 70, of whom the most satisfactory accounts, as represented by the governors, are received, respecting their future progress and conduct.[3]

[1] Act 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 76.—28th July, 1849.

Bridewell Hospital. Vide remarks at commencement of chapter p. 96.

[2] Bridewell was originally the name of a royal palace of King John, near Fleet-ditch; it was built anew by Henry VIII in 1552, and bestowed on the City by Edward VI, in 1553. "It derives its name from the original foundation being adjacent to Bride's Well."—*Haydn.*

[3] Mr. Dixon, in his recent work upon the London prisons, speaks of

The affairs of the hospital are governed by the same committee that manage Bethlem Hospital, to which it is united, as one of the royal hospitals of the city of London. The committee meet every Friday. The returns for the past year are as follow :—Commitments by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen as criminal or disorderly persons, 1,016 ; apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for solitary confinement, 28 ; poor persons committed for wandering abroad and begging, 274 ; total, 1,318.

President, Sir Peter Laurie.—Treasurer, John E. Johnson, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Poynder, M.A.—Surgeon, William Lawrence, Esq.—Superintendent, Captain Adams.—Clerk, B. Welton, Esq.—Solicitor, R. Still, Esq.—Superintendent to House of Occupation, Mr. Joseph Myall.—Steward, Mr. N. Nicholls.—Matron of the Hospital, Mrs. P. Holland.—Matron of the House of Occupation, Mrs. E. Simpson.

Bridewell prison in terms of unqualified disapprobation as a prison for criminals ; and affords another testimony to Howard's assertion, even in this our own day, that (such) prisons are but universities of crime ; he sums up by exclaiming : " Three months' imprisonment here is enough to ruin any child for life ; the boy must have powerful elements of good in him, who can leave it no worse for ninety days' contact with its contaminations." How refreshing then is it, when giving the results of an examination of this " House of Occupation," he thus describes its details ;—and as the evidence of an impartial visitor, it cannot be deemed out of place here :—" If anything could atone for the faults of the City Bridewell, it would be this institution. The majority of its scholars have not been in prison, the minority have,—in the Bridewell. Children who are idle, unruly, disposed to be troublesome to the community, are educated and instructed in a trade, and are placed in situations, or permitted to go home to their parents, on the latter making proper application. The instruction given to them is sound and practical ; the discipline enforced, strict, but not rigid ; and the general results, highly successful. The boys are taught trades ; at present there is one or more learning each of these useful employments—engineering, painting, tailoring, shoemaking, masonry, brewing, baking, carpentery, ragmaking, ropemaking. The girls are being taught every species of domestic art, and great care taken with their minds ; they are said to make admirable domestic servants, and *very rarely indeed does one turn out ill.* They are in great request, there being usually from twelve to twenty applications for servants on the books of the institution."

The magistrates have the power of removing from Bridewell to this House of Occupation ; and by this change of scene, this removal from old haunts, old comrades, and old temptations, hundreds of poor boys are placed in a position for becoming useful and productive, instead of dan-

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, Redstone-hill,[1] near Reigate, Surrey. Instituted 1788. Incorporated 1806. The object of this society, when existing in St. George's-fields, was to prevent and diminish crime, by receiving within its walls, and instructing in the knowledge of Christianity and the practice of a useful branch of industry, the destitute offspring of convicted felons who have been sentenced to death or transportation; and boys, themselves

gerous and expensive members of society. We agree with Mr. Dixon, —"would that we had more such institutions!"

Strictly speaking, these two establishments are not comprehended in the intention of our work; but, desirous of avoiding the omission of anything that it may with reason be consulted for, they are inserted, partaking so much as they do of the character of "Penitentiaries and Schools of Reform."

MILLBANK PRISON (*late*) *GENERAL PENITENTIARY*, Millbank. Established 1816. An establishment originally for the reformation and employment of persons convicted of minor offences, but now used as a temporary depôt for convicts, previous to their consignment to the various government penitentiaries and dock yards. In the course of the year, from 4 to 5,000 prisoners pass through, and the average number of inmates at one time is 1,500 The outer wall encloses no less than 18 acres of ground; and the corridors in which the cells are situate, are nearly three miles in length; it is fitted up with a chapel, infirmary, etc. The whole is under the superintendence of a committee appointed by government. An order from the secretary of state is requisite to see the interior.

Secretary, R. C. Dawson, Esq.—Governor, Captain John R. Groves. —Chaplain, Rev. J. Penney.—Assistant Chaplain, Rev. Richard Yerburgh.—Medical Superintendent, William Baly, M.D.—Resident Surgeon, James D. Rendle, Esq.—Steward, Mr. Thomas Rickford.—Chief Clerk, Mr. Charles Forster.—Clerk to Manufactories, Mr. M. Day.

MODEL PRISON, Pentonville. Established 1842. For the detention of persons remanded from police offices, and awaiting trials. The prison contains 1,000 separate cells, for the purpose of keeping prisoners entirely apart. The inmates are taught useful trades; and the cost of each person is about 15*s.* a-week. The total expense of the building was £84,168 12*s.* 2*d.* The first stone was laid April 10, 1840.

Commissioners: Duke of Richmond; Earl of Devon; Earl of Chichester; Sir W. Molesworth; B. Hawes, Esq.; Lieut. Col. W. Jebb; Capt. O'Brien; H. P. Voules, Esq.—Secretary, W. H. Weaver, Esq.—Governor, Robert Hosking, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Kingsmill.—Steward and Manufacturer, Mr. W. Gibbs.

[1] For upwards of 60 years in St. George's-fields, where it was instituted 1788; incorporated 1806. The farewell anniversary meeting was held at the old institution, October 28, 1849.

guilty of offending the laws. These same objects are still held in view, but carried out by employing the lads at the Farm School, Red-hill. The chief purpose in this change appears to be to afford them a training more adapted for useful and acceptable emigrants. The committee state, in their farewell address to the London establishment: "they had to choose between the gradual extinction of the charity, and the remodelling or establishing it upon a different system; they have felt, therefore, they should best carry out the views of its founders, by instituting the important experiment now attempted."

Juvenile offenders who are eligible as to health, age, &c., can be placed in the Society's Reform School on payment of £16 per annum, or of a donation of £21, from parties interested in their reformation, if there is no vacancy on the free list.

Twenty guineas paid at one time, or a subscription of 1 guinea or more annually, constitutes the subscriber a member.

President, the Duke of Richmond.—Treasurer, William Gladstone, Esq., 7, Austin Friars.—Resident Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. Sidney Turner.—Physician, Dr. G. H. Barlow.—Consulting Surgeon, Edward Cock, Esq.—Steward, Mr. James Dingle.—Collector, Mr. S. G. Watson.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON Discipline and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. Founded 1815. The main objects of this society have long since been attained; it was the organ of much of the exertions of Mr. Buxton, Mrs. Fry, and others; and many of the improvements in prison discipline, over the abuses existing at the commencement of the century, may be justly traced to its operation.

Until within the past few years it was still in operation, to a limited extent, with an office at 27, Surrey-street, Strand. This address is still retained, but no information whatever is afforded, or the slightest clue where the same may be obtained; consequently the inference must be drawn, that virtually, at least, its operations are suspended.

THE BRITISH LADIES' SOCIETY, Friends' Meeting-house, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. Established 1821.[1] For promoting the reformation of female prisoners.

[1] How sadly the need must have been felt for institutions of this character, about the time of its establishment, may be gathered from the following extract of a Parliamentary report of 1814, respecting the ful-

This is attempted by the ladies frequently visiting them whilst in prison, and imparting to them moral and religious instruction. In connexion with this society there are many local associations, in various parts of the kingdom, all communicating with the parent society; and very much good is doubtless effected by these means, in a quiet unostentatious manner, and at little expense, being effected mostly by the devoted exertions of the ladies engaged. Cases holding out a prospect of reformation, have it often confirmed by their removal, at the instance of the sub-committee, to the "Refuge for the Destitute," or other schools of reform. The whole amount of expenses scarcely exceed £300, and depend on voluntary contributions, with the exception of about £50 dividends.

Treasurers: Lady Buxton; Miss Wood.—Bankers: Messrs. Williams and Co.; Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Secretaries: Miss Fry, Plashet, Essex; Miss Robarts, Burnet, Herts; Miss Forster, Tottenham.—Collector, Mr. C. Gordelier, 92, Fenchurch-street.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, Manor House, Dalston. Founded 1804; incorporated 1838. For the moral and religious reformation of female criminals; until lately in the Hackney-road.[1] By combining kindness of treatment with strictness of discipline, and habits of unremitting industry with constant moral and religious instruction, the committee of management have produced the happiest results amongst the young women who are the objects of their care; and as many as 2100 have experienced its benefits. Since the removal of the establishment here, buildings have been erected for carrying on the industrial occupations. The house is arranged to accommodate 40 inmates, and it is proposed

filment of the chaplain's duties, in return for an income of £300 a-year. They are thus described:—"Beyond his attendance in chapel and on those who are sentenced to death, Dr. —— feels but few duties attached to his office; he *knows nothing of the state of morals* in the prison; he never *saw any of the prisoners in private;* though 14 boys and girls, from 9 to 13 years old, were there on an average in April last; he does not consider attention to them as part of his duty; he never knows that any have been sick till he gets a warning to attend their funeral; and does not go to the infirmary, for it is not in his instructions."

[1] Until within the past year consisted of two distinct establishments, the male refuge at Hoxton, the female at Hackney. In consequence of the withdrawal of the government grant of £3,000 per annum, the former has been abandoned, and the latter removed as above.

The following interesting returns, furnished by the respective chap-

soon to extend this for 50 or 60 more. In the present state of the establishment, it is difficult to arrive at the income; but the whole amount required for the extended operations, to be raised from voluntary contributions, may be stated at £1,000; the remaining expenses being met by the present dividends and the work of the inmates.

One guinea annual, or 10 guineas at one time, or within a year, constitutes a Governor.

President, the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Treasurer, Edward Forster, Esq.—Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. Samuel Cutler Hooley.—Physician, Frederick Cobb, M.D.—Surgeon, William Jones Lewis, Esq.—Solicitors, Messrs. Dunn and Wordsworth.—Mistress Superintendent, Mrs. Francis.

ROYAL FEMALE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY,[1] Manor Hall, Little Chelsea, Fulham-road. Instituted 1822. Office, 19, Lincoln's-inn-fields. For the reformation of female prisoners, and to afford protection to those who, destitute of a home on being released from confinement, and without a refuge, are in danger of adopting their old courses.

The asylum is divided into three wards: the first is for young persons who have committed their first act of dishonesty, but are not otherwise depraved; the second, an intermediate class, who have been discharged for dishonesty from their situations, but have not undergone the ordeal of a gaol; the third class is for the ignorant and destitute who

lains of the following metropolitan prisons, show that no less than 7,000 females are annually discharged from them alone. What an evidence in favour of the continuance, upon an extended scale, of the benefits of this excellent Refuge, as well as of the succeeding Philanthropic Society.

House of Correction, Cold-bath-fields	2078
„ „ Westminster	2446
„ „ Brixton	970
Giltspur-street Compter	811
Horsemonger-lane Gaol	437
Bridewell Hospital	451
	7193

[1] This institution was originated under the title of "The Westminster Asylum," founded by Miss Neave, aided by the late Mrs. Fry; in 1837 it was removed to the present asylum, as "The Royal Asylum for Destitute Females," and last year altered to its present designation. The fund lately attached to this institution as the "Elizabeth Fry memorial," contemplates, when brought into operation, "the temporary reception of *every* destitute discharged female prisoner."

have never been amenable to the laws. These several classes are placed under the care of a matron and four assistants, by whom they are taught and actively employed in needlework, washing, cooking, and other household work. The time of detaining the inmates depends on circumstances; the usual time allowed for probation is two years. The establishment is capable of accommodating 50 inmates; and since its establishment, 749 females have been received: and now that the Philanthropic Society has removed from St. George's-fields, there is but one institution of the same character in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The whole amount of expenditure is £1,200 per annum, and the present income about £900, of which £360 is raised by the labour of the inmates. Through the exertions of a few individuals, the recent debt of about £600 has been discharged; and £400 further has been collected as the nucleus of the larger fund required to secure the permanence of the institution. Non-subscribers may recommend an inmate on payment of one guinea, and the friends of the young person, if able, are expected to contribute a small sum weekly for her support.

Patron, the Queen.—Treasurer, Miss Neave, Thurlow-lodge, Clapham.—Hon. Secretary, James Beaumont, Esq., 19, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Cadman.

SHERIFFS' FUND, Sessions House, Old Bailey. Founded 1808. Chiefly for the assistance of those persons who, urged by distress, have erred from the paths of honesty, and are discharged at the end of each session, or after short terms of imprisonment; when, without some aid, they would be driven to the commission of fresh crimes;—to afford to others who have conducted themselves well during their confinement a conveyance home to their relatives and friends at a distance, and thereby enable them to quit the metropolis before they are again tempted to commit crime;—also to supply female convicts, sent abroad, with a few necessaries, and some means of employment during the voyage.

Considerable assistance to emigrate has been rendered to young female prisoners upon their release, and, from frequent information received, with the happiest results; these facilities are likewise extended to debtors. The fund, which is distributed under the fostering care of the sheriffs for the time being, is mainly supported by the benevolent; and in consequence of the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court

over the populous parts of the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, in addition to the city of London and the county of Middlesex, the claims upon its bounty are materially increased.

A subscription of 1 guinea annually, or 10 guineas in one donation, constitutes a member. The committee meet the first Monday of every sessions.

Presidents, the Sheriffs for the time being.—Treasurer, J. K. Hooper, Esq., Alderman.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. J. Davis.—Bankers, Bank of England.

CHAPTER VI.

CHARITIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE AND DISTRESSED.

Institutions affording immediate Food and Shelter.—The Mendicity.—The Nightly Shelters for the Houseless.—The contemplated Samaritan Society.—Coal, Bread, and Soup Societies.—Institutions for visiting, investigating, and relieving the Necessitous.—The Strangers' Friend.—The General District Visiting Society.—The New General Association.—Local Visiting Societies.

A STRANGER to London destitution—one ignorant of the extent of its poor, the importunity of its mendicants, and the variety of their impositions, would gaze almost with astonishment at the comprehensive character of the institutions whose objects and operations are detailed in this chapter. But, on the other hand, suited as they are to the peculiar necessities of this great city, and successfully as many of them undoubtedly cope with a large measure of its distress, yet their very existence must often appear as apocryphal, to those who have the daily evidence of our streets before them. The exertions to relieve metropolitan distress, and to detect the undeserving, are, in truth, very extensive, and their operations beneficial: but if the supply is good, so, exceeding great is the need.

The *first class* of these institutions have respect to the immediate relief of the casual destitute; they who meet you with such tales of misery and want, that you feel it hardly human to pass without your modicum of alms, and yet who excite within you such a feeling of mistrust, that you doubt, when bestowing the solicited gratuity, whether you are not

assisting to maintain a relief, as injurious in its system as it is demoralizing in its results: in fact, deep as the distress of many of those whom we daily meet undoubtedly is, yet the disclosures of imposition occur so constantly, that there must exist in the mind of every man the hesitation, when relieving a beggar, "*whether he is performing an act of mercy, or perpetrating a crime*": and there would be a far larger amount given in casual relief—few indeed would, we believe, be solicited in vain—but for this reluctance to be deceived, this hesitation to afford premiums to idleness. Whilst drawing attention to the charitable objects of these institutions, we can scarcely be accused by the most enthusiastic advocate of eleemosynary relief, of being indifferent to distress or opposed to the exercise of charity; and it is with the simple desire of representing how adapted they are to be the almoners of even casual bounty, that these few remarks are premised; and it is to afford their details a practical bearing upon the distress to be relieved, that we thus divide them.

The *second class* will be found to consist of such as investigate and relieve the distressed at their own homes, according to their relative merits.

The assistance of charities of the *first* class, forms the desirable resource of the destitute; the *second* class, of those suffering under the temporary pressures of misfortune. The former cases of distress are chiefly casual, wandering, and mixed with more or less of the character of mendicancy; the latter local, uncomplaining, and oftener deserving.

Both classes of institutions are equally deserving the support of the benevolent: the former represented by such as the MENDICITY SOCIETY, and the various depôts for food and shelter; the latter, by the STRANGERS' FRIEND, and the combined ASSOCIATIONS for promoting parochial and local district visiting.

1st. Respecting the MENDICITY SOCIETY, it will be seen that its objects are two-fold—the *immediate* relief with food of every person applying to them holding a ticket, which is far better to give to the really distressed than alms; also the investigation of every case of distress sent to them for inquiry by subscribers, and reporting on its merits. As regards this provision for the casual distressed, can any plan be conceived more systematic and comprehensive? We commend it, as well as the kindred societies for affording shelter and food, to the best consideration of the charitable.

2nd. The Strangers' Friend Society, the oldest institution of the kind, the local visiting societies, and the excellent Association, of later date, for combining their operations and enhancing their efficiency, next come under consideration; and whether they are regarded as distinct and separate efforts upon behalf of the distressed of their respective localities, or whether as parts of a valuable system, based upon our parochial organization, they equally demand general support. Certainly they have this peculiar claim upon us over others, that, instead of assisting the more obtrusive and clamorous, and leaving the sensitive and retiring to their fate, these seek out, in the spirit of the Church of England Liturgy, "to succour, help, and comfort, *all* that are in danger, necessity, or tribulation"; and this in the true spirit of charity, irrespective of creed or sect; upon the large catholic principle of *Christian love*.

In affording contributions to funds of this character, the benevolent will do well to draw one distinction between the claims of parent societies, like the "Strangers' Friend" and the "District Visiting Association"—and that of local societies: in the latter case, such districts as are densely populated and *require* aid should be selected for assistance; for, although as a general rule it may be argued that each individual should contribute to his own local society, it will not always be just implicitly to adhere to it, unless the relative proportions of wealth and poverty were the same in all districts; and it being notoriously the reverse, the charitable of Belgravia must help the funds of Bethnal-green. This, in our humble opinion, is a great constituent motive for generously supporting the parent societies; as they, in their turn, assist the local funds according to proportionate need.

The charities described in this chapter may thus be summed up:—

14 of a general character, with three exceptions all established within the last forty years; 12 of which are in active operation, with an aggregate annual income of	£23,880
Including from voluntary contributions .	£20,646
Besides which, 7 are selected merely as examples of local charities for similar purposes.	

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF MENDICITY, 13, Red Lion-square. Established 1818. For the purpose of checking the practice of public mendicity, by putting the laws in force against impostors who adopt it as a trade, and affording immediate assistance to those who are in real distress. The plan of the institution consists in the issue of printed tickets, to be given to street-beggars instead of money; which tickets refer them to the society's office, where their cases are investigated,[1] and such immediate relief granted as may appear desirable. One guinea annually, constitutes a member, entitled to one hundred tickets for distribution in the course of the year.

A system of inquiry into the merits of persons who are in the habit of begging by letter, has been incorporated with the society's proceedings; and subscriptions of 2 guineas per annum, or donations of 20 guineas and upwards at one time, entitle to refer such letters to the office for investigation, it being understood that the eventual grant of relief rests with the subscriber sending the case.

The annual expenditure in relief is between £2,000 and £3,000. The number of cases of mendicancy investigated last year was 1,161, about the average; the number of vagrants committed, 979; the number of begging letters investigated and reported upon, 5,747, under the average; and the number of meals given, 148,661. The whole amount of income is under £5,000 a-year, derived from voluntary contributions, with the exception of £70 dividends, and about £130 from work.

President, the Marquis of Westminster.—Treasurer, Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.—Assistant Manager, Capt. J. F. L. Wood, R.N., at the Society's house, Red Lion-square.[2]—Hon. Solicitor, William Tooke, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Burningham.—Chief Constable, Mr. William Horsford.—Chief Clerk, Mr. J. Hemment.

[1] From the great and increasing number of applicants for the relief of this charity, the Committee have found it necessary recently to pass a law limiting it to such as have been in London at least six months; the immediate effect of this being to prevent an accession of beggars from Ireland and the provinces.

[2] Capt. Wood's predecessor, Mr. T. L. Knevitt, lost his life in the service of the Society, in 1848, from typhus fever, together with five other officers of the Society; as mentioned in last report.

THE NIGHTLY SHELTER TO THE HOUSELESS, 75, Old Broad-street. Established 1822. The object of this charity is to afford nightly shelter to the houseless, and temporary relief to the destitute during the winter. The central asylum for the houseless poor is in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street; the eastern asylum, in Glasshouse-street, East Smithfield.[1] These asylums are generally open for reception early in January to the end of March: during that time last season, 27,987 nights' lodgings, and 89,933 rations of bread, were afforded to 7,584 individuals, in the central asylum, at a cost of about £770: 22,772 lodgings, and 94,100 rations, to 7,292 persons, at the second asylum, costing about £600. The late western asylum, in Ogle-street, Marylebone, was not opened last season.[2] On Sundays, there is Divine Service at each asylum twice, and every attention is paid to the comfort of the poor inmates, as far as practicable. The funds, however, are represented as in a failing state, the funded stock having fallen from £10,000 to £3,500. The amount of voluntary contributions average at the present time £1,500 per annum.

President, the Lord Mayor.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Chairmen of the different Boards: C. W. Hicks, Wm. Edwards, Thomas Roberts, and Nathaniel Gould, Esqrs.

WEST-END NIGHTLY REFUGE for the HOUSELESS, 60, Market-street, Paddington. Commenced, 1838, as a private speculation; but by the energy of its management and extent of usefulness, has attained considerable claims upon the benevolent, and is now under the direction of a committee. The refuge remains open throughout the winter, commencing each 1st of December, and is nominally for the accommodation of 200; but during great part of the season this is increased to nearly 300, it being impossible some nights to limit the number without rejecting many, at a risk of their

[1] The East London Model Lodging-house is unconnected in management with this society, but consists of this asylum when "closed for the season"; women and children are then received at the charge of 1d. nightly. Mr. Robert Bowie, jun., manager. Office for tickets, 5, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.

[2] The parochial authorities having opened such an asylum under the provisions of the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 101, by which they are "empowered to establish, within the metropolis and its environs, district asylums for the temporary relief, and setting to work of, the destitute, houseless poor."

perishing. The relief afforded, is: for supper, half a pound of bread and a pint and a half of soup, bedding in well-warmed dormitories, and a breakfast of half a pound of bread and a pint of warm milk; hot water and soap are also supplied night and morning. A ward for the sick has also been fitted up. During the past season 21,033 destitute persons, it is stated, have received the full benefits of the institution.

The funds are supported wholly by voluntary contributions, which amounted last year to upwards of £700; half of this was spent in food; £270 for rent, repairs, beds, coals, and attendance, and the remainder for management.

A subscriber of 1 guinea is entitled to 42 tickets; each ticket to admit one person, applying from 5 till 8 o'clock; after which hour, any poor person will be immediately admitted without.

Treasurer, Edward Brashier, Esq.—Surgeon, John Robinson, Esq.—Manager, Mr. George Guyenette, 60, Market-street, Edgware-road.

HOUSE OF CHARITY FOR DISTRESSED PERSONS in London, 9, Rose-street, Soho. Established 1846, for the following purposes:—First, to afford temporary relief to deserving persons specially recommended; as, for example, patients discharged from hospitals, unable to do full work, or to obtain, without assistance, the necessaries of life. Such as have, by no fault of their own, been thrown out of work; also such as are dependent upon them. Females, who require a respite from work, having no friends in London, and waiting either for the means or the opportunity to emigrate, can be received on probation. "Secondly, to enable persons whose time is much occupied, as well as those who have more leisure, to cooperate in works of charity under fixed regulations."

Those persons only are admitted for relief who bring with them satisfactory recommendations, or are ascertained to be fit objects. The relief given consists of food and lodging, and other needful assistance, personal kindness, advice, and instruction, as each individual case may require. The number of inmates is necessarily limited to 40; but, since the opening of the house, in January 1847, it is stated, there have been admitted more than 40 persons, including 25 families and 58 children. Of these the greater part, on leaving the house, have obtained employment; others sent home, or, requiring medical aid, transferred to the London

hospitals, Bath Hospital, or Infirmary at Margate. Some few discharged for misconduct or irregularity, and 100 enabled to emigrate to the colonies, aided by funds of money and clothing, raised through the medium of the house. There is a chapel in the house, with daily service.

Visitor, the Bishop of London.—Warden, the Rev. G. C. White, B.A.—Honorary Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Short, 1, Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge.—Treasurer, J. R. Kenyon, Esq., 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare and Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph.

THE SAMARITAN SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. It is to be regretted is at present only such in design. From the prospectus issued, it endeavours to comprehend in its object the following extensive and desirable measures :—

"To establish cheap lodging-houses and dormitories for the necessitous poor, and refuges for the destitute, under the arches of the Metropolitan Railway Viaducts, and in other localities, open to all, at all seasons.

"To form committees in the metropolis, and in every county town in the kingdom, to be in communication with clergymen of every village, and with all charitable institutions, which will enable the society to detect impostors, and check vagrancy.

"To shelter and reclaim discharged felons."

We fear this must be deemed almost too large an attempt to end practically, unless fostered by Government aid ; it may be, however, by thus drawing attention to it, we shall contribute our co-operation to the object ; it has our best wishes. The first and, to us, the most immediately feasible operations are such as may thus be reduced into detail : and it would be certainly worth the trial—to rent, say four or five—arches of the various railway companies ; Lambeth, Southwark, Minories, and Bethnal-green. The arches in each district might be formed into compartments for men and women ; warmed with hot water, lighted with gas, well ventilated, and under the supervision of the police.

The First Class furnished with iron bedsteads, flock mattresses, blankets ; and the charge 2d. per night, or 1s. per week. Second Class fitted up with slanting-boards, such as are used by soldiers in their guard-rooms, with pillows and warm rugs, and the charge 1d. per night. And a Third Class merely furnished with clean straw, and accessible to

all in the winter. Each district might thus furnish 120 beds, and would, after the first expense, undoubtedly prove self-supporting; 100 persons sheltered nightly would realise nearly £200 per annum. This rough outline would be soon improved upon, and the details for moral and religious influences carried out to a considerable extent.

Some of the Second Class Arches might, in the day time, be converted into schools. Their capability for such purposes has been tested by the Rev. Mr. Queckett, who has leased three arches of the Blackwall Railway, at the small rent of £20 per annum, in which nearly 600 children receive daily instruction.

The only name to the prospectus bearing the above designation is that of Mr. Noel H. Robinson, 18, Holland-street, North Brixton, to whom such as are interested in the plan, or desirous of carrying it out, are thereby requested to communicate.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR of the City of London and Parts adjacent. Office, 43, Bow-lane, Cheapside. Instituted 1798. Familiarly known as "The City Kitchen." This institution was formed at the end of the last century, during a season of much destitution, by the exertions of Mr. Farrand, of Cheapside; Mr. Phipps, of Weavers' Hall; Mr. Lott, the father of the present secretary; and the late Rev. W. Goode, the amiable and respected pastor of St. Anne, Blackfriars.

During the *first* season as much as £2,614 were expended in providing relief to near 20,000 poor, supplying each with soup, cod-fish, potatoes or rice, and coals. In after years the relief was confined to coals and potatoes; and now, in consequence of the failure of the latter, *to coals only*. The mode of distribution is by means of tickets, which are delivered to applicants by subscribers, who thereby become their own almoners.

That the boon may be duly appreciated, the recipients of it have to contribute a portion of the expense themselves, so that they are assisted as needy, rather than relieved as paupers. Every poor person presenting a ticket, obtains one cwt. of best coals for 6d., the same being delivered free within the city. 22,979 cwt. were thus distributed during last winter, costing the recipients £574 9s. 6d., and of subscriptions and donations about £1,200.

The number of tickets depends on the subscription, two dozen for each guinea.

President, the Lord Mayor.—Treasurer, Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.—Bankers, Messrs. Barclay and Co.—Secretary, Thos. Lott, 43, Bow-lane.—Collector, Mr. Samuel Skelton, 21, Old Fish-street.

ST. MARYLEBONE ASSOCIATION, 15, High-street, Marylebone. Established 1830. For the relief of unemployed and industrious poor during the winter months; supplying the poor gratuitously with coals and bread, on presenting tickets for that purpose from subscribers.

During last season the distribution consisted of 780 tons of coals, and 62,456lbs. of bread, to 31,228 tickets, at a total cost of £1,648, defrayed wholly by voluntary contributions. Of this only £147 is charged for working expenses.

Subscribers of 1 guinea or more are members, and entitled to tickets.

Treasurer, Mr. Benham, 19, Wigmore-street.—Honorary Secretary, John Gomm, Esq., 31, Edward-street, Portman-square.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. Matthews, 15, High-street.

THE MOUNT ST. BERNARD HOSPICE, or Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, is one of the benevolent schemes of Mr. Cochrane. It consists of an establishment in Ham-yard, St. James's, and 40 Leicester-square, affording two dormitories for women and three for men, with lavatories, etc., adjoining, in the most perfect convenience; also a registry and library. The soup kitchen was the first established in London, on a distinct and extensive plan. The relief afforded consists of a good meal of soup and bread, which the poor recipients are permitted to eat on the premises, with proper accommodation; whilst others carry away sufficient quantities for the temporary support of their families; the distribution of which is regulated by tickets. Some idea may be formed of the boon thus afforded in the inclement seasons to the otherwise destitute, by the returns extracted from the recent report. It appears that during the month of January, 3,542 men and women were fed in the kitchen, and 35,089 men, women, and children, at their own homes; and 26 persons are accommodated nightly, who, before leaving in the morning, partake of a breakfast of coffee and bread. The society is supported by contributions to a considerable extent, both of provisions and money; and the report furnishes

the particulars of much benevolence from the various hotel keepers, etc. The society is, however, we believe, greatly indebted for its continued existence to the liberal charity of its founder and president. Tickets for distribution are granted to contributors of any amount.

This institution is connected with the National Philanthropic Association, or Poor Man's Friend Society, for the employment of the poor (vide chapter 8).

Secretary, Mr. John Jones, 40, Leicester-square.—Collector, Mr. John Smart.—Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, 17, Camomile-street. Established 1847. For providing the poor with bread and coals, free of expense, to all parts of the metropolis and its suburbs,

The distribution is carried on by tickets, similar to the plan of the preceding societies, through the instrumentality of the subscribers. Also, by personal visits to applicants, from members of the committee and secretary.

The report states that 10,000 tickets were bestowed last winter for 4lb. loaves and half cwts. of coals.

Honorary Secretary, John Henry Heeps, Esq.—Treasurer, J. C. W. Lever, Esq., M.D.—Sub-Treasurer, Thomas West, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co.—Secretary, Mr. Stolworthy.—Collector, Mr. Bowles, 77, Cannon-street.

SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING SOUP KITCHENS for the Poor, in the North-West District of the Metropolis, 28, Bath-place, New-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Established 1848. From January to July last 36,335 quarts of nutritious beef soup, and 49,147 loaves of bread, were distributed at this kitchen to 89,515 poor persons, at a cost of £572; and during the past month of January alone, 9,565 quarts of soup, 10,020 loaves of bread, and 4,001 pounds of boiled rice, were distributed amongst 14,051 persons. Those who present a ticket have both soup and bread gratis, otherwise upon payment of 1d.

Other kitchens are intended to be opened by the society as soon as funds will allow.

The tickets may be obtained in packets at 2s. and 4s. each. In addition to which the society is dependent on the contributions of the benevolent. The income last year was above £350 from donations, and £200 payment for tickets.

Treasurer, J. N. Jakins, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. C. T. Clark, at the Soup Kitchen, 28, Bath-place, New-road; six doors from Tottenham Court-road.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 7, Exeter Hall, Strand. Instituted 1785. For the purpose of visiting and relieving sick and distressed strangers, and other poor, at their respective habitations, in London and its vicinity, without regard of sect or country; but chiefly such as have no parochial relief, and are "strangers."

It is deeply to be regretted that this excellent society is not rendered the almoner of public benevolence to a greater extent, in the relief of metropolitan destitution and distress; for none are established on better principles, few indeed with less working expenses, or more wide spread in their scope of usefulness; the society requires only that more funds should be at its disposal; for were they ten times the present amount, it would find, in this great metropolis, objects of wretchedness and want to relieve. Suffice it to say, it is one of the oldest "visiting societies" of London; it acts in unison with all; and forms a valuable pioneer to the Scripture reader or city missionary.

The metropolis is divided into twenty-one districts, in each of which the undermentioned visitors, who are chiefly householders, respectively reside; so that by their local knowledge, and personal inquiries, they at once detect imposture, and ensure the due administration of the society's funds. Cases of distress, forwarded to that visitor in the list, residing nearest the object to be visited, will be attended to with the least possible delay. On no account should the persons applying for relief be sent, as it only teaches them to beg, and to send others. If merely their address is forwarded, their distress will be ascertained and relieved.

DISTRICT.[1]	TREASURER.
City-road	Mr. G. Mackie, 31, City-road.
Holborn	Mr. Rich. Chaffer, 46, Lisle-st., Leicester-sq.
Marylebone	Mr. W. Ford, 10, Holles-st., Cavendish-sq.
Chelsea	Mr. Solomon Hilbert, 57, Ebury-st., Pimlico.
Lambeth	Mr. J. Corderoy, 1, Chester-pl., Kennington.
St. George's East	Mr. J. Nicholls, 14, Catherine-street.
Southwark	Mr. John Collins Wilkes, 20, Bridge-street.

[1] Each district has two secretaries; but letters addressed to the respective treasurers will be sure to meet attention.

Walworth...Mr. Cornelius Carley, 7, Bolinbroke-row.
Spitalfields...Mr. C. W. Cornelius, 1, Cottage-la., Com.-rd.
Westminster...Mr. John Tout, 44, Medway-street.
Limehouse...Mr. William Paul, 11, York-ter., Salmon-lane.
Mile-end & Beth.-gr...Mr. J. Hills, 10, Park-ter., Old Ford-rd.
Rotherhithe...Mr. J. Jones, Prospect-cot., L. Deptford.-rd
Hackney...Mr. James Griffin, Church-street, Hackney.
King's-c. & St. Pancras...Mr. R. Ford, 5, Platt-ter., King's-cr.
Islington...Mr. C. King, 11, Mount-row, Islington.
Poplar...Mr. H. C. Smith, 3, East India bdgs., Poplar.
Hackney-road...Mr. W. Williams, 5, Durham-pl., Hack.-rd.
Hoxton...Mr. T. Painter, 67, Nicholas-st., N. North-rd.
Kent-road...Mr. John Cramp, 3, Trinity-street, Borough.
City of London...Mr. John Kirsop, 105, Fore-street.

During the past year, an amount of £2556 was distributed amongst 8646 cases.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member.

Treasurer, Thomas Farmer, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. Christopher Walton, 24, Ludgate-street.—Assistant Secretary. Mr. J. Yatman, 4, Grove-terrace, Peckham.—Canvassing Agent and Collector, Mr. Benjamin Dacosta, 46A, Pall Mall.

GENERAL SOCIETY for PROMOTING DISTRICT-VISITING, 19, Exeter Hall. Instituted 1828. Was designed for much the same purposes as the next mentioned—the promoting of local societies, increasing their efficiency, and giving an uniform and systematic working to the whole; arising, however, out of their connection with this, in 1831, the committee established another institution as an additional means of benefiting the labouring poor, termed the LABOURERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, and that valuable establishment which has been treated of at length in a previous chapter, appears year by year to have developed such extensive means of usefulness, as to divert and lately to engross the energies and resources of its directors; and at the present time the operations of this society appear virtually to be resigned to the new "ASSOCIATION"; its name, however, is as yet retained.

Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Secretary, John Wood, Esq.—Collector, Mr. W. B. Emmens.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE RELIEF of Destitution in the Metropolis, and for Improving the Condition of the Poor, by means of Parochial and District Visiting, under the superintendence and direction of the Bishop

and Clergy, 4, St. Martin's-place. Established 1844. The operations of the association are directed to the originating or supporting local efforts. By this means the various parochial district visiting societies are maintained on a connected system, under the guidance of a central board, and the establishment of additional ones often effected; likewise the formation of provident, clothing, and coal funds.

Since its establishment, it has distributed to such district and provident funds, nearly £40,000. The provident funds are described by the annual reports, to have proved of considerable benefit, as may be gathered from the fact, that, during the last four years, they have enabled the poor to save, from their own resources, £15,000.

All grants of money are voted in answer to applications from the incumbent or curate of the parish. Visitors' journals, ticket books, depositors and report papers, are supplied to district societies, by this association, gratuitously.—The annual income from voluntary contributions exceeds £4000 per annum, and the dividends from funds £150; the stock is rapidly diminishing, from this amount being insufficient to cover the usual expenditure; but there has never been a lack of funds when really required, and in periods of extraordinary distress the income much exceeds this amount; and from various causes, will this year, it is anticipated, realize £12,000.

President, Bishop of London.—Trustees: Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Henry Kingscote, Esq.—Secretary, W. T. Haly, Esq.

Local visiting and relief societies are attached to almost every parish and district in London. To show how systematic or general this is, the following list embraces all such parishes as have *none:*

Allhallows, London-wall.
,, Staining.
,, Lombard-street.
,, Bread-street.
St. Alban, Wood-street.
St. Andrew Undershaft.
St. Ann, St. Agnes, & St. John.
St. Augustin and St. Faith.
St. Bartholomew the Less.
St. Bennet Gracechurch.
St. Bennet and St. Paul.
St. Catherine Coleman-street.
St. Clement, Eastcheap.
St. Ethelburga.
St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street.
St. Lawrence Jewry.
St. Magnus, London-bridge.
St. Mary Aldermary.
St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside.
St. Mary-at-Hill, U. Thames-st.
St. Mary Woolnoth.
St. Mathew, Friday-street.

St. Michael, Wood-street.	St. Peter, Cornhill.
St. Michael, Bassishaw.	St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-st.
St. Mildred, Bread-street.	St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill.
St. Mildred, Poultry.	St. Stephen, Walbrook.
St. Olive, Hart-street.	Holy Trinity.
St. Olive, Old Jewry.	St. Vedast, Foster-lane.
St. Peter-ad-Vincula.	The Savoy, Strand.

And these are all, with the exception of St. Sepulchre, small parishes; so limited in extent as to be within the range of the clergyman's personal visitation; inhabited by a large proportion of wealthy people, or consisting of warehouses; and supplied, from the produce of bequests, trusts, and sacramental offerings, with ample funds for the relief of the few residents; and St. Sepulchre's parish, though an exception as regards population and the number of its poor, the incumbent reports to be so well endowed with charitable gifts, that no funds from other sources are needed for the relief of the poorer inhabitants.

Besides the district and parochial visiting societies, are those more restricted in their operations, attached to the various congregations, for the relief of their respective poor. It has been found impossible to afford a complete list of them, neither indeed would it serve any present practical purpose to attempt it. The following are selected either as examples of general character for their peculiar interest, or their more than local usefulness; the first mentioned comes under our personal knowledge, and affords an excellent specimen of the working of a parochial association, when under earnest and devoted pastoral supervision, aided by an efficient and painstaking Scripture-reader.

ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION for Visiting, Relieving, and Improving the Condition of the Poor. Established 1843. Is supported by voluntary subscriptions, donations, and collections, amounting to £250 per annum, together with about £50, a portion of sacramental money; this amount is disbursed—in affording relief—in stipend to Scripture-reader—interest on deposits, &c.; the principles upon which the association are formed are so well developed in the following rules, that it will serve many purposes to append them, besides affording a model for the management clauses of similar institutions:—

RULES. 1.—That this association be called the ST. GEORGE-THE-MARTYR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, and consist of a presi-

dent (the rector of the parish for the time being), treasurer, secretary, visitors, and subscribers.

"2.—That the objects of this association shall be to endeavour to benefit the poor in the parish, by extending to them our Christian sympathy and assistance, by evidencing our concern and interest in their temporal and spiritual welfare, and by promoting those habits of piety and order which will tend to the improvement of their religious, moral, and social condition.

"3.—That the association be under the direction of a committee, consisting of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, the Churchwardens, Curate, Honorary Visitors, and Fifteen Members chosen annually from the Subscribers.

"4.—That an annual General Meeting of the Subscribers be held on the second Friday in January, when the Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee shall be elected; and a Report of the proceedings of the past year, and a statement of the accounts to December 31st, shall be made, printed, and circulated.

"5.—That the Committee meet monthly at the Vestry, on the second Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, from the second Wednesday in November to the second Wednesday in March, and at such other times as they deem necessary during the remainder of the year, at which meetings three shall be a quorum; they shall be empowered to fill up vacancies and call special general meetings.

"6.—That the President may appoint a paid Visitor, with power of removal; such Visitor to act under the direction of the President, and of the Committee, by whom the amount of salary shall be fixed.

"7.—That the parish be divided into districts, to each of which the Committee shall nominate one or more Honorary Visitors, who shall visit and make themselves acquainted with the circumstances of the poor inhabitants in their district.

"8.—That the relief shall in general be given by tickets, for coals, food, and clothing: relief in money being confined to peculiar or urgent cases, which shall be first reported to the Committee; but should any such case occur between the meetings of the Committee, the President shall be empowered to afford assistance, and report the same.

"9.—That the Bibles, Testaments, tracts, and other publications (being first approved by the President) shall be distributed by the Visitor, or District Visitors; but those left on loan, shall be through the medium of the paid Visitor only, who shall be responsible for the same."

The Hon. Secretary to the association, is Mr. F. Warr, 63, High Holborn.

ST. MARY'S, SOUTHWARK, CHARITABLE FUND. Established 1844. Is a district charity as yet of a very limited extent; but its objects are comprehensive and well arranged, so as not to fail affording considerable service to the poorer classes. It consists of a *Visiting Society*, *Provident Clothing Bank*, and a *Lying-in Charity*; exclusive of deposits, the receipts do not amount to £100 per annum at present.

Treasurer, Rev. Christopher Bower.—Secretary, Mrs. Rutland.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL DISTRICT SOCIETY, Bedford-row. Instituted 1812. For visiting and relieving the sick and distressed poor at their own habitations. Every subscriber of half-a-guinea or upwards annually, or £5 or upwards at one time, is a member.

The district within which relief is administered by this society, and by the Ladies' Fund, is bounded as follows:—On the east, by the west side of Leather-lane; on the south, by the north side of Holborn; on the west, by the parish of St. George-the-Martyr; on the north, by the south side of the New-road.

The object of the "Ladies' Fund" is to assist the benevolent designs of the District Society; and it is primarily applied to the relief of deserving, but distressed, married women during their confinement.

Every subscriber of half-a-guinea or upwards annually, or £5 or upwards at one time, is a member of it. Any lady who contributes a box of linen is a member for life.

The District Society is managed by a gentleman's committee of ten visitors; the fund by a committee of ladies. Since their formation, in their joint operations, 26,877 cases have been visited and relieved, at an annual cost of nearly £300, raised by subscriptions, donations, and collections after sermons.

President, Rev. Thomas Nolan.—Treasurer, John Bridges, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. S. Garrard.

Ladies' Fund: Treasurer, Mrs. Bannister.—Secretary, Miss Grane, 23, Bedford-row.

LONDON-STONE DISTRICT VISITING SOCIETY, Cannon-street. Instituted 1830. Like the last mentioned, is not nominally a parochial association, but supported by the voluntary contributions of the district, yet is sufficient

for the wants of the entire parishes of St. Edmund the King; St. James Garlick Hythe; St. Mary Somerset; St. Michael, Queenhithe; and St. Swithin, London-Stone.

The boundary of the district is a line including the west side of Fish-street-hill and Gracechurch-street, the south side of Cornhill and Cheapside, the east side of Bread-street and Bread-street-hill, and the north bank of the river Thames, back to Fish-street-hill; and all the labouring and poor population within this line. This district is divided, at the discretion of the committee, into suitable sections.

The annual amount contributed in food and necessaries is under £60 annually; and considerable assistance is rendered by securing the benefits of kindred charities to the poor of the districts.

Half-a-guinea annual, or 5 guineas at one time, constitutes a member, with the privilege of recommending any deserving object.

President, the Lord Mayor.—Treasurer, Mr. Ford Hale.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. J. C. Bowles, 77 Cannon-street.

THE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY, for Visiting and Relieving the Sick Poor at their own Habitations, Hoxton. Instituted 1809. Its principal scene of labour is in the districts of Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, and Spitalfields, though it is not locally bounded, but extends its aid to all parts of the metropolis. Its object is to visit poor and afflicted families, and by a personal investigation of their necessities to afford such temporal aid and spiritual consolation as may be required. The funds are dispensed irrespective of religious creed, and on the committee are members of different Protestant denominations. In the winter, coals are distributed to destitute families. Since its formation, upwards of 55,000 visits have been made, to about 12,000 cases, and relief granted, at the cost of nearly £8,000. The committee-meetings, for the consideration of cases, are held every Tuesday evening, at the school-rooms, Hoxton Old Town.

Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Hoxton; Rev. C. J. Daniell, M.A.

SPITALFIELDS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 19, Church-street. Instituted 1811. For visiting and relieving cases of distress, chiefly among the numerous poor of Spitalfields and its vicinity. Every person subscribing half-a-gui-

nea or upwards annually, or five pounds or upwards at one time, is considered a member.

Applications respecting lying-in cases may be sent to 19, Church-street, Spitalfields.

President, Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D.—Treasurer, Samuel Hoare, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. E. Suter, 18, Cheapside.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare and Co.—Collector, Mr. G. J. Townsend.

THE MOTHER & INFANT'S FRIEND SOCIETY, Parish of St. Swithin, London-stone. Instituted 1812. For the relief of poor married women during their confinement. Every case must be within one mile and a half of St. Swithin's Church, be recommended by a subscriber, and procure the undertaking of a housekeeper to be responsible for the safe return of the articles which may be lent. 10s. 6d. annually entitles to recommend one case. The income of this excellent little local charity does not exceed £60 annually. Treasurer, Mrs. William Hale, 7, Cannon-street.

The next is a charity of a general character, but its benefits are conferred in like manner, by visiting at their own abodes those in need of relief.

ACCIDENT RELIEF SOCIETY, 11, Great Winchester-street, City. Established 1836. To relieve the families of those who are inmates of accident wards, in any of the metropolitan hospitals or elsewhere. The relief afforded to each case consists of bread, meat, coals, and potatoes, to the extent of six shillings per week, according to the discretion of the visitor, until the next meeting of the committee; and whenever an afflicted person has so far recovered as to be able to resume his employment, in cases of extreme distress the visitor is empowered to grant an amount, not exceeding ten shillings; and the committee, if they think the case requires it, and the funds will allow, extend the gift to thirty shillings. During the past year, about £500 was distributed amongst some hundred families; but the funds are very far beneath the claims of real distress, the institution being but slightly known.

President, the Duke of Bedford.—Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Absell.—Bankers, Messrs. Drummond and Co.—Secretary, Mr. John Goodman.—Honorary Chaplain, Rev. Henry Cole.

From its excellent design, and the large scope for its exercise in this

metropolis, we think its usefulness *might be greatly extended*, as it appears a most desirable medium for dispensing public bounty on a large scale. The hospital returns represent no less than 35,000 accidents as happening annually in London. None so need sympathy and relief, as the families of those suffering sudden and unforseen afflictions; and to none is it more freely afforded, whenever such cases of distress are made known, as the newspaper police columns freely testify; therefore, all that appears requisite, is, that this society should be extensively known, and that the promoters of it should be active and devoted in furthering its objects.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARITIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED (*continued*).

Societies for the Relief of the Distress of particular Classes.—Widows.—Prisoners for Debt.—Destitute Sailors —Distressed Scotch.—Foreigners in Distress—French—Germans—Poles—and Jews.—Summary of Jewish Charities for the Poor.

THE Charities detailed in this chapter are of a similar character to those described in the last; differing only as to the objects for whom they are designed. The distress contemplated for relief by these institutions, it will be seen, is such as arises either from special causes, or is suffered by such as have peculiar claims on persons of kindred connexions or sympathies with themselves.

They may be thus briefly summed up:—For the Relief of Widows in Distress, 2; Prisoners for Debt, etc., 2; Destitute and Shipwrecked Seamen, 2; Sailors' Home, 1; Distressed Scotchmen, 1; Distressed Foreigners, 1; Distressed French, 2 (one an Asylum); Distressed Germans, 1; Poles, 1; total, 12.

Aggregate annual amount of income . £29,881
Of which, voluntary contributions amount to £19,473

One of these was founded in the seventeenth century, two in the eighteenth, and nine in the nineteenth (six within the last thirty years).

The Jewish charities will be found very numerous, although not of extensive operations; they number about twenty-five institutions, with an aggregate income of nearly[1] £4,500; of which, voluntary contributions amount to £2,754.

[1] The Spanish Jews' Hospital, page 21, and the various Jewish schools hereafter mentioned, not included in this.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED WIDOWS; applying within the first month of their widowhood, 32, Sackville-street. Instituted 1823. One guinea and upwards annually, constitutes a member of the society, entitled to recommend one case annually for every such amount; the cases recommended must be within four miles of Sackville-street, and their relief subject to the visitor's investigation and report. 10 guineas at one time constitutes a member for life, entitled to recommend two cases annually. The lettters of recommendation must be brought by the widows for whom the subscriber is interested, to the office, on Wednesdays, between 12 and 4 o'clock. The meetings of the committee are held on the second Thursday in each month. The present income of the society averages £700 per annum: about £2 is given in money to each case recommended, and found to be satisfactory. Articles of mourning, for bestowal upon deserving cases, are especially solicited of persons desirous of assisting the charity.

President, the Marquis of Cholmondeley.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Dr. Thomas Chambers, 1, Hill-street, Berkley-square.—Visitor and Secretary to Ladies' Committee, Mrs. Flood, 32, Sackville-street, and 65, St. Paul's Churchyard.—Collector, Mr. Pitts, 8, Melina-place, St. John's-wood.

THE WIDOW'S FRIEND AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 21, Old Fish-street, Doctors' Commons. Instituted 1808. The object of this society is to visit and relieve, at their own habitations, such poor widows and other distressed persons as may be recommended by the subscribers and benefactors as proper objects of relief. 91 cases were relieved during the past year, with sums varying from £1 to £2 each, besides six pensions of £5 each: but the whole income amounts only to £167, of which £140 is dependant on voluntary contributions. Half-a-guinea or upwards annually, or 10 guineas or upwards at one time, constitutes a member, entitled to recommend to the attention of the committee such cases as may be considered objects worthy of relief. The committee meet during the summer on the first Monday in every month, and in the winter on the first and third Mondays.

President, Rev. Henry Budd, A.M.—Treasurer, J. Labouchere, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. H. Matthews.—Collector, Mr. J. C.

Bowles, Cannon-street.—Receiving-house for applications, 21, Old Fish-street, Doctors' Commons.

SOCIETY FOR THE DISCHARGE AND RELIEF of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts throughout England and Wales, 7, Craven Street, Strand. Instituted 1772. The mode of application is by printed petitions,[1] to be had of the respective keepers gratis. Each petitioner must name two reputable house-keepers as vouchers for his integrity, sobriety, and industry; and, if applying for the Insolvent Act, to a clergyman or magistrate. The society will not grant relief to any debtor who has already employed an attorney to act in his behalf. If the debts exceed £400, or any one debt exceed £90, or the balance between the debts and credits exceed £200, the petition is inadmissable, and will not be noticed by the society. It never pays more than a composition of £30 for debts of any amount. In cases of great deserving, a small donation is made to the individuals, over and above the amount paid for their release.

Two guineas or upwards annual, or twenty guineas or upwards, in one sum, constitute a member eligible to be elected a governor of the society. The annual number of debtors released by this society, until the last six or seven years, averaged 1,200, at a cost of nearly £5,000; but the altered law, respecting imprisonment for small debts,[1] has now greatly diminished the number of applicants, and the society has considerably extended its limits of admission, as to amount of debt; but, even under this extension, the whole number that were released last year amounted only to 142, at a cost of £1824. Since its first establishment, to the present time, 68,783 debtors have been relieved at a total cost of £219,422.

President, the Earl of Romney.—Treasurer, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Drummond.—Secretary, Joseph Lunn, Esq., 7, Craven-street, Strand.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, New Globe Tavern, Mile End Road. Established 1803. For the temporary relief of

[1] The relief afforded by this society is only available to such as are actually in prison at the time of application.

[2] 6th Vict., 1842; amended 8th Vict., 1844. The largest number of prisoners released by the Society in one year, was during its jubilee year (1810), when 1,626 were discharged, at a cost of £10,206 12s. 1d.

the deserving poor of London and its vicinity, not receiving parochial aid; also for compounding with the creditors of persons who are imprisoned for small debts. Since its commencement, it has extended its aid to 37,500 persons in distress, at an expense of £18,750. The directors hold their meetings at the above tavern, every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering and relieving petitions.

One guinea per annum, or 10 guineas at one time, entitles to recommend for relief, three cases annually; 12s, annually, or 5 guineas at one time, two cases. Forms of petition may be obtained of the secretary.

President, Viscount Torrington.—Treasurers: Alfred Head, Esq.; George Lee, Esq.; John Stayner, Esq.—Sub-Treasurer, Mr. George Gold.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. James Sadgrove, 2, Sidney-square, Mile-end.—Collector, Mr. J. J. Mayall, 31, Totton-street, Stepney.

DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM, 23, Well Street, London Docks. Instituted 1827. The object of this institution, is to supply shelter, and temporarily relieve, with food and clothing, distressed seamen of all nations, and to keep them, when necessary, until they can obtain employment. The objects for relief consist of such as are in extreme misery or want, and who have not left their last ship more than twelve months. A discharge-ticket from the Dreadnought Hospital Ship at Deptford, is a passport for a man into the asylum without a question being asked. Many get into employment through the means of this institution, and recover themselves so far as not to require its assistance when they return to port. The old and infirm have their passages paid for them to their own homes, and the sick often get into the hospitals and infirmaries of London through its medium. Morning and evening prayers, and the Scriptures, are regularly read; and every evening, at seven o'clock, a minister preaches. On Sunday, the men attend "St. Paul's Church for seamen". The annual average number of those who benefit by this asylum is 1500. Supported wholly by voluntary contributions, amounting to about £600 per annum, which well covers the expenses.

President, Admiral William Bowles, M.P.—Treasurer, Felix Ladbroke, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. C. B. Gribble, M.A.—Secretary, Captain George Pierce, R.N.—Superintendent, Mr. William Partridge.—Cashier, Mr. William Bateman.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Pitts, 8, Melina-place, St. John's-wood.

THE SAILORS' HOME; OR BRUNSWICK MARITIME Establishment, Well Street,[1] London Docks. Instituted 1835. This establishment affords a comfortable and cheap board and lodging house for seamen and apprentices, during the time they must unavoidably remain on shore between their voyages. The domestic worship is conducted by a clergyman of the Church of England, nominated by the directors, subject to the approval of the Bishop of London; and every means are taken to raise the character and improve the habits of the inmates. It does not, strictly speaking, come under the same designation as the previously mentioned; but follows here from its connexion therewith.

The number the building is calculated to accommodate at one time, is 250, and the whole number who avail themselves of it in the course of a year, averages 4000 to 5000; each seaman is provided with a separate berth, and pays at the rate of 2*s.* a day, including all charges; apprentices 1*s.* 6*d*, a day, and other lads 12*s.* a week; those who desire it have nautical and other instruction afforded them without further payment. The directors of the establishment, in acting as the bankers of those who return with their hard savings, and affording their advice thereon, render the inmates another great kindness; as much as £30,000 of the seamen's money passes through their hands in the course of the year.

One pound or upwards annually, or £10 or more at one time, constitute a life-member, entitled to one vote at the annual or general meetings. The cash statement for the past year, shows an annual expenditure of £6,500, and receipts of £2000 voluntary contributions, £5000 payments from seamen, and £78 dividends; presenting a satisfactory appearance of expenses well covered.

President, Admiral Bowles, M.P.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Honorary Solicitor, H. E. Stables, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. Charles B. Gribble, M.A.—Superintendent, Mr. James Laughton.—Cashier, Mr. William Bateman.—Secretary, Captain George Pierce, R.N.—Accountant, Mr. Samuel L'Eschauzier.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Pitts, 8, Melina-place, St. John's-wood.

[1] Erected on the site of the Brunswick theatre, within six months after the falling in of that building.

[2] For notice of St. Paul's church, in connexion with this establishment, see note to the London Episcopal Floating Church Society.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' Benevolent Society, 26, Bucklersbury. Instituted 1839, for relieving, with temporary grants and small annuities, the widows and orphans of fishermen, mariners, pilots, and boatmen; for boarding, lodging, clothing, and forwarding home all destitute shipwrecked persons; and for assisting mariners, fishermen, and boatmen, to replace their clothes, boats, or nets, when lost by storm or other accident.

To meet in some measure the destitution of poor shipwrecked persons cast helpless on our shores, the committee have obtained the services of nearly six hundred gentlemen, who benevolently act as honorary agents in their several localities; so that from the Land's End to John o' Groat's House, as well as on the shores of Ireland, and the other British Isles, shipwrecked mariners of all nations find friends to whom their destitution is a full recommendation. Thus providing the public *effectually* against the necessity of being importuned by persons travelling the country, under the pretence of having been shipwrecked, as, by it, all shipwrecked persons are relieved and conveyed to their homes.

Annual subscriptions 2*s.* 6*d.*; donations ad libitum. The cash statement for the past year shows an amount of £2700 spent in relieving; the expenses are very heavy, however, for operations so extensive as these are, so as altogether to require an amount of receipts to nearly 4,500 a year; it is gratifying to find that, at present, the voluntary contributions alone exceed that amount, besides £500 a year from dividends; the funded property is above £14,000.

President, Sir George Cockburn.—Chairman, Admiral Hope.—Trustees: Thomas Hankey, jun. Esq.; Thomas Hankey, Esq.; Benjamin Williams, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.—Treasurer, John Deacon, Esq.—Honorary Solicitor, J. J. Hubbard, Esq.—Secretary, Francis Lean, Esq., R.N.—Travelling Secretary, Lieut. W. H. Symon, R.N.—Collector, Mr. Charles H. Parrott.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL AND CORPORATION IN LONDON, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Incorporated 1665-76;[1]

[1] This institution derives its origin from a society founded a short time after the accession of James I, "for relieving the less fortunate individuals of the Scottish nation," under the designation of "The Scottish Box," which pursued its benevolent operations until the reign of Charles II, when an act of incorporation was granted (1665).

re-incorporated 1775. The charity of the Scottish Hospital is applicable to the poor mechanic, the artisan, and labourer, natives of Scotland, with their wives, widows, and children, resident in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, who, not having acquired any parochial settlement in this country, must otherwise be exposed to the utmost wretchedness or beggary.

About £2,300 is spent annually in casual relief to some 300 persons monthly; and £1,250 in annual pensions of £8 or £10 to about 130 aged persons. The payment of 1 guinea annual, or 10 guineas at one time, constitutes a governor; entitled to recommend one poor person monthly.

Every case recommended by a petition, and signed by a governor, is visited by an officer of the corporation, and the report is submitted to the standing committee for relief. Petitions when filled up and certified must be delivered at the office on or before the first Wednesday in each month. The entrance for the poor to the hall is at the chapel, Fleur-de-Lis-court, 17, Fetter-lane. Relief days, second Wednesday in each month. Recipients of relief to attend at 1 p.m., and petitioners at 4 p.m.

The Kinlock Bequest.—William Kinlock, Esq., bequeathed the residue of his estate for the relief of 500 "poor and disabled Scotchmen in distress, who may have lost their legs or arms, eyesight, or otherwise wounded, in the army or navy, in the service of their country," which bequest is applied to such candidates whose income does not exceed £20 per annum under distinct regulations, by a committee of governors of the Scottish Hospital.

According to instructions from the Court of Chancery, the relief afforded by this fund consists of pensions of £4 per annum; the fund decreases annually, and the number of pensioners accordingly. When the principal is reduced to £2,000 the same will have to be divided[2] pursuant to provisions of the will.

President, the Duke of Montrose.—Treasurer, the Chisholm.—Chaplains: Rev. John Cumming, D.D.; the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, M.A.—Physicians: John Webster, Esq., M.D.; Geo. Darling, Esq., M.D.; Robert Dickson, Esq., M.D.; John Scott, Esq., M.D.—Surgeons: John Liddle, Esq.; Professor Fergusson;

[1] The present amount of funds exceeds £54,000 and the annual income therefrom £2,016, causing a present reduction of the principal at the rate of £400 per annum.

R. H. Mackenzie, Esq., M.D.—Secretary, James Adair, Esq.—Solicitor, W. M. Webster, Esq.—Collector, and Visitor of the Poor, Mr. George Anderson.—Beadle, Mr. Laurance John Wishart.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS in Distress, 10, Finsbury Chambers. Instituted 1806. All foreigners here, of whatever nation or religion, being in distress, and recommended by a governor, are entitled to such relief as the Board of Directors may think proper. The recommending governor must set forth the place of nativity, age, and circumstances, and profession of the applicant, who must confirm the same by oath or affirmation, if required. A certain number of aged or infirm foreigners are elected at a general court, and allowed weekly pensions to an amount fixed on by the Board of Directors.

The weekly meetings of the directors are held on Wednesday at half-past 11 precisely at the society's offices, and attendance is given every day between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

The relief afforded by the society during the past year comprehended, 5s. per week to 80 pensioners; regular allowance to 93 aged persons; £1,091 in casual relief, passage money, and returning to their own countries, and clothing for 236 persons; and minor assistance to unsuccessful candidates, &c.

The amount of income is under £3,000 a-year, which, with the exception of £300, is derived from voluntary contributions, and is all expended upon the objects of its bounty, exclusive of about £400 for necessary expenses; the funded property is under £10,000.

One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a governor, with one vote for pensioners, &c.

President, the Duke of Wellington.—Treasurer, John Labou-

[1] An institution for the relief of distressed foreigners of all nations, under the name of "The Society of Universal Good Will," was established about fifty years since at Norwich, under the fostering care of the late Dr. John Murray of that city. Dr. Murray took great pains to extend the plan, upon a comprehensive scale, to the metropolis: but this was, however, only partially effected. Although his efforts were then unavailing, it may be said, with justice, that the idea of the present excellent and increasing establishment had its origin in the plan of the Norwich Society. Upon being discontinued, part of its remaining fund was appropriated to this society. Her Majesty contributes £100 annually to the funds.

chere, Esq.—Secretary, Fred. E. Horneman, Esq., 10, Finsbury-chambers, London-wall.—Collector, Mr. Jeffery, 3, Foundling-terrace, Gray's Inn-road.

HOSPITAL FOR POOR FRENCH PROTESTANTS and their Descendants residing in Great Britain, Bath-street, City-road. Incorporated 1718.[1] Founded for the French Protestants taking refuge in this country for the sake of religion. At one time it afforded an asylum to 230 refugees: since 1760, however, it has suffered successive limitations, and at the present time there are but 54; the governors moreover represent, that even this number must be reduced, as the income exceeds the expenditure.

The poor who desire to be admitted must appear before the quarterly committee at their meetings, or obtain on the first Saturdays in April, July, and October, and second in January, a certificate from the surgeon, or three directors, setting forth their distemper and age, when their cases will be registered until a vacancy occurs. Forms of the petition may be obtained of the steward at the hospital.

No other poor can be received into this hospital, or be relieved, but such French Protestants, or their descendants, as have been residing in Great Britain for the space of six months at least. All persons are ineligible who are married, unless bedridden through disease, and then only for such time as they be bedridden. All persons with contagious diseases are ineligible.

The cash statement is not published, as the receipts arise only from such contributions as are raised by its elected governors and directors, and collection after annual sermon in May: this is suggestive, that if published statements were made, the state of the funds, at present regretted by the governors, might be improved.

Governor, Earl of Radnor.—Sub-Governor, Peter Levesque, Esq.—Treasurer, G Guillonneau, Esq.—Secretary, R. Hervé

[1] Owes its origin to M. de Gastigny, a French gentleman, master of the hounds to King William III, when Prince of Orange; who bequeathed, in 1708, the sum of £1000 towards a fund for this purpose, which fund was increased in 1716, when the present site was purchased, for a term of nine hundred and ninety years, of the Ironmongers' Company, and the chapel dedicated in the following year; and in 1718 was incorporated, by permission of George I, under the title of "The Governor and Directors of the Hospital for poor French Protestants, and their Descendants, residing in Great Britain."

Giraud, Esq., 7, Furnival's Inn.—Chaplain, Rev. B. T. Nurse.—Surgeon, Mr. Samuel Byles.—Steward, Mr. Richard Hunt.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE BIENFAISANCE, 10, Duke-street, Portland-Place. Established 1842. For the purpose of assisting poor French persons, who have not the means of support, in this country. Any such may apply at the office, where their circumstances will be inquired into, and relieved temporarily with food, &c., until means are afforded them either to obtain employment, or to return to their native country. When considered necessary, small loans are made, to be returned without interest. The great object of the society is thus expressed:—"Preventing the possibility of any poor French being entirely destitute." The office is open daily from 10 till 4 o'clock (Sundays and holidays excepted).

One guinea annual, or £10 donation, constitutes a governor, with one vote at the annual election of the weekly recipients of four shillings.

The income averages £550 per annum; with the exception of £30 from dividends, depending wholly on voluntary contributions: funded property not exceeding £1,000.

President, M. F. Vouillon.—Bankers, Sir Samuel Scott and Co.—Treasurers: M. Horeau (Ch.), M. Boura (A.), M. Salanson.—Honorary Secretary, M. Givry, 23, Old Bond-street.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF BENEVOLENCE AND CONCORD, Office, 48, Greek-street, Soho. Founded 1817 by M. G. Fraas. For the relief of distressed Germans in London: during the past year £180 was raised amongst the members and contributors, of which £146 was distributed amongst 302 natives of Germany, who were in distress in London. The funded property is but £1,033.

Auditors, Messrs. Baur and Duvé.—Secretary, M. H. Schirges, 39, Conduit-street.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND, Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's. Instituted 1833. For the purpose of diffusing information respecting the literature, history, and present condition of Poland; "exposing the system of policy to which she has been the victim; and exciting in her favour the sympathy of the British nation." Its earliest attention was directed to the destitute condition of the Polish patriots, who had

taken refuge in this country. The association relieved their sufferings to the best of its ability until the year 1834, when, through the exertions of some of its leading members (Lord Dudley C. Stuart, Thomas Campbell the poet, and Prince Czartoryski) the Government commenced an annual grant for the support of the refugees.[1] The association devotes a portion of its funds to the education of the children of the Poles resident here.[2]

It has hitherto derived its principal income, from the public balls and concerts given under its superintendence; also from subscriptions and donations; last year, the former source yielded £963; the latter, £278. Two guineas annually constitutes a member.

This society, it is stated, will afford every facility to detect impostors, and is anxious to discourage mendicancy.

President, Lord D. C. Stuart.—Hon. Secretary, William Loyd Birkbeck, Esq.—Resident Secretary and Paymaster, Lieut. Charles Szulczewski.—Hon. Surgeon, T. Young, Esq., 31, Sackville-street.

JEW'S HOSPITAL, Mile-end. Founded 1807.[3] Affords both an asylum for age; and a place of refuge for youth, where they are taught the modes of procuring a regular maintenance by the acquirement of trades, in order to become good and useful members of society. The present number of inmates comprise twelve aged persons, fifty-five boys, and twenty girls; the total number who have

[1] *THE POLISH REFUGEE OFFICE*, 2, Middle Scotland-yard. Is for dispensing the Parliamentary grants in behalf of the unfortunate Poles in this country: first voted in the year 1834. The amount of grant is being gradually reduced; that for the present year is but £8,700—an amount agreed to in committee, "on the understanding that the list of refugees should be revised, and relief continued only to those unable to support themselves." The number of Polish refugees now in England rather exceeds 400, of whom 328 receive assistance. Paymaster, J. S. Tebbs, Esq.

[2] The Polish Economical and Clothing Association, for some years carried on in connexion with this, is now extinct.

[3] Founded by the exertions of the late Messrs. Abraham and Benjamin Goldsmid, who, about 1799, commenced collecting donations from their friends for the purpose, of which not one was above £400, and but one under £50; and, upon February 17, 1806, having accumulated to £20,000, it was applied to the foundation. The hospital was purchased for £3,300, and has subsequently been considerably enlarged; the amount of present funded property, is £48,143.

been received in the house, 463. The funded property of this establishment is near £50,000, but the dividends therefrom appear to be insufficient for its support, although aided by £750 from annual contributions. The last cash statement represents a sale of stock of £600, and the annual expenses amounting to as much as £2,464. One guinea annually constitutes a subscriber, with one vote; 25 guineas at one time a life governor, with three votes.

President, F. H. Goldsmid, Esq.—Treasurers: Aaron Joseph, Esq.; Lawrence Myers, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Southwood Smith.—Surgeon, Thos. Blizard Curling, Esq.—Apothecary, Mr. Joseph Kisch.—Solicitor, Mr. Sampson Samuel.—Superintendent and Sub-Secretary, Mr. Samuel Howe.—House-Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Myers.—Governess, Miss Hanbury.—Bankers, London and Westminster Bank.—Secretary, Mr. Samuel Solomon, 5, Hounsditch.

HAND-IN-HAND CHARITABLE INSTITUTION; Asylum, St. James's-place, Aldgate. Established 1840. For maintaining, clothing, and providing an asylum for aged men of the Hebrew nation; supported by contributions and subscriptions. This charity is very limited in extent, only dispensing its benefits to seven individuals, waiting for an increase of funds before it enlarges the number. Visiting days, Saturday and Sunday, from 2 till 5 o'clock.

Treasurer, Mr. Moses Lazarus, 34, Duke-street, Aldgate—Medical Attendant, Dr. J. Kisch.—Secretary, Mr. F. D. Soares.—Collector, Mr. Ellis.—Matron, Mrs. Jonas.

WESTERN JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC and Pension Society, 4, Manor-street, Chelsea. Established 1827. For the purpose of granting relief, by permanent pensions, gifts, and loans without interest, to indigent and worthy persons of the Jewish religion, resident in the county of Middlesex, west and northward of Temple Bar, in the district of Clerkenwell, and city of Westminster. Subscribers of six shillings per annum entitled to one vote; of one guinea, to three votes.

President, Mr. Samuel Ellis.—Treasurer, Mr. M. Marks.—Secretary, Mr. M. L. Lazarus.—Collector, Mr. L. Kesner.

JEWISH LADIES' BENEVOLENT LOAN AND Visiting Society, 31, Nottingham-place, Whitechapel-road. Established 1844. For promoting the visits of Jewish

ladies amongst their own poor, and advocating habits of prudence and economy amongst them, and where desirable, advancing small sums of money as loans, without interest. These loans are paid by weekly instalments. During the past five years, about £2,000 has been repaid in this way, having been granted to 334 persons. A relief fund also, and a savings bank, are attached to the association. The voluntary contributions do not much exceed £100 annually. Five shillings annually constitutes a subscriber.

President, Mrs. Joseph Josephs, 29, High-street, Whitechapel.—Vice-President, Mrs. Sampson Samuel, 11, North-buildings, Finsbury-circus.—Treasurer, Mrs. Barnet Joseph, 26, Finsbury-place.—Honorary Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Harris, 30, Steward-st., Spitalfields.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. A. G. Isaac, 37, Nottingham-place, Whitechapel-road.

INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT BLIND, of the Jewish Persuasion, Bevis-marks. Established 1819. For granting pensions of 6s. per week to the Jewish blind, not relieved by any other charity. Candidates must present a petition to the committee, who meet in the months of March, June, September, and December, signed by three Governors, and accompanied with a surgeon's certificate of their total blindness. 10s. annually, or 5 guineas at one time, constitute a Governor, with one vote for every such subscription. The present number of pensioners is twelve, receiving about £200 annually, which is met by voluntary contributions and £74 from dividends, the income exceeding the expenditure.

President, A. Soloman, Esq., 23, Bevis-marks.—Treasurer, J. Lazarus, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Henry Dyte, Esq., 2, Harecourt, Temple.—Secretary, Mr. S. Soloman, 5, Hounsditch.—Collector, Mr. Marks.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, for Relieving Distressed Widows and Families of the Jewish Persuasion, 5, Hounsditch. Established 1825. To afford relief to widows, by allowing them a weekly stipend of five shillings for the period of fifty-two weeks; and distressed families, by a distribution of certain sums of money at the Passover and New Year. Subscribers, entitled to one vote in the distribution of the funds, for every four shillings subscribed. The income is about £150, derived from voluntary contributions, except £8.

President, Mr. John Jonas.—Treasurer, Mr. M. Samuel.—Secretaries: Mr. S. Soloman, 5, Hounsditch; and Mr. C. Joel.

The *Jewish Schools* and *Orphan Asylums* will be found in detail under Educational Charities; and

Societies for the *Benefit of Converts* and *Christian Instruction*, under Missionary and Religious Societies.

There are various other charities for the relief of the Jewish poor, of a limited character; by subjoining the following brief summary of which, every purpose will be served.

Society for Helping the Fallen; Mr. D. Davis, Sec.

For Relieving the Poor in Confined Mourning; Master Hyams, Sec.

Of Independent Friends; Mr. J. Braxo, Sec.

For Distributing Bread and Coals; Mr. D. Joseph, Sec.

For Distributing Bread, Meat, and Coals, during the Winter; Mr. J. Levy, Sec.

For Distributing Five Shillings per Week during the Winter; Mr. J. D. Lindenhall, Sec.

For Relieving Distressed Persons (Holborn); Mr. S. Cohen, Sec.

For Clothing Poor Jewish Boys; Mr. A. G. Isaacs, Sec.

For Clothing and Apprenticing Boys; Mr. J. H. Joseph, Sec.

Asylum for Aged and Infirm Widows; Mr. R. Cardoza, Sec.

Widows' Pension Society; Mr. R. Cardoza, Sec.

Widows' Friendly Society; Mr. S. Aloof, Sec.

Ladies' Charity, Burton-crescent; Miss Toledano, Sec.

Ladies' Benevolent Association for Clothing Female Children; Miss Clara Nathan, Sec.

Society for Cheering the Needy at Festivals; Mr. M. Samuels, Sec.

For Allowing Weekly Stipend to the Needy; Mr. J. Jacobs, Sec.

Lying-In Charity for Indigent Women; Mrs. Lucas, Sec.

Society for Relieving the Indigent Poor in the Holy Land; Sir Moses Montefiore, Treas.

The Linusarian's Benevolent Loan Society is primarily a Jewish institution; but being open to all classes of the labouring poor, will be referred to under Charities for Aiding the Resources of the Industrious.

CHAPTER VIII.

FOR DIMINISHING DISTRESS, AND AIDING THE RESOURCES OF THE INDUSTRIOUS.

National Philanthropic Association for the Employment of Able-bodied Paupers.—Plan for Church of England Self-supporting Village Institution.—Emigration: the Societies for its Promotion.—Scale of Reduced Payments for Colonial Emigration.—Emigration to Port Natal.—The Canterbury Settlement.—Female Emigration.—Funds for promoting the Social and Religious Improvement of the Emigrants.—Distressed Needlewomen's Society.—Dressmakers' and Milliners' Association.—Homes, and other Institutions, for Female Servants.—Deferred Annuities rendered available to Female Servants.—Servants' Benevolent Society.—Loan Societies: the Difficulty of their Existence upon Benevolent Principles.—Particulars of those now in Existence.—Apprenticeship Societies.—Bequests for Loans—Fees—and Marriage Portions.—Savings' Banks: their Origin.—Summary of those in London, with the Rate of Interest allowed by each, and the Amount of Deposits, &c.—Savings' Working Banks, and Penny Banks.

It is not the mere application of a "Charity" to the poor and needy that always helps them most, either as a class, or in individual cases; the benevolent will as often confer substantial service on them by affording information respecting the savings banks, loan funds, and other provident institutions brought together in this chapter, as ever they may do by securing for them direct pecuniary benefits or presentations.

And, conflicting as the character, and questionable the results of some of these plans may be, for the end in view expressed by their titles, still it appears right that each should be fully represented as far as practicable. It has been well said, "the poor must be made friends": and an outlay

of charitable subscriptions is not all that is requisite for the purpose; food and money is but a part of what they require; there must be an outlay of care, of kind attention, of brotherly feeling, a manifestation of *many* desires to help them; —and all this appears to form the actuating motive of the promoters of all these various schemes; and for this reason as well, we conceive them entitled to our impartial consideration.

The following summary affords briefly a sketch of the extent of what is comprehended in the present chapter:—

Of the societies in operation, there are—For the Employment of the Able-bodied Pauper, 1; Assistance of Poor Needlewomen, 1; Dressmakers and Milliners, 1; Institutions and Homes for Female Servants, 7; Apprenticeship Fee Funds, available for the Poor of Special Counties, 4. Total, 14.

Of these, the aggregate annual income amounts to £7,246

Of which, there is derived from voluntary contributions £4,677

All but one established during the present century.

Of the societies and plans in contemplation, or in operation for less than a year, may be included—For Promoting Emigration, 6; For Improving the Social and Moral Comfort of the Emigrant, 2; Plan for Self-Supporting Villages, 1.

Of Loan Societies there are full particulars of 39; of Savings Banks, 26; Examples of Working Banks, 1; and of Penny Banks, 1.

Examples are also afforded of such charitable bequests, in the gift of parochial or other trustees, as are applicable to the present subject (a more general epitome of such trusts forming a future chapter).

THE NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION, 40, Leicester-square;[1] founded 1842; appears to claim first attention, from the large scope of its purposes, and the peculiar affinity of part of them to the present subject. The avowed objects of the association are very extensive, to judge from the publications and addresses emanating from it; and aim so much at theoretical questions, that, but for the practical turn given to a portion of them, it would scarcely be within our scope, benevolent and charitable as its views and objects are. These are thus expressed:—

[1] Originally designated "The Poor Man's Friend Society."

"For the promotion of social and salutiferous improvements; street cleanliness; and the employment of the poor; so that able-bodied men may be prevented from burthening the parish rates, and preserved independent of workhouse alms and degradation." All this is excellent in theory, and unexceptionable; and we shall gladly see further operations as practically carried out as the "street-orderly system," originated and promoted by this association. Its president, Mr. Cochrane, deserves great credit for the liberal support and persevering energy with which he has promoted the system. It was first tested during the winter of 1843-4, in the neighbourhood of Regent and Oxford-streets; afterwards extended over other parts of London. At one time, upwards of one hundred of these orderlies were employed, at a weekly payment of 12s. each, under inspectors, the whole cost being borne by the association, in order to induce the parochial authorities of the several metropolitan parishes to support such employment of the able-bodied paupers out of the rates. Several of the leading parishes, it is satisfactory to see, have profited by the demonstration; and there appears every prospect of this really wise and desirable arrangement being generally adopted throughout London.

In the mean time, by reference to the balance sheet of the last published report of this association, we find that it is very deeply in debt to its president; and its means of support for future operations, as well as continuing present usefulness, entirely depend upon voluntary contributions.

The association has published several works relating to the various subjects involved in its title, mostly advocating and explaining its own proceedings. The report is an interesting document, and affords results of personal inquiries into some of the worst localities in London, bringing together much useful information for the philanthropist and social reformer.[1]

President, Charles Cochrane, Esq.—Treasurer, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P.—Secretary, Mr. C. Mackenzie.—Collector, Mr. William Gooch.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING Village Institution.[2] Office, 32, Sackville-street. Originated in 1843. Formed for the purpose of collecting and

[1] "Sanitary Progress," 2nd edition, 2s. 6d.; 8vo., pp. 251. Hatchard and Son: 1850.

[2] This design would appear somewhat parallel to the recent land-

imparting information upon the subject of promoting the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes, by founding establishments of three hundred families on the land, and combining agricultural and manufacturing employment for their own benefit. The estimated expense of each establishment is stated at £45,800; and the balance left from annual returns by labour and produce, about £4,000, after paying interest on outlay, and every other expense.

In the arrangements, the reasonable comforts of all parties will be considered; involving thereby a larger outlay than would be required if the object were merely commercial. It is proposed that the required funds shall be raised by donations, shares, or loans, at five per cent., until repaid by the industry of the inmates, when the establishment will belong to themselves and to their successors for ever. In the meantime, the management to be vested in Directors.

schemes of Feargus O'Connor; and, although promising very different management, and upon higher principles, yet the details of the late trial connected therewith, present so total a failure, and develope so many difficulties in the way of self-supporting communities, that it must be much doubted whether the benevolent promoters even of this scheme will be enabled to carry it out.

The Labourer's Friend Society, an institution already detailed under the head of another of its objects, presents the most gratifying details and prospects of further success, its efforts being well directed, and practically exemplified. The agent in Kent and the southern counties, who is employed in obtaining land and setting it out in allotments, in any parish where his services may be required, has reported more than fifty parishes in one county, in which there are now above 3000 allotments. The extension of this field-garden, or cottager allotment system, advocated by that society, appears free from the evils and troubles incident to exclusive supporting communities, and to be highly desirable. It was warmly recommended in a late parliamentary report; and it is only to be regretted, that, to many districts, it proves of impracticable application, for want of an agency of sufficient powers.

As far back as 1818, we find a society was formed, advocating the allotment system, but on different principles, entitled "Society for the Encouragement of Industry," which sets forth in the prospectus, "that an eminent means of improving the condition of the labouring class, would be, to afford the labouring poor small portions of land on easy terms." This appears, however, to have degenerated more into a political organ, and to have resulted in no practical effort, or model establishment. Some of the sections of the Act of 1819, "to amend the laws for the relief of the poor," authorising overseers, &c. to purchase land for the employment of paupers, may be traced to its influences.

No member is considered as individually sanctioning, or identifying himself with the general principle, unless he has consented to become a shareholder, or authorized the use of his name.

All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, J. M. Morgan, Esq., 12, Stratton-street; also to the Rev. R. Larken, Burton Rectory, near Lincoln; and the Rev. Joseph Brown, Christchurch, Blackfriars.

COLONIZATION AND EMIGRATION. As before stated, insertion is given to the following emigration schemes, not so much on account of any abstract characteristic of charity about them, as with the view of affording some little information to such as may be seeking it in connexion with plans for assisting the poorer classes. Emigration is now recognized to such an extent, as the panacea for destitution and distress, both by those requiring assistance as well as those desiring to assist, that no opportunity is lost of advertising into notoriety various schemes of private interest, and advocating peculiar measures, all claiming to be for the same purpose, namely, alleviating the wants of an over-populated country. Mixed with such, however, are institutions that owe their origin wholly, and their present support in part, to the exertions of the disinterested and charitable; and it has been the endeavour to select such only as have a title to, and require the same.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLONIZATION, 7, Charing-cross; established 1848; appears to possess this claim in a special degree, its object being to advance emigration in quarters where it is both desirable for the classes who emigrate, for the government under whose sway they continue, and for the combined welfare, both of our country and her large dependencies; in short, whatever can be urged in favour of emigration, comes with double power and force for *colonization*.

Until recently, the only contribution to colonial society was crime—and taxation to control the crime—which our country engendered and imposed upon her colonies. The effect has long been, that honest industry sought its way to foreign shores;[1] destitution was preserved at home until it

[1] In 1847, of 258,270 persons who emigrated, 142,154 proceeded direct to the United States, and it is computed that 37,000 more went by the

produced dishonesty; and the British convict was then converted into a British colonist. It is to be hoped that no future government will revert to a system so destructive in its consequences.

This association was originally designated, "The Labourers' Relief Emigration Committee." Its objects now are rather expanded; and involve assistance by information, loans, and reduction of passage monies, to all persons desiring it, according to certain regulations, that may be had at the office.

The revenue by which emigration to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope is supported, is derived from the rent and sale of crown lands within these colonies. Before the establishment of this society, the whole expense was borne from such revenue; but under the new regulation, which prescribes mutual payments, the colonial funds are economized, and consequently rendered applicable to a larger number: the principle involves no imposition of a fresh charge; but a different application of existing payments.[1] Whilst upon this subject, it is satisfactory to perceive, from a late report of the emigration commissioners, that as a consequence of the adoption of the suggestions of this society by the government, about 3,000 emigrants to the colonies had contributed, in part payment of their passages, upwards of £10,300. Also, a number of young women from the Union workhouses had been despatched, on payment by the parishes of £4 per head towards their passages.

The following scale of payments toward passages to the Australian colonies and the Cape of Good Hope, has been adopted by the commissioners of emigration, and is now in force.

"AUSTRALIA.—1st. Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, Herds-

St. Lawrence: making, in all, about 180,000; or, in one year, a number equal to the whole population of Australia. An increasing current of wealth and enterprise thus flowed to foreigners, absorbing capital and population, while scarcely more than a few hundred persons, during several years, found their way to the British possessions in the southern hemisphere.

[1] The government emigration plans are under the direction of THE COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION BOARD, established for the purpose of superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither. Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster. Commissioners: T. W. C. Murdock, C. A. Wood, T. Rogers, Esqrs.—Secretary, S. Walcott, Esq.—London Port Agent, Lieut. Lean.

men, and Female Domestic and Farm Servants, under 40, 2*l.*; 40 and under 50, 6*l.*; 50 and under 60, 11*l.*; 60 and upwards, 15*l.*

2nd. "Country Mechanics—such as Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Masons, Miners, Wheelwrights, Gardeners, and Females of the Working Class, not being Domestic or Farm Servants, under 40, 5*l.*; 40 and under 50, 8*l.*; 50 and under 60, 12*l.*; 60 and upwards, 15*l.*

3rd. "Other persons of the Labouring Class, if deemed by the Commissioners desirable for the Colony, under 40, 7*l.*; 40 and under 50, 10*l.*; 50 and under 60, 13*l.*; 60 and upwards, 15*l.*

4th. "All children under 14 years of age pay 1*l.* each; and if the family contains more than two children at the time of embarkation under 10 years of age, for each child 5*l.* additional must be paid.

"Young men under 18 not accompanying their parents, are admissible only on payment of the sum in the 3rd class of the scale.

"The emigrants must consist principally of married couples, not above 40 years of age. The candidates most acceptable are young married couples without children. The separation of parents from children under 16 will in no case be allowed. Single women under 18 are not eligible, unless they are emigrating with their parents, or under the immediate care of some near married relatives. Out of these payments, the beddings and mess utensils required on the voyage, are provided by the Commissioners.

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Agricultural Labourers, etc. (as before), 14 and under 40, *nil;* 40 and under 50, 4*l.*; 50 and upwards, 9*l.*

Mechanics, etc., 14 and under 40, 3*l.*; 40 and under 50, 6*l.*; 50 and upwards, 9*l.*

"All other persons of the Labouring Classes, 14 and under 40, 5*l.*; 40 and under 50, 7*l.*; 50 and upwards, 9*l.*

"For Children—*i.e.* persons under 14 years of age:—Two children of persons assisted to emigrate on the above terms will be conveyed free. 5*l.* will be required for each child in excess of this number. A deposit of 1*l.* has also to be paid for every person above 14, and 10*s.* for every child above one and under 14 years of age; which is retained to meet the expense of bedding and mess utensils supplied by the Commissioners, and as some security that the people will come forward to embark."

It will be well to add, as a caution, that this society now under consideration, employs no agents; but transacts its business throughout the country by means of branch societies.

One pound annually constitutes a member, entitled to receive publications, and having the privilege of recommending candidates for emigration on reduced fares.

Chairman of Committee, Earl of Harrowby.—Treasurer, Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.—Secretary, John Whelan, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co.

The School Fund in connexion with the Colonization Society, consists of a fund for sending out religious teachers and schoolmaster on board each emigrant ship bound for the colonies, with the more immediate view of improving the period of the voyage (ordinarily lasting four or five months), to the young and ignorant. The importance of such a provision may be gathered from the fact of nearly half a million of emigrants having left our shores in the past two years alone; and in many cases, reports, too well authenticated, have been received, as to the low moral tone prevailing on board the vessels conveying them; the evil results of which do not end with the voyage, but affect the after-life of the emigrants, and perhaps the best interests of the colonies of which they become citizens. This fund is under the management of a subcommittee of the society. A free passage and a gratuity are given to such persons, but no guarantee of support or employment after their arrival, for which they have to depend on their own exertions. They have to undergo an examination, and testimonials to their religious and moral character are required.

Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the Earl of Harrowby.—Treasurer of the Fund, Arthur Mills, Esq.—Honorary Secretary of Sub-Committee, William H. G. Kingston, Esq.

Since the formation of the last named society, the Act 11 and 12 Vict., c. 110, has been passed, empowering Unions and Parishes to levy an emigration rate for the passage-money of the settled and unsettled poor: the means of effecting the purpose being little known, parishes have not availed themselves of it to any great extent,[1] but documents explanatory of the course of proceeding are supplied to boards of guardians on application to the Colonization Society; and there is every reason to suppose, that 1850 will see an extraordinay amount spent for the purpose, and an unequalled number of emigrants leave our shores; there can be little doubt of this in the face of much agricultural distress at home, and the glowing representations of what is offered in other lands, besides the pecuniary advantages presented to the heavily-taxed ratepayer, by getting quit of the

[1] By the Poor-Law Board returns for the year ending Lady-day 1847, there appears to have been only £8,456 spent, from the rates, towards such purposes; and for the year ending Lady-day 1848, £12,301. The amount for the present year will, perhaps, more than double this.

able-bodied and burdensome pauper. And thus argues a powerful organ of public opinion, in a recent article upon the subject; after premising there are in England and Wales, or were in July last, 997,796 paupers maintained at an expense of £5,792,963 from the rates; the writer thus continues: "Such is the case at home. A million paupers costing the country at the rate of £5 : 16*s.* a year. From this prospect look across the Atlantic, and sail round the Cape to the Antipodes. Everywhere we possess, without dispute, without let or hindrance, as fully and as freely as our own paddocks and lawns, land enough not only for one million, but for a hundred millions. The inhabitants of these regions clamour for our labourers; the cattle ask to be milked, the sheep to be eaten, the harvest to be reaped, and all nature to be occupied and enjoyed. The woods and dales are vocal with invitation. Then, as for the means of conveyance, it is not a barren wilderness that separates our land of promise from our house of bondage, but the ocean —an ocean in which we are ever at home, filled with our merchantmen and protected by our fleets—an ocean the greatest perils of which are those which a vessel escapes from when it loses sight of our own shores— an ocean which, so far from being any real obstacle, is, in fact, the readiest, easiest, safest, and cheapest means of communication between the extremes of poverty and abundance described. Only one other link in the chain is wanting, and that is the expense. It is supplied by the simple fact that one million paupers cost us annually about 5*l.* 16*s.* a head. One year's maintenance of one million paupers would place them with a sovereign each in their pockets in Upper Canada. Two years' maintenance would land them at Cape Town or Port Natal. Three years' maintenance would distribute them over Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. Such are the broad features of a case, such the simple conditions of a problem, without a parallel for interest and importance."

Writing like this, however varied the feeling it may occasion, must cause the conviction that emigration is and will be greatly on the increase; it presents an evident and peculiar feature of the times, and one of the many means towards the accomplishment of the great and certain prediction that "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea"; as its associations bring to

mind the fulfilment of promises, so do they present the opportunities of obeying precepts, to "preach the Gospel to every creature"; and, however, the benevolent may differ as regards the desirableness of aiding emigration, to the national extent referred to, the Christian will only see the fresh opportunities it presents of spreading abroad the knowledge of the Great Redeemer. But not further to anticipate institutions founded for thus influencing the operations of emigration societies, it will be well to draw attention to the others on our list.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT EMIGRATION SOCIETY, 9 George-yard, Lombard-street, is only now forming, but it is so with names of such guarantee as to its disinterested future management, that no hesitation can be entertained to briefly stating its objects. They appear first of all to be, to give system to the internal efforts of parishes for promoting the emigration of their own poor, and to aid, by the funds placed at their disposal from voluntary contributions, such parishes, in proportion to the amount from their respective rates. The committee state their first desire to be this: cooperating with parishes from the belief that "they form the best machinery for carrying out emigration" to the extent we have been contemplating: and the remaining portion of the fund which may be raised, it is designed to apply for providing a free passage and necessaries for such poor persons as have no direct settlement, selected from the house of *the society for affording shelter to the houseless*, and *refuge for the destitute*, &c., and from personal applicants at the society's offices. Also in providing passages for such poor persons as may be able to provide a portion of the necessary funds, but unable to raise the whole amount required for their passage.

The chief and peculiar benefit of such a society as this depends entirely on the efficient carrying out of the following details of the design, as set forth in the preliminary prospectus: "In all cases where persons are selected for emigration, they will be received at the society's depot, in the metropolis, where they will receive a short probation, in order that they may be brought to a fit state, both of body and mind, to undertake the voyage, under the superintendence of a competent medical man and a *clergyman;* and, on their arrival in the colony, they will be received by the

agents of the society, and placed under proper management for their protection and distribution.

In order to remove the chief objections at present raised against emigration, the society proposes to pay the greatest attention to the arrangements on board ships despatched under their auspices, and they have for that object several plans under consideration. A schoolmaster, matron, and a surgeon, will be provided by the society to carry out regulations on board, also a suitable selection of moral and religious books.

The operations of the society must of course be entirely controlled by the extent of its receipts, and will depend upon voluntary contributions for its support; one excellent arrangement promised by the committee, is a quarterly statement of the receipts, disbursements, and entire working of the society. The published list of the committee comprises six clergymen and eight other gentlemen, and as the responsible officers, the following :

Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq.—Auditors : John Petrie Mackillop, Esq. ; Thos. Gibbs, Esq.—Manager, Charles W. Parsons, Esq.—Solicitors, Messrs. Wadeson and Malleson, 11, Austinfriars. —Surgeon, Robert Bowie, Esq.—Surveyor of Shipping, Captain J. W. Douglas.—Bankers : Messrs. Strahan, Paul, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand ; Messrs. Bosanquet, Franks, and Whatman, 73, Lombard-street.—Secretary, Frederick F. Hilder, Esq.

Emigration to Port Natal, South Africa, appears to afford peculiar inducements to those who are a remove above absolute want, and have some resources of their own to avail themselves of. And a company recently formed, under the direction of Messrs. J. C. Byrne & Co., presents apparently a fair and desirable mode of employing these to the best advantages : the scheme can claim no credit on account of any peculiar benevolent design in its formation ; it is purely a commercial affair, but one of character, and under the sanction of government, fostered for the special purpose of promoting colonization at this port.

A steerage passage, with provisions, is afforded, and twenty acres of land granted, for the sum of £10 ; provided the intending emigrant is either a labourer, mechanic, farmer, tradesman, or of small capital ; proceeding to occupy and cultivate land in the colony.

Forms have to be filled up by the intending emigrant, fully specifying particulars ; and testimonials are required

as to honesty, general good character, and non-likelihood of becoming a burden to the colony. The necessary forms may be obtained at the office, as well as other particulars.

Similar care appears to be taken, as by the last-mentioned Society, for securing good vessels and promoting comfort on board; and pursuant to government requisites, a clergyman and surgeon sail with each.

Agents and General Superintendents, Messrs. J. C. Byrne and Co., 12, Pall Mall East.

The new Colony of Canterbury, in New Zealand, is a settlement founded exclusively on Christian principles; connected with the Church of England, and enjoys the personal superintendence and residence of Bishop Selwyn.

There is no permanent association for assisting persons desirous of joining the colony, but arrangements are made from time to time, by independent bodies of colonists and intending emigrants; thus, at the present time, there is a daily meeting of such advertised as assembling at 1A, Adelphi Terrace.

Full and detailed information, concerning the principles, objects, plans, and proceedings, of the founders of this settlement, will be found in "the Canterbury Papers," published by Mr. J. W. Parker, West Strand.

FUND for PROMOTING FEMALE EMIGRATION, 4, St. Martin's-place. Now being established under the main instrumentality of Mr. Sidney Herbert, with the view, if possible, of abating two existing evils: one the inequality of the number of females to males in the Colonies;[1] the other the extreme destitution and suffering amongst the working women in our own land,[2] by promoting emigration on an extensive scale. It is proposed at once to open a register for such as

[1] In 1847 there were, in New South Wales, only 41,000 females to 83,000 males; in South Australia, 13,000 females to 17,000 males; and similar disproportions exist in Van Diemen's Land, and other colonial dependencies. In Great Britain, on the contrary, the present estimated excess of the female population, is stated to be half a million.—Hon. Sidney Herbert's Letter to the *Times*.

[2] In the metropolis, above 33,500 women are engaged in the single business of apparel making. It is estimated that 28,500 of them are under twenty years of age; and that of these, a large portion are subsisting, or attempting to subsist, on sums varying from 4½d. to 2½d. a day.—*Horace Mayhew*.

desire to avail themselves of the fund, and in the first instance to extend its assistance to that class which, as the poorest and most helpless, has a reasonable claim to early consideration,—*the needlewomen and slopworkers*. The assistance will either be by gift or loan, according to the scale of public support given to the measure, and regulated by the circumstances of each case. Care and comfort will be secured for the passage out, and facilities afforded at the colonies for obtaining respectable positions.

Donations can, if it be desired, be paid in four annual instalments.

Chairman of Committee, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.—Secretary (pro tem.), W. T. Haly, Esq.

The St. Marylebone Parochial Association, is under the direction of a local committee, appointed to aid the same object, and has been formed in the hope that other parishes of the kingdom will follow the example, and thus render this great national plan the assistance it so well merits.

The committee meet at the court-house every Wednesday at 11, and the attendance and support of the parishioners of Marylebone is earnestly solicited.

Treasurer, Capt. Holland, R.N., 8, Upper Wimpole-street.—Hon. Secretary, Henry C. Wilson, Esq.

The next institution is one formed for the personal benefit of the female emigrants themselves; it appears a measure in the right direction, and its design has our best sympathies and wishes—

THE BRITISH LADIES' FEMALE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, 25, Red Lion-square. Has only recently been established; but it promises to form as valuable an adjunct to the preceding benevolent fund, as its operations ought to prove inseparable from *every* emigration scheme. The plan has been in active trial at Plymouth and Deptford since March 1849: its object is to promote the moral and spiritual well-being of female emigrants, and to counteract the dangers of the mixed association among so many during the long period of undisciplined idleness, by providing visitation at the ports, whereby books and materials for employment are supplied, industrial classes formed, and friendly counsel and assistance afforded to female emigrants.

For the furtherance of these views, it especially endea-

vours to promote the appointment of judicious and efficient matrons to superintend the young women. Should the funds allow, the committee announce their intention also to provide some previous training for these matrons, and to assist in the formation of homes in the colonies for the protection of friendless female emigrants.

Treasurers: the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, 35, Hyde-park-gardens; Robert Benson, Esq., 32, Hyde-park-gardens.—Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Margaret Benson, 6, Sussex-sq., Hyde-park; Miss Bridges, 23, Red Lion-square; Mrs. Christmas, 11, Spring-gardens.—Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. Charles Gwillim, 25, Red Lion-square.

Leaving the subject of Emigration, which has unavoidably occupied greater space than was intended,

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION AND Employment of Distressed Needlewomen appears, by right of association with the objects of the two last, next to claim attention. The office is 5 Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. It was formed at the Mansion House, in 1843; having its immediate rise from the sympathy created amongst all classes, by the ever memorable appeal in favour of the poor needlewoman, "the Song of the Shirt".

Much good, from time to time, has doubtless accrued from the advocacy by the society of the claims of this ill-paid but industrious class of women; but its operations have not taken apparently any practical turn, beyond a slight amount distributed as pecuniary assistance in last balance sheet, amounting to £20 only, and an amount paid for work of raiment for the destitute, £180; and at the present time its resources appear so limited, as to threaten virtual suspension. The measure now adopted of registering the names of deserving needlewomen, promises, if persevered in, to be of considerable benefit, and one that cannot be too extensively known, both for the workwomen and those who occasionally feel the need of such as can be well recommended.

The last public measure attempted by the society was a meeting, convened by it six weeks since (presided over by Mr. Alderman Fairbrother), to draw attention to the injurious tendency of prison labour upon the employment and remuneration of honest and industrious workwomen: this was proved to demonstration, and warmly dwelt upon, by several friends of the society.

The last published cash statement of the society shows an income considerably under £500, arising from voluntary contributions.

President, Mr. Alderman Fairbrother.—Chairman, Luke James Hansard, Esq.—Hon. Secretary, George Fyson Roper, Esq., 7, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.—Clerk, Mr. Flint, 78, Great Portland-street.

Contemporary in its establishment with the last mentioned, and somewhat similar in character, is the

ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID AND PROTECTION of Dress-makers and Milliners, 13, Clifford-street. Established 1843. Its principal objects are—to induce the principals of dress-making and millinery establishments to limit the hours of actual work to twelve per diem, and to abolish in all cases working on Sundays; to promote an improved system of ventilation; to aid in obviating the evils connected with the present system, by inducing ladies to allow sufficient time for the execution of orders and to encourage those establishments which zealously cooperate in carrying out the objects of the association; to afford pecuniary assistance to deserving young persons in cases of temporary distress or difficulty, and medical advice, change of air, and other assistance, in cases of sickness, at a moderate cost. To realize these objects, a book has been opened at the office, in which the names and addresses of young persons of good character and capacity are entered free of expense, to meet the inquiries of employers seeking additional assistants, especially in the busy season. During the past year, 1,273 young women availed themselves of this, and obtained comfortable assistance.

A Provident Fund has also been established, in which young persons engaged in the business can deposit their savings on Mondays, from 10 to 11 a.m.

President, Lord Ashley.—Treasurer, Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.—Hon. Secretary, R. D. Grainger, Esq.—Consulting Actuary, Adolphus W. Barnes, Esq.—Physicians: Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. M'Intyre, Dr. J. R. Bennett.—Consulting Surgeons: J. Dalrymple, Esq.; S. Solly, Esq.; R. D. Grainger, Esq.—Surgeons: J. P. Wall, Esq.; M. Beale, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Gale, 107, Great Portland-street.—Manager at the Office, Miss Newton.

THE DRESS-MAKERS' AND MILLINERS' PROVIDENT and Benevolent Institution, 32, Sackville-street.

Established 1848. Arising out of the foregoing society, it is fostered and promoted by it. Although distinct in its management and means of support, some of the objects are common to both; but it is considered by the managers thereof that the interests of each are best consulted by continuing separate. B. Moore, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

Of the various institutions for the benefit of Female Servants, the first established in London was in 1813, which for many years, it must be believed, exercised a most important influence amongst those who came within its benefits. The peculiar value of its operations appears to have consisted in the continuous system of its rewards for long and faithful service, increasing in value from year to year; also the connexion maintained through future life between such as obtained certificates, and the society, insuring for them relief and counsel under any kind of trouble. This distinctive part of the operation of the society has ceased to exist, and its main objects merged into the following, which takes the precedence of the other kindred societies, from its comprehending in its management what remained of the first society, the original establishment of which is still maintained by it.

THE FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY, 21, Nutford-place, and 110, Hatton-garden.[1] Established 1836. For the encouragement of faithful female servants, and their protection when out of place, by establishing homes in different parts of the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, where servants of good character are lodged at one shilling per week, being provided with a separate bed, coals, candles, house linen, a well furnished kitchen, and washhouse, but boarded at their own expense. They are expected to attend Divine Service twice on the Sabbath, seats at church being provided for that purpose. Servants who have been inmates of the "home", and can have a three years' character as "a faithful servant," from a subscriber, are entitled to participate in an annual distribution of rewards by the society. Two "homes" are now established, as above, and others are contemplated. During the past year, 489 servants have been inmates, and 4,300 availed themselves of the registry.

One pound annually constitutes a member, entitled to printed letters for admitting inmates to the home. The an-

[1] The original institution, at 110, Hatton-garden, "for the improvement and encouragement of female servants," was founded 1813.

nual income is under £500, of which £70 is derived from fees for registering, £80 from servants' payments, and the remainder from voluntary contributions. The expenses are within this amount, judging from last year's cash statement. Non-subscribers may obtain servants from the registry on a payment of 2s. 6d.

Treasurer, R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.—Chairman, Rev. Joseph Brown. —Secretary, Rev. J. H. Simpson, M.A.—Honorary Solicitor, St. Pierre B. Hook, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard, Bank.—Honorary Physicians, Dr. Dickson and Sir James Eyre.—Honorary Surgeons, E. Barker, Esq., and J. Paul, Esq.—Matrons, Mrs. Butcher, 21, Nutford-place, and Mrs. Peake, 110, Hatton-garden.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. Seabrooke.—Collector, Mr. Buck.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION SOCIETY, 92, Fenchurch-street. Instituted 1818. Is for the purpose of assisting indigent female servants of good character, when out of place and in indigent circumstances, by supplying them with food, lodging, clothing, medical aid, or a small loan of money, according to the necessity of the case, the merits of which is personally investigated before any assistance is granted.

Half-a-guinea annually, or £5 donation, entitles to recommend one case. 1,700 females have been assisted by the funds since the formation of the society.

Treasurer, Mrs. Cornelius Hanbury, Plough-court, Lombard-street.—Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Joseph T. Foster, Stamford-hill.—Assist. Secretary, Mr. C. Gordelier, 92, Fenchurch-street. —Bankers, Messrs. Drewett and Fowler.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN INSTITUTION, 46, Bedford-row. Established 1825. For the purpose of protecting the public from the evils arising in giving false characters to bad servants; and for the encouragement of those whose characters bear the test of strict inquiry, providing them with situations, granting relief in sickness or distress, and permanent provision in old age. The alms-houses of the institution are in Raven-row, Mile-end-road; and accommodate eleven persons, who receive each four shillings per week.

Ten guineas donation, or one guinea annual, constitute governors, with the following privileges: to apply for servants for their own establishments; to recommend such as are in want of employ for gratuitous admission on the books of the institution; and in sickness or distress, for medical or pecuniary relief; or as candidates when vacancies occur in

the alms houses belonging to the institution ; and to vote pensions for life, or permanent provision in old age, to the infirm and destitute. The income is derived chiefly from voluntary contributions, the funded property not exceeding £700 : the account books, it is represented, are open, for the satisfaction of those desiring to support the society, but no statement of funds is appended to the published report.

Treasurer, William Tooke, Esq., 39, Bedford-row.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Butt.—Bankers, London and Westminster Bank, 214, High Holborn.—Investigator and Collector, Mr. A. M'Kenzie.

THE CHRISTIAN FEMALE SERVANT'S REGISTER, 4, College Terrace, Camden Town. Established 1849. For the like purpose as the foregoing institutions ; endeavouring to obtain situations of a Christian character for female servants ; to impart instruction to the incompetent ; and to afford temporary assistance when needed.

Time of application, both from servants and families, between 11 and 1 every day, except Saturday and Sunday, at the office.

Treasurer, Lieut. John Blackmore, R.N., 27, Gloucester-place. —Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Ferry.

HOME AND REGISTRY FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 5, Millman Street, Bedford Row. *Vide* Female Aid Society, p. 104.

Benevolent benefit funds for servants, have recently occupied much consideration on the part of the highest in the land, and the last few years have served to develope the peculiar advantages attending their operations, and afford reasons for their extension ;—so long back as 1834,

THE SERVANT'S INSTITUTION, 42, Great Marybone Place, was established ; embracing to a limited extent the features now presented in all their comprehensiveness, by the institution of 1847 ; with this, apparently (vide note), it is now amalgamated, upon terms satisfactory to the members of the latter institution, and very beneficial to the cause mutually advocated.

THE SERVANT'S PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT Society, 8, Cork Street, Established 1847,[1] thus re-

[1] Originally at 5, Argyll-street, and amalgamated, 1849, with the "Servants' Institution", of Great Marylebone-street. The Prince Consort

ferred to, may be safely described as originated on a most comprehensive plan, and is well calculated to afford the security, relief, and provision to this class described in the words of the report, "as the largest of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects,"[1] on a scale commensurate with their dependance and necessities.

The directors—considering that as the large majority of such a class will necessarily come to the workhouse, or require other relief in their old age, no sufficient provision for their necessities can be met by small payments, or the eventual probability of some few being elected annuitants to a benevolent fund—have determined, as their principal objects, to arrange for servants the security of government deferred annuities; to explain the nature of these annuities; and to assist occasionally in the payment of the annual premiums—saving all preliminary expenses. Also to secure endowments for their children, of from £10 to £50, upon arriving at 14 or 21 years of age; and the payment of £10 at death for funeral expenses.

The payments from members, to secure these provisions, vary according to age; tables of which, and every explanation, is afforded at the office (from nine till five). Members must not be under 15 years old, and are required to make payments to one of the provident objects of the society, and to subscribe to its rules: but no admission fee is required.

Contributions from the benevolent, consist of annual subscriptions of 1 guinea, or donations of 10 guineas, constituting governors.

Annexed to the other objects of the benevolent fund, is the establishment of a home for female servants out of place: a lodging house for male servants, a registry of situations, a library, and dispensary; but these, after the first expenses, are intended to be self-supporting.

took the chair at the public meeting of this institution in May last, and expounded its objects, and system of operation, in a very lucid and detailed speech. Its amalgamation, at the time, was apparently to general satisfaction; but a late announcement has appeared, purporting to emanate from the latter society, stating that, in consequence of the conditions agreed upon not being fulfilled, the society contemplates resuming its old operations.

[1] By the census of 1841 there were, in the metropolis alone, of domestic servants, 39,300 males, and 129,400 females: total, 168,700. Nearly one to eleven of the whole population.

Patron, the Prince Albert.—President, the Bishop of London.—Treasurers: Harry Chester, Esq.; T. Clarke, Esq.—Auditors: E. Lawrance, Esq.; J. J. Miles, Esq.—Honorary Physician, R. G. Latham, Esq., M.D.—Honorary Surgeon, J. Alexander, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. George Grant.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street.

THE GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT Institution, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Established 1846. For the purpose of granting pensions of from 15 to 25 pounds to members, and temporary assistance at the discretion of the committee—who are guided especially in their selection by the character and necessities, likewise the duration and amount of membership of each applicant.

The payments vary from 3*s*. to 10*s*. per annum, according to age and sex; the society numbers 4000 such members, and the permanent fund amounts to between 3 and 4 thousand pounds. £1 annually, or £5 donation, constitute a governor; with four votes at all elections.

A registry for servants out of place has recently been added. The present number of pensions granted, consists of two at £20 each per annum to men, and four at £15 each to women.

President, Lord Robert Grosvenor.—Treasurer, Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.—Bankers, Sir William P. Call, Bart., and Co.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Douesberry.

The Charitable Bequests in trust with the various city companies and parochial officers, comprehend to a large extent, in some instances, amounts available for—

Loans, with and without interest, to young men beginning business, &c. Also *marriage portions—apprenticeship fees*—&c.: they are for the most part of special or local application; and a brief summary of such, will be included in the chapter on Charities in the trust of the City Companies, &c. The following will serve as examples merely of what more immediately are associated with the present subject. The first is a loan trust:—

ARNEWAY CHARITY, consists of funds vested in trustees, who are enabled to grant loans thereof at interest, to "Poor occupiers or traders resident within the city and liberty of Westminster, that is to say, within the parishes of Saint Margaret, and Saint John the Evangelist; Saint Anne, Soho; Saint Clement Danes; Saint George, Hanover-square; Saint James; Saint Martin-in-the-fields; Saint Mary-le-Strand; and Saint Paul Covent-garden.

The loans granted under this trust, consist of sums from as much as £50 to £100. The repayment is not usually required under two years, and the rate of interest 3 per cent. Printed forms of application to be had of the clerk to the trustees, which must be filled up and sent in, one clear week before the first of the month, when the trustees meet to determine loans. Hours of attendance, from 10 until 3 o'clock. Clerk, and Solicitor to the Trustees, Mr. E. S. Stephenson, 12, Great Queen Street. The second is for

MARRIAGE PORTIONS, Founded 1781, by will of Edward Dickenson, Esq., who left £5000 stock; the interest of which to be divided on the first month after Easter day, between three new married couples from each parish of St. Margaret; St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; and of Acton. Each distribution with the approbation of the Bishop of London for the time being.

Petitions for this charity are taken into consideration by the trustees on the Wednesday in Easter week, and they decide on the nine couples to receive the bounty, which consists of £15 each. The third consists of trust for apprentice fees:—

FELLOWES' CHARITY FOR APPRENTICING Poor Children, lately extended in its benefits by authority of the Court of Chancery, who direct the trustees thereof for the time being to apply the funds "for and towards placing out and apprenticing such and so many poor children, male or female, born within the parish of St. Martin Vintry, to honest trades and employments, as the said trustees shall think fit, and judge to be proper objects of charity;" and if at Christmas in any year the said funds, or any part thereof, shall remain undisposed of, the trustees are authorized, in the course of the three following months, to apply the same in apprenticing poor children born within the parish of St. Michael Paternoster Royal; and if any of such funds still remain after such three months, then to apply the same in apprenticing poor children born within the Ward of Vintry. The necessary forms of application, and any further information, may be obtained of Mr. Hubbard, 18, Bucklersbury.

The following are funds arising from voluntary contributions for the same purpose, but applicable only for children born of parents of specified counties.

HEREFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, 11, Gray's-inn-square. Instituted 1710. For clothing and apprenticing the poor children of Herefordshire parents, and other useful purposes, consistent with the intent of the society, as may be approved and ordered at a committee or general meeting. Apprentice fees available only to children of 13 years of age or upwards, one of whose parents must be a native of the county. Application to be made by petition, obtainable of the Secretary, and must be recommended by two governors; apprentice fee not to exceed £25 in London or £15 in Hereford.

Supported chiefly by subscriptions and donations, the funded property not exceeding £1400.

One guinea per annum, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a governor with two votes; persons connected with the county can subscribe 12*s.* annually, which entitles them to one vote.

President, the Lord Lieutenant of the County.—Treasurer, Robert Biddulph, Esq., Charing-cross.— Honorary Secretary, Charles Gwillim Jones, Esq., 11, Gray's Inn-square.—Collector, Mr. Edwin Day, Broad-street, Hereford.

SOMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY, 14, Red Lion-square. Established 1811, for the purpose of apprenticing the children of poor Somersetshire parents resident in London, and also for lending to such as shall be so apprenticed, if their conduct shall have been meritorious, a certain sum of money without interest at the expiration of their apprenticeships, to establish them in business. The apprentice fee not to exceed £25. The loans, for four years without interest, not to exceed £60. 160 children have been apprenticed since the formation of the fund.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas at one time, constitutes a governor with one vote. The amount of funded property is about £2000, but it chiefly depends on the contributions of its members.

President, Earl of Burlington.—Treasurer, John Jenkyns, Esq. 14, Red Lion-square.—Honorary Secretary, Alfred Bayard Sheppard, Esq., 18, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.—Collector, Mr. Henry Tristram.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare and Co.

WORCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY. Established 1815, for apprenticing children of necessitous persons, natives of the county, resident in London and its vicinity, and also for lending them a sum of money at the expiration of their

apprenticeship, to establish them in business, if their conduct shall have been meritorious.

From 8 to 12 boys are elected to its benefits annually; the amount of premiums paid in each case, averaging £25. 154 have been thus apprenticed since the society's establishment. The annual income arises chiefly from subscriptions and donations of its members, amounting last year to £202, and from dividends £29.

One guinea annual constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote ; 10 guineas a life-governor.

President, J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P.—Treasurer, R. L. Jones, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Robarts and Curtis.—Honorary Secretary, J. M. Knott, Esq., York Hotel, New Bridge-street.—Collector, Mr. D. W. Nash, 7, Foregate-street.

WILTSHIRE SOCIETY, 25, Austin Friars. Established 1817, for apprenticing the children of poor persons from Wiltshire, resident in London, with premiums of not more than £20; and also for lending them, if deserving, a sum of money, without interest, not exceeding £60, at the expiration of their apprenticeship, to establish them in business. The number of apprentices now placed out at the society's expense is 51.

Ten guineas at a single payment, or one guinea annually, constitutes a governor. The funded property is nearly £5000, and the annual income from the dividends and voluntary contributions of its members, exceeds £300.

President, Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq.—Treasurer, John Hulbert, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, John Vincent, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Henry Tristram, 12, Bankside, Southwark.

Loan funds for assisting the temporarily distressed but industrious, to a small extent, are attached to many parishes, either in connexion with the visiting societies, or under other local management; but the assistance afforded is very limited, and the requisite restrictions with which the loans are generally fettered, do much to neutralize their benefit. The great want appears to be a general comprehensive plan, based simply on Christian benevolence, depending for support on voluntary contributions, and not, as in the case of "loan societies", by profit derived from the fees and fines of the unfortunate borrower, besides interest: it would seem very desirable such a society should exist, where the poor but industrious mechanic or labourer might, under certain

conditions, be able to obtain a seasonable loan; often may independence be thus sustained, and the ruin of a deserving family be averted, whilst far greater and more lasting benefit is conferred than by any mere pecuniary gift.

The Friendly Loan Society; established 1836; for the first years of its management at 20, Exeter Hall, and afterwards at 50, Leicester Square, was conducted much upon these principles; but whether it were deficient in energy of direction, or its operations lacked that spirit of benevolence stipulated for, remains unknown—certain it is that the plan failed.[1] And it is urged by those who knew much of its working, that the difficulties to be encountered from cases of intentional imposition and fraud,—of desire to avoid repayment, even in *bona fide* cases,—and the expedients often resorted to, in consequence of its charitable character, will prevent a similar scheme being tried with the prospect of *successful result*: that the habits of the great mass of the London poor are, at present, against the appreciation of such an institution: that it would be abused by the designing borrower and his surety, leaguing together to share the spoil, baffling detection in sufficient number of instances to ruin the whole plan, or force it to such stringent stipulations, and eventually to adopt the very proceedings that now constitute the evils complained of in existing "loan societies".

There is doubtless much of truth in all this, yet it is so desirable that the deserving but hard-pressed mechanic should benefit by a loan, without the fear of extreme measures being adopted by those who grant it, as developed in late "palace-court cases", that it is to be hoped an attempt like the Linusarian Fund, limited in extent though it be, may meet with support, and serve to prove that it is possible, by judicious but merciful rules, to confer the benefit *without* entailing a loss.

[1] *The Charitable Corporation*, which was established as early as 1720, for assisting the industrious poor with small sums upon pledges, at legal interest, met with a similar fate. "During the first three years of its management," Mr. Highmore states, "the funds were so misapplied, that Parliament interfered, and out of the wreck of the capital, a small sum was saved, and accumulated, with the view of reopening the society for the original purposes of its foundation." This prospect, however, has not been realized, as its final termination was determined upon at a meeting of the remaining members of the Corporation, held at the Chamberlain's office, Guildhall, the early part of the present year (1850).

THE LINUSARIAN'S BENEVOLENT LOAN SOCIETY, 26, Mansell-street, is but of recent establishment, but its purposes are represented as being very much of the character described. It is for the object "of granting loans to the industrious poor, free of all charge or interest, irrespective of creed or country." (Perhaps, a charge of moderate interest, say 4 per cent., would be a desirable restriction).

The prospectus states, that the books of the society are to be open for inspection every Tuesday and Wednesday evening, from 8 o'clock until 10; and that its patron is Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., and its Honorary Secretary, S. G. Tucker, Esq., 48, Great Prescot-st., Goodman's-fields.

The introduction of such funds, when wisely superintended, have been found to work excellently well in many provincial localities, both in England[1] and Ireland[2], producing the most

[1] At Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, and Brighton, there are loan societies of this character; the present condition and future prospects of which entirely agree with the views expressed, and justify the conclusion as to their results. At the former place, especially, one was founded some years since by Miss Challoner, upon benevolent grounds: she commenced with £5; and what with the punctual repayment of loans, and the contributions of friends, there is now above £500 afloat. The present working of this, we are informed, affords the greatest satisfaction, and its benefits now extend over no less than fifteen parishes, in the whole extent of which there is not an eventual defaulter.

[2] Until the last great distress in Ireland, to no country have loan funds proved a greater benefit amongst the labouring poor, or their mode of support been more honourable and liberal; reflecting credit alike on all classes for the regularity with which the system was worked, *the small loss incurred, and the punctuality with which the payments were made.* Since 1843, it is to be deeply regretted that increasing distress has reduced, and almost annihilated this power of peculiar usefulness. Whilst upon the subject, it may prove useful, and certainly interesting, to observe how thoroughly the state of these funds indicates the state of the country, at the same time that the earlier returns bear out our previous remarks. The following is compiled from the reports, 7th to 11th, of the Commissioners of the loan fund board of Ireland, pursuant to Acts 6th and 7th Vict., cap. 98, for the years 1843 to 1849 :—

	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
No. of loan funds & Monts de Piété	305	263	260	255	232	178
Amount circulated	£1,681,841	1,708,719	1,870,337	1,778,591	867,115	719,134
No. of loans raised	669,398	530,839	592,658	51,983	252,651	201,355
Net profits applied to charities	14,149	9,047	9,762	8,404	—	—

beneficial results—banishing pauperism, and elevating the character of the people ; and therefore a trial of them may be even re-attempted in London.

The following are the Loan Societies of the metropolis, sanctioned by act of parliament ; supported each by its own profits. The statistics are taken from the Parliamentary Report of April 1846.

Name of Society, and place where held.	No. of loans granted in course of year.	Amount circulated in ditto.	Gross Profits by Interest and fees, &c.	Expense of management.
		£	£	£
Loan Society, Swallow-st., Piccadilly	17	100	7	2
Friendly Loan Society, Black Bull, Upper Thames-street	36	177	11	3
Anchor, the, 104½, Leadenhall-street	312	1,780	796	39
Loan Society, 39, Wilstead-street, Somers Town	175	416	30	28
Loan Society, 8, William-street, Hart's-Lane, Bethnal Green	100	250	22	14
Loan Society, Pitt's Head, Tyssen-street, Bethnal Green	258	1,037	65	20
New Imperial Loan Society, 224, Tottenham-Court-Road	1,896	12,295	917	406
Loan Society, Red Lion, Spicer-st., Mile-end New-town	371	796	95	..
Loan Society, 8, Brick-lane	176	384	13	16
New Sun Loan Society, 224, Tottenham-Court Road	1,957	12,630	909	409
New Globe Loan Society, 524, Tottenham-Court-Road	920	5,470	396	187
Hope Loan Society, Thomas street, Bethnal Green	128	299	9	12
Hand-in-Hand Loan Society, 177, Church-street, Shoreditch	210	560	38	22
Sons of True Temperance Loan Society, 177, Church-st., Shoreditch	258	612	53	17
Equitable Loan Society, Hayfield, Mile-end-road	726	3,443	235	110
Friend in Need Loan Society, 1, Mape-street, Bethnal Green	416	1,553	88	29
Loan Society, Globe Coffee-house, Union-street, Spitalfields	15	39	3	4
British Loan Society, 26, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields	342	1,277	77	39

		£	£	£
Imperial, the, Jacob's Well, Well-street, Mile-end	470	1,669	110	39
Equitable, (the), the Whittington, Church-row, Bethnal Green-road	229	759	49	19
East London, the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Bethnal Green	8	37	2	..
Albion Loan Society, 83, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's	287	1,732	1643	31
Stebonheath Loan Society, 18, Wentworth-place, Mile-end-road	238	543	36	16
Cannon Loan Society, 6, Canning-street, Old-street	205	657	43	15
Albion Loan Society, 95, Milton-st., Finsbury	220	580	38	25
Rock Loan Society, Royal Oak Tavern, Abbey-st., Bethnal Green..	168	682	56	28
Good Samaritan Loan Society, 177, Church-street, Bethnal Green ..	64	165	12	1
Bee Hive Loan Society, the Peacock Tavern, Bethnal Green	133	630	42	24
Amicable Loan Society, 30, King-street, Long-acre	160	400	38	9
Hand-in-Hand, Gold Beaters' Arms, Hunt-street, Mile-end New-town	24	95	6	2
Friendly Brothers, George the Fourth, Green-street, Bethnal-green	52	199	14	4
Helping Hand (The), Well and Bucket, Church-street, Bethnal Green	314	1,240	100	52
New Loan Society, the George, George-street, Chelsea	74	370	31	22
Benevolent Loan Society, 51, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields	66	96	22	..
Temperance Loan Society, 16, Queen's-place, Islington	89	235	..	6
Provident Loan Society, 3, Church-street, Bethnal Green	245	615	43	20
Working Man's Loan Society, 177, Church-street, Shoreditch	84	248	9	4
East London Loan Society, 177, Church-street, Shoreditch	249	680	46	24
Victoria Loan Society, 84, Friar-street, Southwark	168		75	24
Total, 39 Loan Societies.	11,860	56,012	6,179	1,715

Savings banks may justly be considered within the scope of the present chapter, as institutions beneficial to the provident and industrious.

They took their rise from the accumulation of stock of benefit societies for various progressive purposes, requiring a plan to identify their funds with the public debt of the country. An extra rate of interest was held out as an inducement: hence, "savings banks to receive small sums, returnable, with interest, on demand," were formed.[1] They were brought under regulation of parliament in 1816; and the act to consolidate and amend previous laws relating thereto was passed, 9 George IV, 1828; and extended to Scotland, 6 William IV, September 9, 1835. The savings banks and depositors in Great Britain and Ireland at the present time may be thus stated (according to the Parliamentary Returns of June 1849):—

	No. of Savings Banks	No. of Accounts.	Average Rate of Interest.	Amount of Deposits.
			£ s. d.	£
England and Wales..	481	909,336	2 18 6	25,371,176
Scotland	40	85,472	2 16 9	1,080,191
Ireland	61	50,119	2 17 3	1,358,062
British Islands.....	2	9,736	3 0 0	236,710
Total.....	584	1,054,663	2 18 1	28,046,139

The following affords at one view every useful particular respecting the savings banks in London and immediate vicinity, compiled from the same returns, with the name of the *senior* stipendiary officer to each, as the most actively conversant with its affairs.

[1] The idea was first given birth to by Mr. Bentham, in 1797, under the designation of "Frugality Banks"; but the first bank actually instituted for the benefit of the poor, was established, in 1803, at Tottenham, by Mrs. Elizabeth Wakefield; the first in Edinburgh, in 1814; and, in 1816, they became general throughout England, under Parliamentary regulations.

Savings Banks.	Rate of Interest.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of present deposits, invested with Nat Debt Commiss.	Amt. of annual salaries & other managing expenses.
			£	£
Bloomfield-street (The), Moorfields, late Bishopsgate-street. David Martin, Esq., Comptroller and Secretary	2 17 6	41,351	726,410	3,896
Bloomsbury (The), Montague-street. Thomas Thomson, Esq., Actuary.	2 18 4	18,408	460,612	1,909
Camden Town. Henry Bartlett, Esq., Actuary	3 0 0	1,139	13,325	79
Chelsea. Thomas Jeffrie, Esq., Secretary	3 0 0	7,787	127,069	591
Covent Garden. Mr. William Cribb, Secretary	2 15 0	1,421	25,455	154
Farringdon Street. William Underhill, Esq., Actuary	2 18 4	4,733	77,527	526
Finsbury. W. N. Wortley, Esq., Actuary	3 0 0	7,502	182,339	836
Fitzroy-square, 50, Upper Charlotte-street. J. Mahon Muston, Esq., Secretary	3 0 10	5,579	118,257	511
Fulham. Mr. William Harvey, Secretary	3 0 10	221	3,526	16
Hoxton. Mr. G. E. Honychurch, Secretary	2 17 6	1,004	6,237	37
Islington. Robert Oldershaw, Esq., Secretary and Agent	2 15 6	2,443	43,077	249
Kensington. Mr. John Lane, Actuary	2 18 4	1,573	32,490	177
Lambeth. W. Davies, Esq., Actuary.	2 15 6	2,978	54,980	375
——— St. John's. W. Davies, Esq., Secretary	2 15 6	1,130	20,676	142
Limehouse. John Ingus, Esq., Actuary	2 18 4	2,669	39,474	243
Paddington. F. J. Fuller, Esq., Secretary	2 15 6	4,267	46,463	276
Rotherhithe. Mr. W. Akam, Clerk...	2 16 3	553	6,276	50
St. Clement Danes, Strand	2 18 4	4,037	83,690	720
St. Giles without, Cripplegate. Messrs. John and Charles Ellis, Sectrs...	2 17 0	3,156	67,877	413
St. Martin's Place. Edward Boodle, Esq., Secretary and Comptroller...	2 18 4	37,214	1,113,484	5,187

St. Marylebone. Douglas Fleming, Esq., Secretary and Actuary.....	2 17 4	19,109	291,386	2,164
Southwark. Thomas Day Esq., Sec.	2 18 4	12,730	256,711	1,020
Stoke Newington. Archer Simons, Actuary	2 18 6	712	11,783	57
Wandsworth Mr. J. P. Hembert, Actuary	2 15 6	354	6,458	40
Westminster Sessions House. Mr. Henry Poole, Actuary	2 18 4	2,544	43,976	223
Whitehapel. J. I. Holey, Esq., Sec...	2 17 6	7,198	145,355	582
Total, 26 Metropolitan Savings' Banks	2 18 0	149,465	4,004,913	20473

Savings' working banks, and banks for small provident savings, are attached to all well managed and complete district visiting societies; and few measures are of more generally acknowledged value to the industrious of each locality.

THE PARENT PENNY SAVINGS' WORKING BANK, 75, Red Lion-street, High Holborn. Instituted 1818. Is the FIRST of this class; and forms a fair example of others of the same design; well deserving of additional support. The bank is conducted by ladies, every Thursday, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at Mrs. Bardon's, 75, Red Lion-street, Holborn. Supported by subscriptions:—For every seven shillings, one recommendation. Every depositor, paying one penny per week, causes an expense to the bank of one shilling, for making up the clothing; every child recommended, four shillings and four-pence; making up clothes for recommendation, one shilling; total advantage, six shillings and four-pence. Girls, according to their abilities, can earn from four shillings and sixpence to fourteen shillings, by steady best work. Only depositors can share these advantages. Treasurers, Mrs. Short, 43, Great Ormond-street, and Mrs. Carr.

THE LONDON PENNY BANK, St. Jude's Schoolroom, Commercial-street, Whitechapel. Appears to be a local experiment of a scheme, designed by its founder[1] to be as

[1] Mr. James M. Scott, the founder of this and two other institutions, established on the same general principle, at Greenock and Hull, represents that he is prepared to negociate for the formation of Penny Banks in any part of London. Each bank to be under the general superintendence of Mr. Scott, subject to the direction and control of any three trustees, twelve directors, and one treasurer, of undoubted character, resident in each locality.

national as Mr. Rowland Hill's penny post. This district bank is open from 5 to 7 o'clock every evening (Sundays excepted), for the deposit of any sum of money not less than one penny or more than five shillings at one time, repayable at the end of the year with interest, or upon demand previously without interest. On the last Wednesday in January 1851, when all the deposits are repaid, interest, it is stated, will be allowed to every depositor as under:—One shilling for every twenty shillings, lodged in not less than fifty weekly payments; sixpence for every twenty shillings, lodged in not less than thirty weekly payments. No interest on smaller sums or on any fractions. The result of the last *fortnight's* operations (ending February 20, 1850),[1] will afford an idea that it may reasonably be expected to confer a benefit on the working classes, if but efficiently directed,—deposits, 4724; depositors, 1517; amount deposited, £145 : 10s.

Copy of the rules, with list of trustees, directors, etc., may be obtained on application at the bank.

[1] The return from the Hull Penny Bank exhibits, for the six months ending February 28, 1850, 5,541 depositors; and the amount collected in pence, £1,207 11s. 2d.

Note.—Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand, referred to page 159. Since the remarks were printed, our attention has been drawn to an association lately formed to advance the interests of the settlement, and aid emigration thereto. The Archbishop of Canterbury is announced as the president, John Hutt, Esq., as the chairman of the committee of management, and J. R. Godley, Esq., the resident chief agent in New Zealand. Information respecting the plans and progress of the association, may be obtained upon application to the secretary, Mr. H. F. Alston, at the office, 41, Charing Cross.

CHAPTER IX.

CHARITIES FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Visiting the Indigent Blind.—Teaching the Blind to read.—School for the Indigent Blind.—Annuities for the Necessitous Blind.—Asylum for the Education and Support of the Indigent Deaf and Dumb.—Charitable and Provident Fund for the Deaf and Dumb.—Employment and Religious Instruction of the Adult Deaf and Dumb.

The great importance of the objects aimed at by these charities, together with the peculiar claims of the classes for whom they are designed, form full and sufficient reasons for devoting a chapter to their exclusive consideration. The assertion of Dr. Lettsom, at the commencement of his humane advocacy of the indigent blind charities, is sufficiently confirmed by every experience of the working of the two great asylums,—for instructing the blind, and the deaf and dumb—that "he who enables a blind person, without any excess of labour, to earn his own livelihood, does him more real service than if he had pensioned him for life." This, we repeat, is equally true as applied to the instruction rendered the deaf and dumb; and may be recognized without in any degree detracting from the value of the assistance afforded them by pension societies, which are designed to give the needful support that increasing age or infirmities render them otherwise unable to procure. The peculiar benefit attached to the charities for instructing these afflicted classes is, that such training and instruction call into action other powers of body and mind, which they may hitherto have been unable to exercise; afford active and useful employment for hours which would otherwise be spent only in

gloom and despondency; and prevent that aggravation of suffering which those who endure such peculiar deprivations often experience, viz., the humiliating idea that they are useless in themselves, and a burden to others.

Thus these various societies, whether for instructing, assisting, or supporting the blind and deaf and dumb, appear to claim particular commendation, and, where need be, are entitled to cordial support. They are instrumental in affording the means of present comfort and happiness to a very large class of suffering humanity, elevating them from a dark and dreary state of ignorance to a participation of much active and useful employment, and to the pleasures of social and intellectual intercourse; and if some few of the ordinary enjoyments of the life that now is, be, by the will of God's inscrutable wisdom, still withheld from them, yet are they, by means of these same institutions, permitted to learn the nature and foundation of a hope full of immortality, and that fadeth not away.

The institutions thus referred to consist of,—

For visiting, relieving, and instructing the blind, 3; for granting annuities to the blind, 5; for support and instruction of the deaf and dumb, 2; provident fund for deaf and dumb, 1. Total . .	11
Aggregate annual income . . .	£34,762
Derived from voluntary contributions, inclusive	£11,965

INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY, 20, Red Lion-square. Instituted 1834. This is one of the many institutions in London struggling to occupy a sphere of usefulness for which its receipts scarcely qualify it, and yet effecting very much, if not by what it actually accomplishes, by quietly developing a valuable means of good; with a hope of diverting such an amount of benevolent support to the cause, as shall eventually place its operations beyond the precariousness of a fluctuating income. Such, in their earliest years, were the finest and most flourishing charities of the present day—even the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Blind Asylum, etc.; so that there exists every reason for the promoters of really good institutions to persevere; and it remains only for a discriminating benevolence occasionally to cheer them on by a helping hand. The object is to assist

and ameliorate the condition of the blind poor, resident in London and its vicinity, by providing them with testaments of the raised print, with daily readers of the scriptures, and with conductors to church. The present number of blind poor on the list is 200: these are regularly visited by the scripture-readers, of whom there are five, and from time to time are afforded temporary relief. The income depends wholly on voluntary contributions, and realized last year only £670, being nearly £200 less than the expenditure.

Ten shillings or upwards per annum, or donations of £5 or upwards, constitute members, with the privilege of having one blind person on the society's books.

President, Lord Ashley.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Chairman of the Committee, J. D. Paul, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Wm. Way, Esq.—Collector, Mr Stone, 250, Blackfriars-road.

LONDON SOCIETY for TEACHING the BLIND to READ, 1, Avenue-road, St. John's Wood. Instituted 1839. This society is instrumental in imparting both secular knowledge and sound fundamental doctrines of Christianity to those afflicted by blindness: teaching them reading by Mr. Lucas's method of raised print.

Boarders are received into the institution upon the advanced payment, either by themselves or any benevolent individuals, of £7 10s., if under ten years of age; or, if above that age, £10 for every six months, and so on in proportion, that period having been found, by experience, sufficient for a person of moderate abilities, not only to read, but to instruct others. The present number of inmates is 27 male, and 28 female boarders. For the convenience of such as are unable to obtain an entrance, an evening school is supported, in the vicinity of Gray's-inn-lane; and it is in contemplation to increase the Society's usefulness, by opening similar schools in other parts of London. The annual income from voluntary sources amounts to about £750; from payments for boarders, £450: these together cover the expenditure. The school at the Avenue-road is open for the inspection of visitors, any day except Saturday, from 2 till 5 o'clock.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitute a member entitled to send one child annually.

President, the Bishop of London.—Treasurer, Thomas Hankey, Esq., 7, Fenchurch-street.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. E. Garbett.

—Ladies' Secretary, Mrs. Percival Johnson, 38, Mecklenburgh-square.—Honorary Physician, Theophilus Thompson, Esq., M.D. —Honorary Surgeon, W. W. Cooper, Esq.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. Harben, 64, Camden-road villas.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, St. George's-fields, Surrey. Instituted 1799.[1] The object of this institution is the education of the blind—the imparting to them that religious knowledge which shall set before them their duty to God and man, and render them wise unto salvation; and the instructing them in a trade, by which they may be able to provide, either wholly or in part, for their future subsistence. The benefits are extended to both sexes, who, when admitted, are clothed, boarded, lodged, and instructed. All applicants under ten or above twenty-five years of age, or who have a greater degree of sight than will enable them to distinguish light from darkness, cannot be placed on the list of candidates. The committee state, they have found that pupils between the age of twelve and eighteen have derived the greatest benefit from the instruction received at the school.

The pupils may be seen at work between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, and two and five in the afternoon, on every day except Saturdays and Sundays. Any person desirous for the admission of a pupil, may obtain printed papers of questions and engagements at the school; to which answers in writing will be required, attested in the manner therein specified. The number of pupils has been gradually increased from 15 males to 85 males and 86 females; and a manufactory has been established, where articles made entirely by them were sold last year for £1291. 11s. 2d. Exclusive of those who have been placed on the permanent establishment or died in the institution, as many as 393 persons have returned to their families, able,

[1] The example was first set at Liverpool, for the formation of this charity. It was one quickly followed, and mainly through the exertions of Messrs. Thomas Boddington, Samuel Bosanquet, James Ware, and William Houlston. Under their zeal and liberality this promising school surmounted every difficulty, and quickly obtained a large measure of public support. The Society's operations were at first conducted at the "Dog and Duck," in St. George's-fields; but this, and subsequently even more commodious premises, becoming too limited, negociations were opened with the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, for a long lease of part of their lands adjoining to Gray's-Inn-road; the purchase of which

in many instances, to earn a livelihood, according to their abilities.[1]

The annual cost of this establishment averages £8,000, which is well covered by the receipts, derived from voluntary contributions to an extent of £5,476; from dividends to nearly £2,000, and from payments and sale of goods to £1,300.

Annual subscribers have the privilege of one vote, applicable to each vacancy, for every guinea they subscribe; and each member for life one vote, for every 10 guineas.

President, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer, Samuel Richard Bosanquet, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. J. R. Foot, A.M.—Secretary and Solicitor, Mr. Thomas Grueber, 5, Billiter-street.—Physician, Dr. Back.—Consulting Surgeon, M. Ware, Esq.—Surgeons and Apothecaries, Messrs. Sterry and Son.—Superintendent of the School, Mr. Robert Sharp.—Housekeeper, Mrs. Hannaford.—Matron of the Female School, Mrs. Grove.—Collectors: Mr. William Davis, 17, Canterbury Place, Lambeth; Mr. John Williams, 36, Norfolk-square, Brighton.

THE REV. W. HETHERINGTON'S CHARITY TO THE BLIND. Established 1774.[2] This gentleman, in his life-time, enabled the governors of Christ's Hospital to pay annuities of £10 each to fifty blind persons,[3] in the

was finally completed for £1000 3 per cents. Soon after, however, the Governors were led to see the injudicious part they were taking, in removing so far from the locality of their original foundation, and were induced to apply to the Corporation of London for a lease of the present site. So impressed were they with the favourable reception met with at their first interview with the Court, that they immediately treated with the Foundling Hospital for a surrender of their late purchase. This was finally agreed to; and after arrangements with the City Corporation enabled the Governors to obtain two acres near the Obelisk, occupied by the present commodious building.

[1] Two of the male pupils, and one female, recently obtained the appointments of organist to churches, at the salaries of £50, £30, and £20, per annum, in the most gratifying manner.

[2] The original deed, dated 29th March, 1774, mentions the transfer of £20,000, old South-Sea annuities, to certain trustees, for the purpose of "paying into the treasury of Christ's Hospital £100 per annum" (one-sixth of the dividend), to defray the expenses of distributing the remaining £500.

[3] Mr. Hetherington's expectations were fully realized, for within eight years his example was followed by Thomas Coventry, Esq., making a similar provision for thirty more pensioners; and in the year 1800, by various gifts, the fund produced sufficient for 400,—Dr. George Harris' bequest alone providing for 96 (£1,000 per annum). The present number of pensioners is 615.

hope that his example would be followed by other benevolent characters, and the governors have recently given public notice, that from the very munificent additions made to Mr. Hetherington's original fund, by deed of gift and by will, they are now enabled to extend the annuity to upwards of 600 persons.

Forms of application may be obtained by personal application, or that of a friend, (not by post) at the counting house of the hospital. The elections take place half yearly, in February and November.

The leading qualifications are as follow: and unless the parties can respectively prove themselves strictly within them, the applications in their behalf will be entirely fruitless.—Birth and residence in England, to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed.—Age sixty-one years, and upwards. Residence, three years in their present abode; and total blindness during that period. Income, if any, under £20 per annum: those who have ever begged, received alms, or are deemed objects for parish relief, day labourers of every denomination, soldiers and sailors, servants, and journeymen in any handicrafts, or persons living by turning a mangle, are excluded from the benefit of these charities, which are intended "for those who have been reputably brought up, and who need some addition to what they have, to make life more comfortable under the misfortune of blindness."

The annual number of eligible applicants is nearly 220, and from these, 80 or 90 (100 has been attained) are selected. The committee of almoners, the electors, always choose a large proportion of the oldest applicants, although on their first petition only; consequently, petitioners of 61 have, not unfrequently, to repeat their application six or seven years. Clerk, George Trollope, Esq.

THE BLIND MAN'S FRIEND, 29, Saville Row. Under this expressive and well-deserved title, is a second charity of similar extensive usefulness to the last; which, by the judicious liberality of one individual,[1] has been saved all necessity

[1] There is no doubt, however, that a large additional amount could be annually well distributed, judging from the extraordinary number of applicants, both for this and the preceding funds; and we know not how any better almoners could be found to distribute the liberality of such as desire to benefit the distressed blind in a similar manner; than the trustees of these funds.

for obtruding itself upon public notice, and yet annually diffuses its benefits to the poor objects contemplated by the benevolent founder, to an extent of £4000, without occasion to solicit the slightest additional assistance.

The late Mr. Charles Day, of the well-known firm of Day and Martin, died towards the end of 1836, leaving the princely sum of £100,000, for the benefit of distressed persons suffering under a similar affliction to that which he had experienced himself, *the deprivation of sight;* during 1838, a scheme was determined upon in chancery, whereby the design could be best carried out, and this was effected in strict accordance with his will, and the whole details of management vested in the trustees as named therein.

In 1839 the fund commenced its operations with the past two years' accrued interest, and at the present time, no less than 271 blind persons are in the receipt of pensions, as under, viz., 63 at £20 each per annum; 75 at £16; 136 at £12.

The election of pensioners rests exclusively with the treasurer and three trustees, who meet every quarter to consider petitions and select the most deserving; they are subjected to searching inquiry, and when approved of and elected, each pension is dependant on a satisfactory renewal of the necessary certificates *every quarter*; each payment is made quarterly in advance; the amount of pension is regulated by the resources of each case respectively.

Applicants must be wholly blind, objects for benevolent relief, and residents in England, Wales, or Scotland: no form of application is required, but a petition must be sent stating in full the particular details of the case: name, residence, age, employment, amount of income, length of blindness, &c.; the same to be signed by the clergyman and churchwarden of the parish, as certifying their belief in general correctness, also by at least two housekeepers to whom the petitioner is personally known. Treasurer, John Simpson, Esq. 29, Saville Row, Old Burlington Street.

PAINTERS' CHARITIES TO THE BLIND, Painters' Hall, Queenhithe, consists of pensions of £10, provided by the wills of John Stock and others, and distributed by the Painters' Company. The number of pensioners is 173, whose ages vary from 61 to 100 years; and although the rules are most stringent, the funds are not adequate to relieve one half of the number of qualified applicants. Petitions are issued

from the clerk's office, between the hours of 11 and 3, from the 25th October until the 30th November, but no petition will be given unless the applicants come within the following qualifications:—Birth in England; totally blind for three years; unable to support themselves; have no income above £10 per annum; have never received alms, or been common beggars; of sober habits and conversation; and sixty-one years of age. The election takes place every second week in December. The pensions are paid in advance on the second Wednesday in January and first Wednesday in each succeeding months.

John Stock's Charity to Poor Lame Painters, is also in the gift of the Painters' Company, and although only of a local character, is inserted here in order to call the attention of the benevolent to a class of persons, who, from their occupation, are subject to diseases which exclude them from the generality of benefit clubs, &c. Such are partially but quite inadequately relieved by this fund. It is more especially for those who are employed in the business of house and ship painting, and in consequence of its pernicious effects, hurt in health, lame, &c., and are freemen of the company; in default of a sufficient number, then those who are not freemen.

Forms of petition may be had on the 20th December, and following days, and must be returned filled up before the first Wednesday in January, by eleven o'clock. The present number of pensioners is 10.

Master, Jeremiah Hodgson, Esq., Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts.—Treasurers: David Allan, Esq., 4, Lothbury; Sir W. H. Poland, Cloak-lane, Queen-street.—Beadle, Mr. W. H. Main, 4, Little Trinity-lane.—Clerk, P. N. Tomlins, Esq.

Came's Charity to the Blind, arises from a similar fund invested according to the will of Mr. Came, in the Cordwainer's Company, for blind men of 46 years of age, and blind women of 40 years of age; applications for which are to be made by petition before 10th of November in each year.

A Charity to the Deaf and Dumb, is likewise derived from this same fund, consisting of pensions available to deaf and dumb men of not less than 40 years of age, and women of not less than 25 years of age, resident within 100 miles of London, and not receiving parochial relief. Applications must be sent in before the first of June.

Forms and other information afforded by Mr. James Josiah Millard, at the Company's Hall, 17, Great Distaff Lane.

ASYLUM for the SUPPORT and EDUCATION of DEAF and DUMB CHILDREN, Old Kent Road, Surrey. Instituted 1792,[1] for the benefit of such children only as are deaf and dumb, not being deficient in intellect. No child is eligible under the age of eight years and a half, nor above eleven and a half; and before any can be admitted as candidates, the proper form must be filled up and signed. If the child is of sufficient age to be admitted, the paper must be returned to the secretary, on or before the first Monday in April or October. Parents or friends, not in indigent circumstances, may, by paying £20 annually for board, get their children in on the pay list. Private pupils are also received by the principal. The asylum is open to inspection daily, Sundays excepted. The most convenient time is from eleven till one o'clock. Two hundred and ninety is the present number of children wholly maintained by the charity.

Ten guineas at one payment, or one guinea per annum, constitute a governor, who is entitled to one vote at the elections of children into the asylum. Two elections take

[1] The present building was completed, and opened for the reception of inmates, Oct. 5, 1809; the Society celebrated the event by a public thanksgiving at the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, the Rev. Samuel Crowther delivering the sermon.

[2] Amongst the earliest founders and promoters of this charity, must be mentioned the Revs. John Townsend and H. C. Mason, who indeed were the first to call public attention to the distresses of the indigent deaf and dumb in England; in connexion, however, with their humane efforts, must also be included those of their contemporaries, Mr. Braidwood of Edinburgh, the Abbés de l'Epée and Sicard of Paris, Mr. Baker of London, and Mr. Orpen of Dublin. The Edinburgh asylum was the first opened in Great Britain 1773; and the Claremont Asylum, at Dublin, was opened in 1816. In France, the treatment pursued and recommended by the Abbé l'Epée has been most successful; and there are, at the present time, several institutions developing the success of the treatment he established. There are some well authenticated instances of the successful education of the deaf and dumb, by Pedro de Ponce and others, even so far back as the sixteenth century; and doubtless such facts served greatly to stimulate the benevolent efforts since devoted to the same purpose,—especially the case of the two children educated by Dr. Pereira. They were born deaf and dumb; but, under his treatment, were enabled to astonish the Academy of Sciences at Paris, 1748, by their acquirements.

place each year; on the second Mondays in July and January. The funds are in a most prosperous state, the income being nearly £10,000 per annum, a sum considerably more than covering the expenditure, according to last year's cash statement; this amount is derived from subscriptions, donations, and legacies, to the extent of £4,500; from payments for children's board, &c., £372; and from dividends and rent, £4561. The funded stock is little under £150,000.

President, the Duke of Buccleuch.—Treasurer, William Nottidge, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. William Curling, A.M.—Secretary, Mr. Charles Nottidge, to whom all communications are requested to be addressed, at the asylum.—Principal, Thomas James Watson, Esq.—Physician, Benjamin Guy Babington, Esq., M.D.—Surgeon, Edward Cock, Esq.—Oculist, Martin Ware, Esq.—Apothecaries, Messrs. Castle and Turner.—Collector, Mr. J. R. Hanbury, 83, Gracechurch-street.

The following may be regarded in the light of useful adjuncts to the operations of the Asylum, the Governors of which have given their unqualified approval to their charitable and provident design.

CHARITABLE & PROVIDENT SOCIETY for the DEAF & DUMB, Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Established 1836. The object of this society is to grant small annual pensions to those persons among the poor, who were either born deaf, or lost their hearing before the age of ten years, and who have attained the age of sixty, or become so infirm as to be incapable of obtaining their livelihood by following their occupations; also to encourage industrious and provident habits among deaf and dumb workmen, by conferring further advantages on those who contribute periodical sums in support of this society, such as the right of priority in receiving pensions, and the benefit of some yearly allowance upon their contributions, should the income of the society permit. Five pounds in one payment, or 10s. 6d. annually, constitutes a member, with one vote for every such payment. The present number of pensioners is eighteen, receiving from £5 to £7 each annually, which is to be increased as the funds will allow. The committee record it as a gratifying fact, that not one case coming within the scope of the society's rules and regulations, has hitherto been rejected. The annual income is about £120, half derived from voluntary con-

tributions, and half from members' contributions and dividends. The amount of funds is under £500.

Treasurer, Henry Johnson, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. John Hamilton.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. Margetts, Mr. Low's, 3, Elm-court, Temple.—Bankers, Messrs. Gosling and Co.

INSTITUTION for the EMPLOYMENT, RELIEF, & RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION of the ADULT DEAF and DUMB, 26, Red Lion-square. Instituted 1841. This unpretending, but very praiseworthy society, at a moderate annual cost, accomplishes considerable benefit for those who, upon leaving school, are otherwise unprovided for; there are at present eighteen such persons in the institution, learning tailoring, shoemaking, dressmaking, etc.; and, during the past year, upwards of thirty have been maintained or relieved weekly: a shop has just been taken at 21, Theobald's-road, for effecting a sale of the articles made by the deaf and dumb, for their further benefit. The committee represent a great want of funds, and inability to continue present limited operations, unless increased assistance be immediately afforded. By the cash statement of last year, a requisite loan appears to have been effected, as the receipts amounted to £502 only, £50 of which was for work done by inmates, and £452 from contributions; whilst the disbursements exceeded £800: viz., for objects of the society, £529; and for management, etc., £310.

President, Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, Sir C. Price, Bart.—Secretary, Mr. J. G. Simpson, 26, Red Lion-square.

CHAPTER X.

CHARITABLE GIFTS ARISING FROM ENDOWMENTS AND TRUSTS.

The Companies of the City of London in their Charitable Character.—Their origin.—The extent of their Trusts for Gifts and other charitable purposes.—A Summary of the principal charitably endowed.—Parochial and other Trusts referred to.—The Patriotic Fund.—Cholmondeley Charity.—The Maundy Gifts.—The Flood Distribution.

Of the origin and rise of the various livery companies of the metropolis—their once great influence, privileges, and wealth—retained by but very few of them now,[1] it comes not within

[1] The number of City Companies is ninety-one. The following is a complete list, in the order of precedence, with the dates of their institution, or incorporation by charter or Act of Parliament. Ten or twelve of these are virtually extinct, retaining the name only; and very many of them have fallen from their original high estate, since the interference with their privileges by Charles II,—the reaction in their favour, at the Great Rebellion in 1688, only availing, practically, to such as are above mentioned, from their large charitable possessions, or to such as exercised peculiar control over their respective trades, as the Gunmakers, Founders, etc. The first twelve are the chief, and are styled "The Honorable;"—

Mercers	A.D. 1393	Ironmongers	A.D. 1464	Bakers	A.D. 1307
Grocers	1345	Vintners	1437	Waxchandlers	1484
Drapers	1439	Clothworkers	1482	Tallowchandlers	1463
Fishmongers	1284	Dyers	1469	Armourers	1463
Goldsmiths	1327	Brewers	1438	Girdlers	1448
Skinners	1327	Leathersellers	1442	Butchers	1604
Merch. Taylors	1416	Pewterers	1474	Saddlers	1280
Haberdashers	1447	Barber-Surgeons	1308	Carpenters	1344
Salters	1558	Cutlers	1417	Cordwainers	1410

the scope of the present work to dwell upon. The report of the Parliamentary Corporation Commission, speaks of them at the present day as "mere trustees for charitable purposes, or chartered festivals; the freemen and liverymen whereof, are persons entitled to partake of the feasts of the company and qualified to be promoted to the office of trustees"; with the pleasantry almost implied in the former designation, we have nothing to do; however it may be considered to neutralize the high character of the latter; and it is only as trustees in the distribution of charitable gifts, in some instances to very large amounts, that they appear to demand notice in a work treating on the charities of London.

The information afforded respecting them, must necessarily partake rather of a brief summary of their general character than a detailed description of each. And this, not only from the difficulty of gleaning uniform intelligence respecting them, as from the bulk of the volume that it would require, to enter more minutely into particulars; and when it is remembered that most of these charities are of limited application, restricted to freemen, &c., additional reason will be seen why a point is made of as much as possible dwell

Paper Stainers	1580	Musicians .	1604	TinplateWorkers	1670
Curriers . .	1605	Turners . .	1604	Wheelwrights	1670
Masons . .	1677	Basket Makers		Distillers . .	
Plumbers . .	1611	Glaziers . .	1637	Hatband Makers	1638
Inn Holders .	1615	Horners . .	1638	Patten Makers	1670
Founders . .	1614	Farriers . .	1673	Glass Sellers .	1664
Poulterers . .	1503	Paviers . .		Tobaccopipe Ma-	
Cooks . . .	1481	Lorrimers . .	1488	kers . .	1663
Coopers . .	1501	Apothecaries .	1617	Harness Makers	1677
Tilers . . .	1568	Shipwrights .	1610	Gunmakers .	1638
Bowyers . .	1620	Spectacle Makers	1630	Wire Drawers	1623
Fletchers . .	1536	Clock Makers	1632	BowstringMakrs	
Blacksmiths .	1577	Glovers . .	1556	Card Makers .	1629
Joiners . .	1564	Comb Makers	1650	Fan Makers .	1709
Weavers . .	1164	Felt Makers .	1604	Woodmongers	
Woolmen . .		Framewk.Knitrs.	1664	Starch Makers	1632
Scriveners .	1616	Silk Throwsters	1629	Fishermen .	1687
Fruiterers .	1604	Silkmen . .	1608	Parish Clerks	1232
Plaisterers .	1500	Pin Makers .	1636	Carmen . .	
Stationers . .	1556	Needle Makers	1656	Porters . .	
Embroiderers	1591	Gardeners .	1616	Watermen .	1559
Upholders .	1627	Soap Makers ·	1638		

ing only upon such as are more general in their operations.[1]

Respecting the origin of these bequests, and the trusteeships thereof being invested in what originally were trading companies, "it is worthy of observation," observes Mr. Knight, "that one of the earliest objects sought by the guild, in some instances apparently their primary one, was the foundation of a common stock for the relief of poor or decayed members; large funds were established in course of time, and the charitable character thus attached to the company, led to their being chosen as trustees for the care and management of a variety of other charities founded by benevolent persons, who, in the early periods of metropolitan history, were so numerous, that Stowe devotes some five-and-twenty folio pages of his Survey to the mere enumeration of their acts, under the appropriate and characteristic title of 'The Honour of Citizens and Worthiness of Men,' a noble chapter in the 'History of London.'"[2]

These charitable bequests embrace a vast comprehensiveness of benevolent design, as remarkable as the amount of their entire must be magnificent, and if it could be arrived at, as interesting to detail: they comprise pensions to decayed members; gifts of money, bread, meat, &c., to the poor; loans of various amounts to young beginners in business; funds for the benefit of hospitals, schools, exhibitors at the universities, for lectures and sermons, prisoners in the city gaols, &c. Two illustrations may suffice to afford some idea of the magnitude of these charities in the aggregate: the Goldsmiths' Company pay annually, to their poor alone, upwards of £5000: whilst the Fishmongers', we learn from the report of the Corporation Commissioners before referred to, disburse annually in charity between £9,000 and £10,000, in different parts of England and Ireland; their gross income realizing little short of £20,000 per annum.[3]

*** Persons desirous of obtaining the benefit of these gifts, must, in the first instance, apply to the respective clerks, at their companies' halls, for the necessary forms of application, etc.; for this purpose, in each instance, the situation of the hall and name of the clerk is furnished.

[1] For a more detailed account, see the Report of the Commissioners on Endowed Charities, published in county parts by Parker, West Strand.

[2] Messrs. Platt and Saunders' Paper on the Endowed Charities.—*Knight's London.* Vol. 6.

[3] It is impossible certainly to arrive at anything like the exact amount

Apothecaries.—Hall, Water-lane. A widow's fund, for the benefit of the poor of the company. Clerk, Robt. Brotherson Upton, Esq.

Armourers and Braziers.—Hall, 81, Coleman Street. Almshouses; and several gifts to poor of company. Clerk, John Pontifex, Esq., 5, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn-hill.

Bakers.—Hall, 16, Harp Lane, Tower Street. Several pensions to poor of Company; and a fund for support of Almshouses. Clerk, Henley Smith, Esq., 4, Warnford Court.

Barbers.—Hall, 33, Monkwell Street. One hundred pounds annually to be divided among twenty-five widows of decayed Liverymen. Clerk, Henley Smith, Esq., 4, Warnford Court.

Brewers.—Hall, 18, Addle Street, Wood Street. See Owen's Almshouses; also Hickson's Grammar School. They have likewise in their trust a considerable bequest for granting annuities to decayed master-brewers, and other objects of relief, at discretion of Company, by Samuel Whitbread, Esq. Clerk, Charles Vines, Esq.

Butchers.—Hall, between 5 and 6, Eastcheap. Several small bequests for the relief of poor freemen and their wives. Clerk, Joseph Daw, Esq., Sewers Office, Guildhall.

Bowyers.—James Wood's eight exhibitions of £10 each to Oxford or Cambridge, for seven years; preference given to Bowyers' sons, or scholars from Christ's Hospital. Clerk, Thomas Jones, Esq., 1, King's-arms Yard, Coleman Street.

Carpenters.—Hall, 68, London Wall. Several gifts to poor freemen and their widows. One exhibition to Cambridge, bequeathed by John Read, of £4, for three years. Clerk, Edward Basil Jupp, Esq.

Clockmakers.—Skelton's pensions to the "Honestest and neediest poor of Company"; and others to poor of Company, at discretion of master and wardens. Clerk, Samuel Elliott Atkins, Esq., 6, Cowper's Court, Cornhill.

Clothworkers.—Hall, 41, Mincing Lane. See Heather's Trust, consisting of a fund for the widows of decayed housekeepers, to the amount of £8 each; forms of petition may be had at the hall. Amongst other trusts, are the Countess of Kent's Almshouses; Sir John Robinson's gifts to ditto; Heath's Almshouses, and clothing to thirty poor of Company.

but upon a careful comparison of their relative extent, and having the amounts pretty accurate for above twenty of the principal companies, we may safely compute the aggregate annual amount distributed by them in charitable gifts at £37,000.

Camp's Almshouses, at Friern Barnet, and Packington's Almshouses. J. and F. West's charities are very numerous and valuable; for clothing forty freemen of the Company; the maintaining many artisan clothworkers; and charities to the blind. Seven exhibitions to students at the Universities, varying from £5 to £10 each; and fees for apprenticing orphans, and children of clergymen. Clerk, Robert Beckwith Towse, Esq.

Cooks.— No hall. Corbett's Charity to the poor, and officers of Company, decayed ministers and their widows. Davis's to four poor women of St. Alban, Wood Street; two presentations to Christ's Hospital; and apprentice fees for children of St. Catherine Cree Church, and of freemen of Company, from bequests of Mr. John Phillips and Mr. John Davis. Clerk, John Beckwith Towse, Esq., 24, Lawrence Pountney Lane.

Coopers.—Hall, 71, Basinghall Street. Wood's Almshouses at Ratcliffe. Loans with and without interest; Strode's School and Almshouses at Egham, Surrey. Clerk, James Boyer, Esq.

Cordwainers.—Hall, 17, Great Distaff Lane, have a considerable estate, out of which a large sum is annually paid to the poor. Also Came's bequests for the blind, and deaf and dumb (page 186), also a small fund from same bequest for the benefit of widows of clergymen of London, or within 25 miles thereof, above forty years or age, or if with children unprovided for, above 35 years of age. Various bequests to pensioners and other poor of Company. Two exhibitions of small value for five years, at approbation of Vicar and Warden of St. Sepulchre. Clerk, James Josiah Millard, Esq.

Curriers.—Hall, between 6 and 7, London Wall. Dawe's Charity to ten master curriers. Clerk, Edward Burkitt, Esq., at the Hall.

Cutlers.—Hall, 6, Cloak Lane. Bucke's Charity to St. John's College, Cambridge, for a scholar qualified by name and kin, according to will; this amount has been accruing since 1793, as no claimant has appeared. And Caythorne's Charity to poor of St. Bride's. Clerk, James Beaumont, Esq., 19, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Drapers.—Hall, 27, Throgmorton Street, are trustees to many munificent bequests, amongst which may be mentioned the following: A bequest of Howell's for marriage portions to maidens next of kin to donor, ditto of Pennoyers, for apprenticing; Boyley, to poor men of Company, and apprenticing; Dixon, for apprenticing; Granger's pensions of £10 to the blind, and for apprenticing alternately; pensions for

the relief and release of prisoners in the Compters. Stocker's bequest of bread to various prisons; and a presentation to Christ's Hospital. Thomas Russell's bequest of two payments of six pounds to students for six years, one at each University. Also trustees to the ancient establishment on the Lewisham Road, called Queen Elizabeth's College, for the maintenance of twenty poor persons, said to be the first hospital founded by a Protestant. In 1768, according to Maitland, this Company was in the habit of distributing annually to their poor, as much as £4000. Clerk, Edward Lawford, Esq.

Dyers.—Hall, 3, College Street, Dowgate Hill. Almshouses founded by West; various bequests to inmates of ditto; and others for poor of Company. Clerk, Beaumont Charles Luttly, Esq.

Embroiderers.—No hall. Bequests from Smith and others to almswomen, and poor of St. Benet Paul's Wharf; from Howse, for poor and officers of Company, and parishes of St. Thomas and St. Saviour. Clerk, James Burra, Esq., 19, Bread-street, Cheapside.

Feltmakers.—No hall. Bequests of £2 each, to six poor master felt makers; of £5 each to six poor widows of ditto; and of 20s. each, to twenty-five decayed master hatters. Clerk, James Peachey, Esq., 17, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.

Fishmongers.—Hall, Adelaide Place, London Bridge. St. Peter's Hospital (see Almshouses, which number altogether 94); various bequests for the inmates of ditto, also for increasing them; coals and other benefactions to poor of company. Sir Thomas Kneseworth's bequests, and Sergeant Randolph's, now yielding twelve exhibitions, value £20 each for seven years; exhibitors are nominated by court of assistants in rotation, and elected by the court; they have likewise the nomination of a fellowship of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, termed Smith's scholarship — worth £100 a year. A Free Grammar School at Holt, founded by Sir T. Gresham; six presentations to Christ's Hospital; several loans bearing interest, &c. Clerk, William Beckwith Towse, Esq., at the hall.

Framework Knitters.—No hall. See Bourne's Almshouses. Clerk, Robert Anderson, Esq., 10, Langborne Chambers, Fenchurch-street.

Founders.—Hall, Founder's Court, Lothbury, have a fund for the relief of decayed liverymen and their widows: termed "The Founders' Charitable Fund," from which pensions are granted. Clerk, John Gray, Jun., Esq.

Girdlers.—Hall, 39, Basinghall Street. See Girdlers' Almshouses; various bequests to poor of Company; of St. Bride's; and poor of St. James's, Clerkenwell; also to clergyman and poor of Burwash, Surrey. Clerk, William Walton, Esq.

Glass Sellers.—No hall. Hayes and others, poor of company. Clerk, James Clift, Esq., 30, Bloomsbury Square.

Glaziers.—No hall. Wall and others, to aged females, widows, and other poor of company. Clerk, Charles Henry Lovell, Esq., 14, South Square, Gray's Inn.

Gold & Silver Wire Drawers.—No hall. Russell, five poor widows of freemen 20s. each. Clerk, S. Lepard, 9, Cloak-lane.

Goldsmiths.—Hall, Foster Lane. Almshouses, see list. This opulent company's charities are very numerous: besides their almshouses, they grant pensions, both settled and unsettled, the former to one hundred freemen, and one hundred and ten widows of ditto; the latter consist of non-permanent pensions, and are made to one hundred freemen, and fifty widows; it is estimated that the company distributes to the poor as much as £5000 per annum. The bequests for their support have been most liberal; the principal donors' names are, Atte Hay, £750 annually, Walton, £477 annually; Sir M. Bowes and others, £1,911 annually, towards almshouses at Woolwich, poor of company, and various other items; Sir H. Middleton, £180 annually; Sir J. Wollaston, £139 annually; and, amongst many others, an extensive bequest of John Perryn, Esq., of East Acton, 1656, which has been made available for the fine almshouses there, and other charitable uses, at the discretion of Company. Under Mr. Perryn's will, the company have also founded no less than twenty-two exhibitions, eleven at each University, of £30 value, each for four years; these are open without restriction to all candidates. A distribution is also made to ten blind men or women, pursuant to Farmer's bequest. Clerk, John Lane, Esq., at the hall.

Grocers.—Hall, Grocers'-hall Court, 35, Poultry, have also very valuable bequests in their trust, but no almshouses, except for seven poor, attached to Sir W. Saxton's gift of £269 per annum, in support of Free Grammar School at Oundle, Northampton; two other schools are also in their trust, one from Walwyn's gift, at Colwall, Hereford, which the company has much enlarged; and the other at Witney, Oxford, founded by Henry Box, Esq,; several gifts to lend out as loans; and Lady Slaney's funds for apprenticing in West

Wickham, and for the purchase of advowsons, &c.; also large bequests from Lady Conway, Sir Thomas and Lady Middleton, to poor of Company, poor of Acton, St. Dunstan in the East, release of prisoners, and to Christ's Hospital; from T. Knowles, Sir H. Kebyll, and Sir W. Butler, bequests to poor of company; and various small exhibitions to University students, varying from £5 to £7, held until taking degree of A.B. The amount annually distributed by this company to the poor, may be stated at £1200. Clerk, Henry Bicknell, Esq., at the hall.

Haberdashers.—Hall, 8, Gresham-street-west, City. Almshouses, see list. Bequests to poor of Company very considerable: the principal are from Huntlowe, Sir S. Peacock, Sir N. Rainton, and Jones; also large sums for loans to young members; gifts to prisoners in Newgate and other places; nine bequests, value from £5 to £10 each, for exhibitions, to students at the Universities; Hammond's bequest for purchase of advowsons; also trustees to Free Grammar Schools at Banbury, Chester, Rolleston, Stafford, and at Hoxton.

Jones Lectureship, a bequest to such "learned and faithful preacher as the Company of Haberdashers shall appoint." This lecture is preached every Tuesday morning, at the church of St. Margaret, Lothbury; and the whole of the funds accruing from the property of the testator is devoted to the benefit of the lecturer: it now amounts to between £400 and £500 a-year. The present lecturer is the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D.

Likewise, Trotman's Lectureship, at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, "of a Sunday morning at six o'clock, and once in the week besides; value, £40 per annum;" and chaplaincy of Aske's Hospital; value, £50 per annum.

The amount annually distributed in charitable uses by this Company exceeds £4,000 per annum. Clerk, John Curtis, Esq.

Innholders.—Hall, 6, College-street, Dowgate-hill. Hinde and Lewis's bequests to poor of Company; and Bayley's to vicar, churchwardens, and poor of St. Lawrence Jewry. Clerk, Charles Druce, Esq., 10, Billiter-square.

Ironmongers.—Hall, 118, Fenchurch-street. See Jeffery's Almshouses; besides which, very large bequests are in their trust, especially that of Thomas Bettons, a Turkey merchant, consisting of an annual amount of, it is stated, £5,672; one half to redeem slaves in Turkey, one fourth to schools, the

other fourth to Minister and decayed Freemen of Company; also Handson's gifts to school and poor of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Christ's and other Hospitals, or poor of Company, at discretion; several sums for exhibitions, to University students, of small amounts, varying from £3 to £5 per annum; privilege of sending two sons of Freemen to Christ's Hospital; and various others. Clerk, Simon Adams Beck, Esq.

Leathersellers.—Hall, St. Helen's-place. Almshouses, see list. Roger's bequest of £466, "to be employed in lands, the best pennyworth they could get," for the benefit of poor students. Now yielding four exhibitions, of £16 per annum each, for four years. Elliot's, Sudbury's, Moseley's, and others, for poor of Company, are of considerable amount; and portions for exhibitions to poor students, varying from £4 to £5 each; various sums for poor of almshouses; also Calfe's Free Grammar School at Lewisham; and others. Clerk, Charles Richards Vines, Esq.

Mercers—Hall, 4, Ironmonger-lane—are trustees to very valuable and extensive charities. Norfolk College, and other almshouses, see index; see also St. Paul's and Mercers' schools; besides which, are very numerous bequests for exhibitions to scholars in their schools. Viscount Campden's gift produces £1,000 annually for that purpose; several sums to be lent, with and without interest. Sixteen exhibitions to poor students at the Universities, varying from £7 to £24 per annum for seven years; bequeathed by North, Robinson, and others. Sir T. Gresham's extensive bequests produce £3,040 annually, see Gresham College, and are in the Company's management; likewise a large amount left by Sir T. Bennett, for poor of Wallingford, Berks; release of prisoners; and Company's officers. Richard Fishborne's bequests for several preacherships and lectures, including one at Mercers' Chapel, St. Bartholomew's, by the Exchange, etc. Lady Campden's bequests for loans gratis, impropriations, etc., are very large; and Sir R. Whittington's bequests produce £4,868 annually. Clerk, H. Eugene Barnes, Esq.

Merchant Taylors.—Hall, 27 and 34 Threadneedle-street. Pay between £3,000 and £4,000 yearly by bequests, besides Almshouses and school. The principal gifts are those standing in the names of Holland, Sutton, Tressawell, Spencer, Hyde, Sir W. Craven, and Vernon, which are of considerable amount, and are mostly for benefit of poor of company, release of prisoners, etc.; several bequests to Christ's Hospital;

schools at Great Crosby, Andlen, Chester, and at Ashwell, Herts. Also several exhibitions, including Dr. Andrew's six, of £50 each per annum; Dr. Stuart's two, ditto; Mr. Parkins's six of £40; and others of smaller amonnt. These are mostly rendered available for students proceeding to college from the Company's school. Lady Weld's bequest for purchasing advowsons, etc. Megg's Almshouses, Whitechapel, are in the gift of Company; also Dame James Maynard's bequest of £10 each to such sons of freemen as may serve out their apprenticeship. Clerk, Samuel Fisher, Esq.

Painter, or Painter Stainers.—Hall, 9, Little Trinity-lane. Have several bequests in their trust. See Mrs. Shank's distributions; also Stock's charity to the lame: under Mr. Stock's will, £100 is divided annually amongst ten poor curates, through the clergy, or their corporation; besides which, are Evans and Chamberlain's gifts to poor of St. Michael, Bassishaw, and of St. Alphage; and distributions from a poor-box of the court, for poor freemen. Clerk, Philip Nelson Tomlins, Esq.

Parish Clerks.—Hall, 83, Wood-street, Cheapside. Roper's gifts of bread and coals to poor prisoners and others, at discretion of company. Clerk, Joseph Wheeler, Esq.

Patten Makers.—No hall. Scrimshaw's bequest towards expenses of company, and to four poor patten makers, or their widows. Clerk, James Francis Firth, Esq., Town Clerk's office, Guildhall.

Pewterers.—Hall, 17, Lime-street. Several bequests for the poor of company, amounting to £100 annually. Clerk, William Dadley, Esq., 1, Anchor-terrace, Southwark.

Plasterers.—No hall. Thirty pounds annually to widows of freemen. Clerk, H. Mott, Esq., 2, King's-road, Bedford-row.

Plumbers.—Hall, 12, Great Bush-lane. A small bequest for widows and children of freemen. John Beckwith Towse, Esq., 24, Lawrence Pountney-lane.

Poulterers.—No hall. School in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, and £30 annually, in various gifts, to distribute to poor of company. Clerk, Wm. Henry Tadgrove, Esq., 52, Mark-lane.

Saddlers.—Hall, 143, Cheapside. Bequests for apprenticing: for small pensions to poor saddlers, and other poor of company. Clerk, Giles Clarke, Esq.

Salters.—Hall, St. Swithin's-lane. Have considerable sums at their disposal (see almshouses), for their almsmen and other poor; and several bequests, to be used as loans, bear-

ing interest, and mostly for the benefit of company's officers; also four exhibitions, of £5 each per annum, to poor scholars at St. John's, Cambridge, and Jesus College, Oxford. Clerk, Edward Thompson, Esq.

Scriveners.—No hall. Ten pounds per annum for poor of company. Clerk, Park Nelson, Esq., 11, Essex-street, Strand.

Skinners.—Hall, 8, Dowgate-hill. Have several Almshouses (see Judd, Holles, Skinners), and large pensions for poor of company, amounting to more than £1,000 annually; and four exhibitions to poor students, of £15 per annum; and two, £5 per annum; the principal donors of which have been, Sir T. Smith, Thomas Hunt, Lewis Newberry, Sir James Lancaster, and Lawrence Attwell, etc. Clerk, Thos. Glover Kensit, Esq.

Stationers.—Hall, Stationers' Hall Court. Are trustees to several excellent charities, among which are William Bowyer's, consisting of £180 annually, which is divided among eight or ten poor printers (compositors or pressmen); and £30 to one other compositor, qualified according to will; also William Strahan's, consisting of sums to be divided between five poor compositors of England, and five of Scotland,—those of England to be free of company; and several others, for poor journeymen and others. Forms of petition may be obtained as the annuities fall in. A gift of A. Strahan, to be divided among six of the pensioners of William Strahan; also several distributions of bibles and prayers to children of Christ's Hospital, and to freemen of company and others; and last, though not least, nearly £50 annually for the poor, from bequests left by Mr. Guy, the founder of the hospital.[1] Clerk, C. Rivington, Esq., 1, Fenchurch-build.

Tallow Chandlers.—Hall, 5, Dowgate-hill. Trustees to very trifling bequests, and those only for poor of company; amongst which may be mentioned Mr. Banks' pensions of £20 per annum to poor liverymen, or widows thereof. Clerk, Horatio Nelson Fisher, Esq., 50, Fenchurch-street.

Upholders.—No hall. Twenty poor freemen £1 each, by will of Miers. Clerk, Timothy Tyrrell, Esq., Remembrancer's office, Guildhall.

[1] Became a member of the company in 1688, and "commenced business, as a printer, in the house that till of late years formed the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. There he laid the foundation of his mighty fortune by contracting with the Universities for the printing of bibles."—The Stationers' Company, by J. Saunders.

Vintners.—Hall, 68½ Upper Thames-street. See Almshouses; also several small bequests to poor; and sums for loans, amounting, in all, to £150 annually. Clerk, C. Martin, Esq.

Wax Chandlers.—Hall, Gresham-street West, City. Thompson's bequest, of £84 annually, and a few others, for widows and other poor of company. Clerk, Mark Henry Gregory, Esq.

Weavers.—Hall, 22, Basinghall-street. See Almshouses; several bequests from Hosea, Morton, Saunders, and others, for providing and clothing poor of company, etc. Clerk, Benjamin Hardwick, Esq.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES. Bequests similar to those in trust of the foregoing companies, of a greater or less extent, are attached to most of the metropolitan parishes, under the management of special trustees, the respective vestries, or the churchwardens for the time being; the aggregate value of which, connected with the parishes of London and Westminster, and immediate vicinity, amounts to £40,000 per annum. Examples of their ordinary character have already been furnished, page 167. Any attempt at a complete account of such miscellaneous charitable bequests or endowments, would only occupy much valuable space, without serving any useful purpose; but we cannot close this chapter without noticing the following two or three, as of more than local interest, and respecting which inquiries are often heard.

PATRIOTIC FUND, 61, Threadneedle-street. Established 1803. Originally for the encouragement and relief of those engaged in defending this country during the war, from 1803 to 1815, and was set on foot by the subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee House, who voted a sum of £20,000 for the purpose, and has been augmented at intervals by them and the public at large;[1] the benefit at present is limited to the affording relief to such in her Majesty's service as may be disabled by wounds received in action, and to the widows and children, and dependant relatives, of those killed, needing assistance.

Trustees, George Shedden, Esq.; G. R. Smith, Esq.; William G. Shedden, Esq.; William Thompson, Esq.; Abel Smith, Esq. Chairman, George Shedden, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. J. P. Lines.

THE CHOLMONDELEY TRUST consists of property left by the late Mr. George James Cholmondeley, of Great

[1] The subscribers to Lloyd's voted £20,000 in 1803, £5,000 in 1809, and again £10,000 in 1812. No report is published of either the present disbursements, or state of the fund generally.

Cumberland-street, for charitable purposes, at the discretion of the trustees; of whom are the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of London. The amount of fund is believed to be upwards of £150,000, and comprehended the bulk of the testator's property. It is rendered available chiefly for distressed clergymen; also for the education of their children for the church, etc. There exists no published account of it, neither are particulars furnished to individuals; but such as are desirous of making application for its benefits must do so by petition to the trustees, to their Secretary, Joseph Hanby, Esq., of the Almonry, Scotland-yard, Whitehall.

THE MAUNDY GIFTS.[2] This, strictly speaking, comes not within our limits; but, as a charitable custom, annually brought under notice, it appears necessary to explain its origin and nature. It is the remains of an old custom of royal alms-giving, upon the Thursday preceding Good Friday, commenced by Edward III, at a jubilee held by him when he was fifty years of age, 1363. The ceremony now consists in giving food, clothing, and pieces of silver money, to as many persons as there are years in the queen's age: may the number of recipients long be on the increase. The distribution is generally conducted, at the Chapel Royal, by the Bishop of Oxford, as almoner, or, in his absence, by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, sub-almoner. The ceremony is preceded by Divine Service, commencing at 2 P.M. Admission can only be obtained by tickets issued at the Almonry Office, Whitehall.

FLOOD'S CHARITABLE DISTRIBUTION,—arises from the dividends of £2,500, left by Mr. Luke Thomas Flood, an old and respectable magistrate and inhabitant of Chelsea. According to Mr. Flood's will, the same are distributed every 13th day of January, in the following manner:—To two deserving housekeepers of Chelsea, £30; to two hundred and eighty distressed parishioners, one quartern loaf each; to two of the most deserving children in the parish charity school, £28, for apprenticeship fees; to forty of the next best children, £4; to the clergyman examining them, £2; and to the organist, for playing on the occasion, £1. 10s.

[1] "The word 'Maundy' is derived from 'mande,' a handbasket, in which the king was accustomed to give the alms."—*Spelman.* But Bishop Wheatly affords a more significant meaning, giving its origin as "*mandati dies,*" the day on which our Saviour gave his mandate that we should love one another.

CHAPTER XI.

ASYLUMS AND ALMSHOUSES FOR THE AGED.

Asylums for the Aged.—General Remarks upon their Number, Value, and Annual Endowment.—Comparative decrease of Foundations, with gradual rise of Workhouses, and increased Poor's-Rate.—General Summary of present Condition, &c.—St. Katherine's Hospital, Whittington's College, and other similar Establishments, arranged according to date of original foundation.—Stafford's Almshouses, and general condensed Account of the Endowed Almshouses connected with the Metropolis.—Licensed Victuallers', and Asylums of more recent establishment.

Before considering the General Benevolent and Benefit Funds, provided against age or reverse of fortune, it appears desirable to give the various Colleges, Hospitals, and Almshouses; because, not only do they afford *asylums* for the aged, but, in most instances, the entire maintenance of the inmates is provided for by annual pensions and other allowances.

Colleges consist of entire establishments, upon more enlarged plans than Almshouses; and are governed by a Master and other incorporate officers, meeting generally at one board; the benefits of the foundation being chiefly, indeed, for such persons, with the addition of other poorer brethren, as may be provided for. In some of these, such as Charter House, Sion College, and Dulwich College, the intentions of their founders have been carried out by the increased value of, and subsequent additions to, the original bequest,—so to include the education of youth, the advancement and benefit of literature and art, etc.; but, under the present heading, it has been the endeavour to consider them only as regards "cha-

rities for the aged"; but many of them will be referred to in future chapters for their other contingent benefits.

The Almshouses, endowed, and left in the trust of companies and local trustees, will be found by the annexed summary to be very numerous. A system of arrangement has been pursued, to afford a clear view of their relative details; and attention has been directed to ascertain their present actual condition. This, however, must in some measure, in a few instances, fail. The difficulty of identifying existing establishments with the accounts gleaned from historians of London of the past century has been great,—inasmuch as many are no longer in existence as distinct institutions; of others the names have been altered; the endowments of two or three are often merged into one; and the buildings removed to more appropriate localities. Amongst other results of our inquiries, they have tended to reduce the number of almshouses as set down by many modern authors; and even in the present carefully examined account, we are aware that one or two abatements must be made for the dubiousness attending the actual existence of a few in the environs; but consideration has induced us to give insertion to them, deeming it not unlikely,—or undesirable, should they not now be in existence,—that further steps be taken by the persons locally interested to trace the appropriation of the original endowment.

The third class of these Asylums comprehend the more modern institutions, depending wholly or in part upon the charitable support of the present age; under this head there will be found but comparatively few. Almshouses have not increased in our own day in the same proportion as other charities. This may be accounted for by other causes than the rise of workhouses, and increase of poor's-rates.[1] The charitably inclined of the present time are not so satisfied with leaving endowments, but recognize, it is to be hoped, the requirements that real charity demand; such as active con-

[1] No compulsory law for the maintenance of the poor was enacted until the 27th Henry VIII, 1535. The origin of the present system of poor-laws is referred to the 43rd Elizabeth, 1600. The Poor-Law Amendment Bill was passed 4th and 5th William IV, Aug. 1834. In 1580, the rates for the relief of the poor amounted to £188,811; in 1680, to £665,562; in 1698, to £819,000; in 1760, to £1,556,804; in 1785, to £2,184,950; in 1802, to £4,952,421; in 1830, to £8,111,422; in 1840, to £5,468,699; in 1845, to £5,643,650; in 1849, to £5,792,963.

sideration and judgment, united with personal exertions; and it may be inferred by a glance at the dates of the foundation of these endowed asylums, that their origin partook of much of the "charity by death necessitate," peculiar to the times.

	Prior to 16th century.	16th.	17th.	18th.	Total.
Colleges, Hospitals, and superior Foundations	2	2	7	—	11
Almshouses	1	20	37	24	82

Those in the eighteenth century, nearly all previous to 1750 ... ...

The former 11 afford residence, with various pensions and necessaries, as detailed under each account, to brethren, almsmen, and others, to the number of 343

The latter 82 to 1074

The aggregate annual amount (endowed), as nearly as careful calculation can arrive at, of the former, is £40,600

Of the latter £36,590

This is exclusive of the two Royal Hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, which are of a different character, and will be found treated of at length in this chapter.

The Asylums and Almshouses, depending on voluntary contributions, it will be seen, have all arisen between 1811 and the present time. Of these, there are 10 establishments of a distinct constitution; few, if any, of them affording pensions, consequently, their benefits are available to a larger number, in proportion to the amount of income.

The number of inmates is 493

The aggregate amount of annual income £5,857

Besides these, are nine establishments in connexion with Provident Institutions, which will be found detailed in the succeeding chapter.

ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL, Regent's Park. Founded about 1145. This establishment is collegiate, and is under the management of the Queen Consort as visitor; if no such, the Queen Dowager; and if none, then the king.[1] The ancient hospital was founded upon the site of

[1] The word "king" is now read "reigning sovereign," as, by the lamented death of the late Queen Dowager, a contingency occurred not otherwise provided against. In Queen Eleanor's charter, the object of her foundation is stated to be "for the health of the soul of her late husband, and of the souls of the preceding and succeeding kings and queens." One of

the present St. Katherine's Docks, by Matilda, queen of King Stephen, as a priory, for her son Baldwin and daughter Matilda, and for the maintenance of a master, three brothers, and three sisters, ten poor women, called bedeswomen, and six poor scholars, and other persons. It was augmented, or rather refounded, by Queen Eleanor, widow of Henry III, in 1273, and subsequently by other queens of England, in whom the patronage has always remained. Such patronage, as may be imagined, has always served to secure for the hospital the interest of "a friend at court"; and in 1442, in consequence of the special representation of its master of the insufficiency of its funds, this interest was exerted to procure for it the grant of privileges of no ordinary kind or value; they consisted of no less than a charter of exemption for the immediate district of the hospital, from all ecclesiastical and secular jurisdiction, except that of the Lord Chancellor and the master of the hospital. The precinct thus granted, with the various contingent advantages at the same time secured to it, soon became a valuable one, and it was only by the watchful guardianship of Queen Anne Boleyn and other queen consorts, that these privileges were still respected. Their value may be conceived from the fact, that in 1824, when by act of parliament it was determined to build the present St. Katherine's Docks, the compensation made to the hospital, under the direction of Lord Eldon, amounted to no less a sum than £125,000, as the value of the precinct estate, £36,000 for building a new hospital, £2,000 for the purchase of a site, and several smaller sums to those whose interests suffered by the removal. The present building, erected 1827, consists of a very handsome chapel, which contains the curious pulpit, monuments, etc., brought from

the priests was daily required to sing a mass; another to "celebrate daily divine service, solemnly and devoutly, for the foresaid souls." She ordained, moreover, that on the return of each Edmund the Confessor's day, there should be bestowed one halfpenny, in form aforesaid, upon one thousand poor men.

[1] Mr. Knight states: "The precinct possessed, at this time, both a spiritual and temporal court; the former was a royal jurisdiction for all ecclesiastical causes within the precinct, probate of wills, etc.; in the temporal court the high steward of the jurisdiction of St. Katherine presided. In 1661, the number of houses within the precinct was 731; in 1708, 850; and in 1821 had decreased to 427, which were inhabited by 685 families."

the ancient hospital; dwellings for the brethren and sisters, and a handsome villa and pleasure grounds, on the opposite side, for the master. The revenues of the hospital may be applied for such good and charitable purposes, as directed by the royal patroness for the time being: and *The School*, now attached, consists of thirty boys and twenty girls, who are educated, for the most part clothed, and after the age of fourteen apprenticed. The affairs of the hospital are managed by the Chapter, which consists of the brethren and sisters before-mentioned. The brothers are in orders, but not restricted from marrying, the sisters unmarried or widows. The appointment of bedesmen and women rests with the Chapter; they are non-resident, and receive £10 per annum for life. The income of the hospital is not much less than £6,000 per annum, and the expenditure between £4,000 and £5,000. The appointment of the master and brethren and sisters is now held by her Majesty the Queen, and are of considerable value.

Visitor, the Lord Chancellor.—Master, Hon. William Ashley.—Brethren, Rev. John Wightman; and Rev. George Townshend Hudson.—Sisters, Miss Wilson; Miss Northey; Lady Taylor.—Receiver, John Secker, Esq.—Schoolmaster, Mr. Flicker.—Schoolmistress, Miss West.

WHITTINGTON'S COLLEGE OR ALMSHOUSES, Highgate, otherwise "God's House", so called by his executors, was founded originally on College Hill, 1421,[1] by Sir R. Whittington, and demands especial notice for its present superiority of establishment, handsome building, and general association with all that is magnificently liberal in charitable citizenship: as is well known, this stands as a memorial of the benevolence of the thrice mayor of London: "for perpetual sustentation of needy and poor people." The "Tutor", who is the head of the college, is in holy orders; and his duties, besides performing Divine service, consist in "overseeing the husbandry of the house, and nourishing charity and peace amongst his fellows." Each inmate must be "meek of spirit, destitute of temporal goods in other places by which he might competently live, chaste and of good

[1] The present establishment is an elegant yet substantial structure, built of stone, in the collegiate style of architecture, situated near Highgate Archway. It was erected in the year 1822, at a total cost of little less than £20,000.

conversation"; and to be selected, must be thus qualified; above fifty-five years of age, with no freehold property worth £20, or other property to the amount of £30 annually.

The inmates receive £30 annually from the college funds, besides the enjoyment of various gifts, the advantages of medical attendance, assistance of nurses, etc. Besides this amount to the inmates, there is £1000 per annum distributed to about thirty or forty out-pensioners. The funds for the entire support of the hospital are said to exceed £5000 per annum.

The establishment is under the sole management of the Mercers' Company, to whom applications for vacancies must be addressed; they are of course available more especially to livery or freemen of the company.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S COLLEGE, Lewisham-road, to the southwest of the town of Greenwich, is a very ancient establishment, the management of which is vested in the Drapers' Company; it consists of twenty small tenements with gardens attached; it was founded and endowed 1576, by William Lambard, author of the *Perambulation of Kent*, "for twenty poor persons"; he committed the direction of it to the Master of the Rolls for the time being and the Drapers' Company. Highmore mentions this as "the first hospital founded by a Protestant." The appointment of the pensioners is thus arranged: one by the Master of the Rolls, one by the two elder wardens of the company, one by the steward of the manor of Greenwich, one by the drapers of Greenwich, six by the vicar and parish officers of Greenwich—three of Lewisham, three of Eltham, and one of each of the following places: Charlton, Redbrook, Woolwich, and Lee: they must be "poor, honest, and godly persons"; and preference is given to certain qualifications, if more applicants than vacancies. The value of the pension, which at the first was about six shillings per month, is now about £15 per annum.

Senior Warden, Mr. A. Dudman.—Clerk and Solicitor to the Trustees, Edward Lawford, Esq.

EMANUEL COLLEGE, James Street, Westminster. Instituted 1594. Incorporated 1660. This institution was founded by Lady Dacre,[1] for ten poor men, ten poor women,

[1] The original design was that of Gregory Lord Dacre's, who appropriated £40 a year in lands, for ever, "towards the relief of aged people,

ten poor boys, and ten poor girls; one of each from the parishes of Chelsea, Hayes, in Middlesex, City of London, and Brainsburton,[1] in Yorkshire, and the rest from the parish of Westminster; each pensioner to have a house and garden, £20 a year, and two chaldron of coals. This number has been from time to time extended, and now there is double the original number, besides sixty children; and the payment to pensioners increased to £24 per annum.

Supported by the manor of Brainsburton, in Yorkshire, which, at first, was let for less than £300, but now for nearly £3,000 per annum, and placed under the guardianship of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London for the time being; for ever,—this has been since confirmed to them by Act of Parliament.

Applications for vacancies to be made to the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall.

Trustees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.—Master, Rev. R. J. Waters, D.D.

THE CHARTER HOUSE, Charter-house-square, Aldersgate Street. Instituted 1611. Comprehends in one, a collegiate asylum for the aged, and an educational establishment for the young; and forms together one of the chief charitable foundations of the metropolis. The ground on which it stands, was anciently part of the estate of the master and brethren of St. Bartholomew's Spital,[2] and was purchased, in 1349, by Sir Walter de Manny, who, assisted by bequests from Michael de Northburg, Bishop of London, built on it a convent for Monks of the Order of Carthusians, or Chartreux, so called from Chartreuse in Dauphiny, where the Order was first established,—whence also, the name of the present Hospital. This building, after changing into many hands, was purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton, the wealthy

and bringing up children in virtue and good and laudable acts." In this plan, his lady, Annie Baroness Dacre, concurred. His lordship dying before his intentions were executed, his lady took up with the plan, and carried it into effect. Lady Dacre's will bears date December 20, 1594." —*Highmore's Charities.*

[1] Besides the income from rents, there is now an increasing amount derived from dividends on stock; so that, at the present time, the whole amount cannot be less than £4,000 per annum.

[2] Strype and Bearcroft agree in this account, but, according to Malcolm, it was anciently part of the estate of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

merchant of London ;[1] who, immediately after his purchase, instituted the present establishment, for which he obtained a charter from James I. In the same year, the benevolent founder died, and his remains now rest under the chapel of the establishment.

Eighty aged men are maintained by this foundation, called pensioners or poor brethren ; they are admissible at fifty years of age, and must be natives of Great Britain and Protestants of the Church of England, preference being given to those who have experienced better days. They live together in collegiate style, provided with handsome apartments, and all necessaries except apparel, in lieu of which they are allowed £14 a year and a gown each. They are nominated in the same manner as the scholars ; of whom there are at present

[1] Thomas Sutton, Esq., the founder of the modern Charterhouse, was born at Knaith, Lincolnshire, in 1532, and educated at Eton. In 1562 he became secretary to the Earl of Leicester ; and afterwards, as Master of the Ordnance at Berwick, so distinguished himself upon the breaking out of the Northern Rebellion, as to obtain special commendation of Queen Elizabeth, who rewarded him with a pension of £3 : 4 : 8. In 1580, by the purchase of estates producing coal mines, he was reputed to have been worth £50,000, and soon afterwards became a merchant, with thirty agents abroad ; was appointed, successively, chief victualler to the navy, and commissioner for prizes, under Charles Howard ; in 1602 he retired from public life, and having purchased this mansion from the Howards, within a few years devoted his property to its endowment as a charitable establishment, notwithstanding the endeavour to divert him from his purpose by the Court,—by the offer of a peerage, conditional on his making the Duke of York (afterwards James I) his heir. Mr. Sutton was, however, free from ambition ; and, being much advanced in life, the lustre of a coronet had but little charm for him ; and June 22nd, 1611, by permission of the King, he obtained his deed of incorporation, which sets forth that he shall endow the hospital with fifteen manors and other lands, of the value of £4,499 : 19 : 10. He then proceeded to fit up the house and buildings, at an expense (according to Strype) of £7,000. He had entertained a wish to have filled the office of first master himself ; but his health suffered considerably by a slow fever, and therefore he appointed the Rev. John Hutton, A.M., vicar of Littlebury, on the 30th of October 1611 ; made his will on the 28th of November, and died on the 10th of December in the same year, not living to see the fruits of his benevolent exertions. Stowe speaks of this foundation, " as the greatest gift in England, either in Protestant or Catholic times, ever bestowed by any individual ;" and until we come down to that of Guy's Hospital, it may be so considered. The property consisted of about £5,000 per annum, and £60,000 ready money.

forty-four, termed "on the foundation", supported free of expense; they are presented by the governors in rotation, and are admitted at any age between ten and fourteen years. There are several exhibitions to the universities, available for foundation scholars only; these vary in value from £20 to £100.

The Charter House is now in a very flourishing condition, and has given education to some of the first scholars of the day. Here both Addison and Steele received their education. From the date of its establishment to 1673, the income fluctuated considerably, through political changes; it then reached £5391. Since that period, however, it has not increased in proportion to the improved revenues of other estates, as, according to Maitland, in his time the revenue amounted only to £6000.

The Governors, who present to this foundation in rotation, are the Queen, the Prince Albert, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of York, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Duke of Wellington, Earl of Devon, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Howe, Earl of Ripon, Lord John Russell, Bishop of London, Lord Denman, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir R. Peel, and Archdeacon Hale.

Master, Archdeacon Hale, M.A.—Preacher, Rev. George Currey, M.A.—School: Head Master, Rev. Augustus P. Saunders, D.D.—Usher, Rev. Oliver Walford, M.A.—Assistants: Rev. H. W. Phillott, M.A., Rev. C. G. Curtis, B.A., Leonard Burrows, M.A.—French Master, Mons. Brasseur.—Writing Master, Mr. Edward Maxwell.—Registrar and Receiver and Steward of Courts, Archdeacon Keightly, Esq.—Reader and Librarian, Rev. Charles R. Dicken, M.A.—Resident Medical Officer, John Miles, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Babington.—Consulting Surgeon, F. C. Skey, Esq.—Organist, W. Horsley, Esq.—Assistant Receiver, Mr. Charles Gatty.—Manciple, Mr. Tucker.

NORFOLK COLLEGE, otherwise Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, was founded, 1613, by letters patent of James I, pursuant to the will of Henry, Earl of Northampton. He endowed it with lands and revenues for the support of a warden and seventy pensioners, twelve of whom are to be of the parish of Greenwich and eight of the parish of Shotisham, in Norfolk; they must have been inhabitants of the parish four years, unmarried, fifty-six years of age, at the least, and not possessing property to the amount of £1 per annum. The amount they receive is at the discretion of the

Mercers' Company, in whose management the whole endowment is vested: the funds are believed to be in a flourishing condition, and it is estimated the income is about £1200 per annum. Applications must be made by petition to the Court of Assistants, addressed to H. E. Barnes, Esq., the clerk of the company.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL,[1] opposite the Elephant and Castle, Newington; the original building was founded by letters patent of James I, 1618, and composed what was termed the old building, for twenty-two inmates; and the new, endowed by James Hulbert, Esq., for twenty inmates. The present hospital consists of three courts with gardens behind; and a dining-hall forms part of the establishment: the inmates still consist of forty-two poor men and women free of the company, or widows of freemen. The married people receive 12*s.* a week, the single 7*s.* or 8*s.*, and 10*s.* according to their age and infirmities; and those who require a nurse have an extra 2*s.* The almspeople also receive gifts in money and clothing during the year. Service is performed daily in the chapel, and the chaplain and a medical man engaged by the company visit the almspeople when ill. The expenditure is estimated to average under £2,000 per annum. This may be considered a fair sample of the best of the Companies' almshouses, of which a summary is appended further on, as a more detailed account would form in many respects a repetition only of particulars. There are other almshouses of this Company (the Fishmongers'), at Mile-end. Vide page 223.

DULWICH COLLEGE, Dulwich. Founded 1619. Called "God's gift college in Dulwich." The establishment consists of a chapel, school-house, and twelve almshouses: it was founded by Edward Alleyne;[2] and, in 1810, Sir Francis

[1] Under management of the Fishmongers' Company, to whom applications from freemen of the Company must be addressed, to the care of the clerk, W. B. Towse, Esq.

[2] The founder was the son of Edward Alleyne, of Willyn, born 1566, in the parish of Allhallows, Lombard-street; described by the old historians as an actor; but his general occupation, or that by which he made most money, appears to have been proprietor of bear-gardens; he was some long time also proprietor of the "Fortune" playhouse. His second wife was supposed to be a daughter of Dr. Donne. The letters patent date June 21, 1619 (James I): "to Edward Alleyne, Esq., chief master, ruler, and overseer, of the game of bears, &c., to found a college at Dulwich, in

Bourgeois, R.A., left the whole of his collection of pictures, &c. There are six poor brethren and six poor sisters on the foundation, elected from the parishes of St. Saviour, St. Luke, St. Botolph, and Camberwell. The school maintains, clothes, and educates twelve scholars from the above parishes; and educates eighty children of inhabitants of Dulwich. The education given is such as to qualify the boys for tradesmen. The present gallery was completed and opened in 1817, to which the public are admitted by tickets, obtainable at most printsellers in London. The statutes of the college require that the master and warden should bear the name of Alleyne or Allen.

The Governors are, the Master, Warden, and Fellows of the College, who are: Master, George John Allen, Esq.—Warden, J. G. Newton Alleyne, Esq.—Fellows, Rev. Charles Howe, M.A.; Rev. W. Fellowes, M.A.; Rev. William L. Chafy, M.A.; Rev. Edward A. Giraud, M.A.

SION COLLEGE AND LIBRARY, Aldermanbury. Incorporated 1631. This collegiate establishment was founded by Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, who left £3,000 to purchase the ground and build the col-

Surrey, to endure and remain for ever, and to consist of a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brothers, six poor sisters, and twelve poor scholars; to be sustained, educated, guided, governed, and ruled, according to such statutes as he in his life time shall establish and direct," &c. The statutes of the College were signed by him September 29th, 1626, 2 Car. I. About 1614 this same founder erected almshouses at the west end of Bishopsgate parish, in Petty France, for ten poor men and women; in 1730, the street being altered to the present New Broad-street, these were taken down, and others erected in Lamb-alley. He also built similar houses in Pest House-lane, Old-street, in 1616: and a third lot in Deadman's-place, Southwark. See Alleyne's almshouses.

[1] According to Camden, Malcolm, and others, the ancient site of this building was a nunnery, which, having fallen to decay, was purchased by William Elsynge, citizen. It was for some time termed Elsynge Spital, and maintained a warden, four priests, and one hundred sick persons; soon after it was changed into a priory, of which Elsynge became prior. It continued a priory until the time of Henry VIII, when it was partially destroyed by fire; the site was rescued from oblivion by Dr. White, whose bequest, as above, bears date October 1, 1623. It is held by two charters of incorporation, dated July 3, 6 Charles I; and June 20, 16 Charles II. By these authorities, a president, two deans, and four assistants, with all the rectors and vicars, lecturers and curates, of the city and suburbs, were constituted to be a corporation. Their seal is the good Samaritan, with the motto—"Vade, fac similiter."

lege, with almshouses for ten poor men and ten poor women, and endowed it with £150 a-year for ever. The corporation of Bristol, the birthplace of Dr. White, have the nomination of four of the inmates, the parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, where he officiated nearly fifty years, six; the parish of St. Gregory, where he resided for about twenty years, two; and the Merchant Taylors' Company, eight; the amount of pension is worth £15 per annum, and each person upon admission has to afford security against becoming chargeable to the parish of St. Alphage or to the college.

The library and other purposes of the foundation come not within our limits, but it is as well to add, that the former is celebrated for its ecclesiastical literature of the earliest centuries. It was incorporated in the sixth year of Charles I, by which the Bishop of London was appointed visitor. In 1666, the original building was destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt as at present and the new library greatly added to, particularly by a part of the Jesuit library, seized in 1670, and by various donations. All incumbents of parishes within the city and liberties of London, are fellows.

Visitor, the Lord Bishop of London.—President, J. Lupton, M.A.— Deans, J. A. Roberts, M.A.; R. Roxley, M.A.; R. Ruddock, M.A.; T. H. Horne, M.A.; W. Blunt, B.A.; H. J. Newberry, M.A.—Librarian and Secretary, Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A.—Solicitor, Thomas Wilson, Esq.

BROMLEY COLLEGE is an establishment at the entrance of the town from the London-road. It was endowed and founded by John Warner, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, in 1668, "for the benefit of twenty poor widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen." The funds have been subsequently largely increased, by the benefactions from Bishop Pearce, Jeffery Hetherington, Esq., of North Clay; his brother and heir, the Rev. William Hetherington (the great benefactor to the blind); William Pearse, Esq., the bishop's brother; and Mrs. Betenson: so that forty widows have now each an allowance of £38 per annum and a separate and commodious residence. Mrs. Sheppard founded and endowed another charity in connexion with this, for the benefit of five unmarried daughters of widows, who have resided here; with a liberal allowance, and separate and agreeable dwellings adjoining the college.

This excellent establishment is under the government of trustees, "part of whom are elective, the remainder *ex officio;*

of the latter are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, the Archdeacon and the Chancellor of the diocese, the Dean of St. Paul, and Dean of the Arches.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA. Established 1692. This national establishment owes its origin to the benevolent exertions of Sir Stephen Fox, who purchased the ancient building from the Royal Society, and persuaded King Charles II to settle £5,000 per annum upon it, and erect a building of the value of £20,000; continuing an active friend in behalf of the institution. The building was erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and completed about the year 1692, in the reign of William and Mary, at a total cost, it is said, of about £150,000. It is under the management of commissioners and military officers; and is for the admission of in-pensioners who have claims on the public for services performed in the army, not receiving any out-pension during the time they are on the in-pension. The funds to defray the charges, both of the out and in-pensions, are voted by Parliament, and the rates of pension are regulated by royal warrants; the discharged soldiers, after certain periods of service, having a vested interest in their pensions.

The present number of out-pensioners is nearly 70,000, who receive 6d., 9d., or 1s. per diem; and the number of in-pensioners is 539, who are well clothed and fed, and are allowed 1d. a-day for tobacco, which is called "her majesty's bounty." The ages of these pensioners vary from 60 to 90 years, and two veterans have attained the age of 104.

Commissioners, the great Officers of State.—Military Officers —Governor, General Sir Colin Halkett.—Lieutenant Governor, Sir A. F. Barnard.—Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Le Blanc. —Adjutant, Colonel Sir Morillyon Wilson.—Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Mathias.—Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson, R.E.—Deputy Surgeon, T. C. Gaulter, M.D.—Physician and Surgeon, Daniel Maclachlan, M.D.—Assist. Surgeon, A. A. Prout, Esq.—Steward and Storekeeper, Captain Sutherland.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AT GREENWICH. Established 1694.[1] Stands unrivalled both as a specimen of Grecian architecture, and as a charitable institution. It consists of five distinct buildings, erected at intervals, but mostly under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, to whom

[1] 1695 is the more generally recognized date of its establishment; but

the credit of the general plan must be awarded. In different parts of the institution, apartments are provided for the governor and principal officers, and a sufficient number of wards are fitted up for the comfortable accommodation of 2,710 in-pensioners, and 71 nurses, widows of seamen, who must be 45 years of age at the time of admission, and are allowed from £11 to £20 per annum.

The pensioners must be aged and maimed seamen of the navy or the marines. The boatswains are allowed 3s. 6d., mates, 2s. 6d., and privates, 1s. per week, in addition to maintenance and clothing. The vacancies are filled up twice in each month. The number of out-patients varies from 13,000 to 14,000.

The revenue of the hospital was, until lately, supported in part by a monthly deduction from the wages of merchant seaman; but, by the 4th and 5th William IV, cap. 34, the sums thus collected were made over to the Merchant Seamen's Corporation, and the deficiency caused to the hospital's revenue made good by an annual grant of £20,000, charged upon the Consolidated Fund. This grant, the annual proceeds of valuable estates bequeathed to the hospital in Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, parliamentary benefactions, and the interest of money in the public funds, form in the aggregate an income of near £130,000 per annum. The management is vested in commissioners, who, as well as the Governor and Lieut. Governor, are appointed by royal patent.[1]

Commissioners: Earls of Grenville and of Carlisle; George Tierney, Esq.; Admiral Sir Henry Hart; Admiral Sir W. O. Pell. Secretary, John A. Lethbridge, Esq.—Assist. Secretary, John L. Jay, Esq.—Second ditto, T. B. Stow, Esq.—Governor, Admiral Sir Charles Adam.—Lieutenant Governor, Rear Admiral Sir James A. Gordon.—Captains: George Mowbray, Thomas Dickinson, Thomas L. P. Laugharne, and William Cuppage.—Commanders, Charles Robinson, W. C. C. Dalyell, Joseph Corbyn, Edward W. Garrett.—Lieutenants, Frederick Bedford, Wm. Rivers, Michael Fitton, John Wood Rouse, D. O'B. Casey, Bassett J. Loveless,

the first letters patent bear date October 25, 1694,—three months previous to the death of Queen Mary; and we are told by Boyer. in his history of William and Mary, "the last great project that her thoughts were working upon, with relation to this noble and royal provision for disabled seamen, was, that it should be so constituted, as to put them in a probable way of ending their days in the fear of God."

[1] Under the Act, 10 Geo. IV, cap. 25.

Josiah Dornford, George M. Monk.—Superintendent of the halls and kitchens, Mr. Joseph Allen, R.N.—Chaplains, John K. Goldney, M.A.; Edward Kitson, M.A.—Surgeon and Inspector, Sir John Liddell.—First Assistant Surgeon and Deputy Inspector, Alexander Nisbet, M.D.—Second Assist. Surgeon, James M'Ternan.—Dispenser, John Whitmarsh, Esq.—Cashier, Wm. Paine, Esq.—Chief Clerk, William H. Knowlden, Esq.—Steward, Thos. F. Jessop, Esq.—Chief Clerk, George Hank, Esq.—Clerk of Check, John W. Nicholls, Esq.—Chief Clerk, John J. Langley, Esq.—Inspectors of Works, C. Lee; W. Sivell, Esq.—Solicitor, J. C. Lethbridge, Esq.—Estates in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham: Receiver, John Grey, Esq.—General Inspector of Mines, John Taylor, Esq.

For account of the "Royal Hospital Schools", see chapter on Educational Charities.

MORDEN COLLEGE, Blackheath. Founded 1695, for the reception of decayed merchants, who are members of the Established Church, and widowers or bachelors, of the age of fifty years or upwards. The present number of pensioners is forty. They have £72 a-year, medical attendance, coals, candles, and washing, and the use of a library. The College is of the institution of Sir John Morden, Knight-banneret, who was himself a considerable merchant, trading particularly with the Levant, and built the college in his life-time. He died in the year 1705, bequeathing all his freehold and personal property (amounting at that time to about £1200 a-year), after the decease of Lady Morden, for the endowment of the charity, designed, as the deed states, "for poor, honest, sober, and discreet merchants, of the age of 50 at the least, who may have lost their estates by accidents, ways, or means, in their honest endeavour to get their living by way of merchandize." The chapel, which is constructed with great taste, and contains some choice wood carvings, especially over the communion table and in and about the porch, from the chisel of Gibbons, was consecrated by Archbishop Tennison. A handsome dining hall, baths, etc., were added in the year 1845, when the fields about the college were laid out in pleasure grounds, for the use of the pensioners.

Elections vested in the trustees.[1] They are, C. Bosanquet,

[1] The Turkey Company selected the inmates so long as it was in existence; but they are now appointed by the East India Company (by trustees, as above), according to the provision made by the founder's will, "in the event of breaking up of saide Companie." "The total income of the

T. A. Curtis, T. Baring, Esqrs.; Sir W. Lubbock, Bart.; Hon. J. T. L. Melville; J. B. Heath, Esq.; and K. D. Hodgson, Esq.

Treasurer, Henry Smyth, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. William Marsh, M.A.

The following will be found in a previous chapter, under another subject :—

The Scottish Hospital and Corporation, page 139.
The French Protestant Hospital, page 142.
The Jews' Hospital, page 144.

Almshouses and other asylums wholly, or for the most part, endowed, claim next attention. It will be found they are for the benefit of the aged and infirm, chiefly of specified localities, or other claims; and their management consequently vested in parochial trustees, or the various city companies treated of in the last chapter. The first mentioned is inserted in longer detail than the succeeding summary, from its forming an admirable sample of what it must be desired all should be, and, it is gratifying to add, a fair specimen of what the chief of them actually are.

STAFFORD'S ALMSHOUSES, at the north-east end of Gray's Inn-lane, Holborn. Founded 1638. For the reception of decayed housekeepers, who have paid rates and taxes in St. Andrew, Holborn-above-Bars, and St. George the Martyr, Queen-square. There are at present nine women and five men in this comfortable retreat. The will of the founder[1] provides

College is about £5,300 a year. The chaplain has a stipend of £800 a year, £715 being derived from an estate left for his special benefit."—Knight's *London*, p. 6, 344.

[1] The founder was Alexander Stafford, Esq., born at Froome Selwood, in Somersetshire; resident, for many years, in High Holborn In the year 1613 he allotted half an acre of Liquorpond Field "for the purpose of erecting an almshouse for ten poor unmarried persons, inhabitants of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn": and by his will, bearing date May 10, 1651, he names ten trustees, as above stated, whom he calls "his beloved friends in Christ, and his good neighbours." Mr. Stafford devised the rents of two houses in Basing-lane and Broad-street; also property at Froome Selwood for other charitable purposes, and the residue of his property to one Mr. John Wright of Holborn, appointing him sole executor. This gentleman proved the will September 29th, and afterwards himself greatly contributed to the increasing comfort of the poor almspeople. The parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, is one particularly distinguished for the charitable memorials of the liberality of the inhabitants; and, were it not for the fear of speedily outrunning our limits, we might

only for four men and six women as inmates, who should be of "honest life and conversation," and "frequent the church ordinarily every Sabbath day." Some years back, the Court of Chancery granted leave to the trustees to extend the objects of the benevolent founder to fourteen inmates, with power, from time to time as they might think fit, to increase that number. The charity is governed by a self-elective body of ten trustees, six from St. Andrew Holborn, and four from St. George the Martyr. The will of the founder only enjoins six trustees from St. Andrew's; but St. George the Martyr having been originally part of St. Andrew's, the addition was found desirable. The funds of the charity are husbanded with care; the collection of the rents and all other required duties being fulfilled gratuitously for one year by each trustee in succession undertaking the onerous duties of treasurer, collector, and manager. The accounts of the year are audited on his retiring from office (St. Andrew's day) by the rector and churchwardens of the parish, and usually by a full attendance of his co-trustees. The income now realizes £520 per annum. The almspeople are paid quarterly, £24 per annum each, with an ample supply of the best coals; also gowns for the females, and over or great coats for the men every alternate year.

The trustees are selected from the principal inhabitants; and personal knowledge enables us to add, that much time and attention are devoted by them to the best interests of the charity. They are at the present time as follows:—Francis Wigg, Richard Ramsden, John Hooper, William Joseph Booth, Charles Griffith, John Robert Taylor, James Mansfield, Luke Hopkinson, James Burchell, and Christopher Crouch, Esqrs.

Applications of candidates for admission to the almshouses should be made by petition, under cover, to Luke Hopkinson, Esq., 10, Bedford-row, the treasurer for the present year; vouched, as to the eligibility of the candidates, and the truthfulness of their petition, by the signatures of respectable inhabitants, who know them to be deserving persons.

Ayre's Almshouses, for deserving poor, White's-alley, Coleman-street; founded in 1617, by Mr. Christopher Ayre; in the gift of the Leathersellers' Company; for six poor men

recount details of much interest connected with the Thavies' estate, Lady Hatton's, Bloomfield's, Morton's, and other bequests, amounting, in the aggregate, to nearly £3,000 per annum; but deem it preferable to be satisfied with the general reference already given to parochial charities.

and their wives, housekeepers of the parish, who have been better off, and of good conduct. The houses were rebuilt at the expense of the parish under the direction of the fee officers, 1789.

Alleyn's Almshouses, Lamb's-alley, Bishopsgate-street; founded in 1614, in Petty France, by Edward Alleyn, Esq., founder of Dulwich College, and is for ten men and women, each of whom were to have £2 per year: also, in Park-street, Borough Market, late in Soap-yard, Deadman's-place, Southwark, similar ten houses for the same number, each to have 6d. per week, and every other year a coat or gown. See also Dulwich Almshouses, Bath-street.

Amyas's Almshouses, George-yard, between 108 and 109, Old-street; founded in 1655, by Susannah Amyas, for eight poor persons.

Armourers' and Braziers' Almshouses; for poor of Company; situate in Britannia-place, next to 184 Bishopsgate-street-without; founded 1554, by Lady Elizabeth Morrice's endowment, and others.

Aske's Hospital, see Haberdashers, page 224.

Badger's Almshouses, Hoxton Old Town; founded in 1698, by Mrs. Allen Badger; for six women, who are also allowed 20s. a-year.

Bancroft's Almshouses, Mile-end-road; founded 1735, by F. Bancroft, Esq., for thirty poor old members of the Drapers' Company;[1] £26 per annum, and a chaldron and a half of coals, allowed to each. In the presentation of the Drapers' Company, the master warden and court of assistants of which present in rotation.

Baremere's Almshouses, Hoxton; founded 1701, by Rev. Mr. Baremere, a Presbyterian clergyman, for eight poor women.

Bethnal Green Almshouses; founded by Mr. Thomas Parmitter and others, in the year 1722, and maintains six poor men, who are provided with coals, and £5 annually; fifty boys are likewise educated, and supplied with shoes, stockings, and books.

[1] Francis Bancroft was the grandson of Archbishop Bancroft. His early circumstances were much reduced, and he was engaged for many years as one of the Lord Mayor's officers, during which time he acquired a fortune of £21,000, in real and personal estate, which he bequeathed by will, March 18, 1727, to the Company of Drapers, for the above purposes, and a chapel and schoolroom for a hundred boys. For account of school, see chapter on educational charities.

Boone's Almshouses; founded in 1623, by Charles Boone, Esq., for six poor persons, a schoolmistress, and schoolhouse. Situate at Lee, near Blackheath, and in the gift of Merchant Tailors' Company.

Butler's Almshouses, Little Chapel-street, Westminster, was founded 1675, by Mr. Nicholas Butler, for two poor men and their wives.

Bakers' Company Almshouses, at Hackney; for freemen and liverymen.

Brewers' Almshouses, Oxford-street, Whitechapel-road. For almshouses vested likewise in trust of Company, see Lady Owen's endowment.

Camden and Kentish Town Almshouses, Little Randolph-street, Camden Town; for twenty-four aged and deserving women; preference given to those who have seen better days, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Vested in trustees, members of foundress's family, and minister of Camden and Kentish Town Chapels for the time being.

Camp's Almshouses. Endowment was provided by L. Camp, Esq., 1612, for the relief of six poor people of the parish of Allhallows, London-wall, and twelve ditto in houses at Frier Barnet.

Caron's Almshouses, Vauxhall, founded 1622, by Noel, Baron of Caron, ambassador in this country from the States General, in the thirty-second year of his embassy, for seven poor women of the parish of Lambeth, of 60 years of age and upwards.

Captain Cook's Almshouses, Mile-end.

Coopers' Almshouses, Schoolhouse-lane, Ratcliffe, founded by Tobias Wood, Esq., in 1616, for six poor members of the Company, not having received parochial relief.

Cure's Almshouses, Park-street, formerly at College-yard, Counter-street, Southwark, founded in 1584, for sixteen poor men and women, by Thomas Cure, Esq.

Cutler's Almshouses, Ball's-pond-road, Islington; consist of twelve houses for twenty-four inmates, under the management of the Court of Assistants of the Cutlers.

Dulwich Almshouses, 1 to 10 Bath-street (formerly Pest-house-row), St. Luke's, founded by Edward Alleyn, Esq., for ten poor men or women. The first brick was laid by Alleyn himself, 1620, and in the following year he records, "placed three men and seven women in the ten houses." They were rebuilt 1707. The founder provided that each poor inmate

"should receive 6d. per week, and every other year a coat or gown."

Dyers' Almshouses, City-road, erected by Company, in 1775, for sixteen poor persons, free of the same, and widows. Originally founded in White-alley, Holborn. The present building consists of three sides of a quadrangle, containing eight houses of two rooms each. The almspeople receive an annual pension and coals. The Company have likewise another almshouse for ten decayed members, in St. John-street, near Brick-lane, Spitalfields.

Drapers' Company have the trust of management of Bancroft's, Pernell's, three of Walter's, Edmonson's, Harman's, and Melbourne's; also Queen Elizabeth's College.

Davis's Almshouses, Queen's Head-lane, Islington; erected and endowed 1793, for eight aged and poor widows, by Mrs. Jane Davis, in accordance with the will of her husband, late of the parish. The inmates have £10 a-year each, and three sacks of coals. Management vested in local trustees.

Dutch Almshouses, Crown-street, Finsbury; erected and endowed by wealthy Dutch merchants at different periods; consisting of a handsome and commodious building, now accommodating twenty inmates. Fourteen tenements are for the poor of the Dutch in Austin Friars, with the deacons of which the trust is invested. The inmates must be above 60 years of age, and are provided with every comfort, with a pension of 8s. each person. The endowment is a valuable one, derived from property at Highgate, Hammersmith, etc. One of the principal testators thereof was Egbert Gent, Esq., of Overyssel, Holland, who died at Highgate, 1733.

East India Almshouses, Poplar, were originally established as early as the date of their first charter, for the relief of the widows of mates and seamen who have died in the service. The present building was erected about forty years back. It consists of two quadrangles, comprehending residences for thirty-nine petty officers, receiving each about £9 or £10 per annum, besides coals and meat in the winter. An upper square consists of eighteen houses with gardens, appropriated as the residence of the widows of captains, receiving pensions of from £30 to £80 annually, according to rank of their husbands. Sir Charles Cotterell likewise bequeathed an endowment for six sailors' widows: some years back these almshouses were in Chapel-yard, Soho.

Edmondson's, Bromley, founded in 1706, by John Edmond-

son, Esq., for twelve poor persons, invested with the Drapers' Company.

Edwards's, founded in 1717, by Mr. Edward Edwards, situate in Church-street, Blackfriars-road, for such decayed housekeepers or widows of the parish, who receive no alms from that or any other parish; under the direction of the rector and parish officers of Christ Church, Surrey.

Fishmongers' Almshouses, are ninety-four in number; viz., an extensive building at Newington, for poor members of company above fifty years of age and free five years; founded by letters patent of James I, and called St. Peter's hospital. Vide page 212. The others consist of almshouses in distant parts of the country, not within our limits to give an extended notice of; viz., as Jesus' Hospital, at Bray, Berks, founded by William Goddard, Esq., with accommodation for forty pensioners; also twelve almshouses at Harriesham, in Kent, founded by Mark Quested, Esq., six for poor freemen of the company, and six for parishioners.

French Protestant Almshouses, established 1733, situate in Spitalfields, for supplying poor French Protestants with soup, meat, and bread; also, in Black Eagle-street, is another establishment, giving residence and allowance to forty-five poor men and women. It belongs to, and is supported by, the French congregation of the Episcopal church in the neighbourhood.

Fuller's, Mile-end-road, founded and endowed by Judge Fuller, 1502, for twelve ancient poor men of the parish of Stepney; also others in Old Gloucester-street, Hoxton, for twelve poor women.

Framework Knitters' Almshouses, Kingsland-road, corner of Pearson-street, for the benefit of twelve poor freemen of company, in the direction of whom the management is vested. Founded and endowed, 1727, by Thomas Brown, or Bourne.

Girdlers', Bath-street, Old-street-road (formerly Pest-house-row), founded and endowed by George Palyn, in 1609, for six poor members of the company, in whose trust the endowment is vested.

Goldsmiths', Hackney, founded, 1703, by R. Morell, Esq., for six aged liverymen, who receive £21 annually, two chaldrons of coals, and a new gown of the value of £2 10*s.*; also, at Woolwich, endowed by Sir Martin Bowes, 1565, for five poor widows, inhabitants and parishioners of Woolwich,

of the age of fifty-five years and upwards, who receive £25 per annum, besides coals ; and others at Acton, founded by John Perryn, Esq., which were rebuilt in the present handsome manner in 1812.

The two following are old foundations, from endowments now not easily recognized, being in all probability merged into some recent establishment.

Graham's, founded 1686, in Crown-street, Soho-square, by Mrs. Graham, for decayed clergymen's widows or unmarried daughters,—and Gresham's, City Green-yard, Whitecross-street, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, in 1575, for eight poor persons.

Haberdashers', Hoxton, founded by Robert Aske, Esq., in 1692, by bequest of £31,905, for twenty poor men of the company, each to be allowed about £30 per annum ; and for twenty poor boys, to be maintained, clothed, and educated, as much as would cost £20 each. Boys are admitted at the age of nine, and remain until fourteen, and are afterwards apprenticed : they must be sons of freemen of company. Pensioners are admitted at age of fifty, must also be freemen of company, and unmarried. The nomination of scholars, pensioners, and officers of the establishment is in the gift of court of assistants : preference is always given to candidates who have borne charge of warden assistant, or liveryman, or their children. Chaplaincy value £50 per annum, house, and coals. The original edifice was built by Dr. Hooke, the mathematician, and the present hospital from the designs of D. R. Roper. There is also an asylum at Monmouth, Wales, founded by will of W. Jones, 1614, for twenty poor diseased, as blind, or lame, at discretion of company.

Harmar's, founded in 1713, by Mr. Samuel Harmar, for twelve single men and women ; six to be nominated by St. Leonard's parish, Shoreditch, and the others by the Draper's company.

Heath's, Frog-lane, Tibberton-square, Islington, and at 26, Monkwell-street, City, founded by John Heath, Esq., 1648, and others, for ten poor freemen of the Clothworkers' Company, in whose gift the presentation is.

Hill's, Old Rochester-row, Tothill-fields, founded in 1708, by Emery Hill, Esq., for six poor men and their wives, and six poor widows ; in 1677, he founded houses for three men and their wives, in Petty France, Westminster.

Hill's (*Rev. Rowland*) see Surrey chapel almshouses.

Hinton's, Plough-alley, Barbican, founded in 1732, by Mrs. Alice Hinton, for twelve poor widows of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Holles', Great St. Helen's, founded in 1539, by Lady Holles, and Mrs. Alice Smith, widow, for six poor men and women; in the gift of the Skinners' Company, who are trustees.

Hopton's, Greenwalk, Christchurch, founded by C. Hopton, Esq., 1730, for twenty-six poor men, who have been housekeepers, with £10 and a chaldron of coals annually to each; vested in the parish officers.

Hillier's Almshouses, are between 119 and 120 in the Curtain-road. Secretary, Mr. H. Weymouth.

Jeffery's Almshouses, Kingsland-road, founded 1703, by Sir Robert Jeffery, consists of about fourteen houses, with a chapel in the centre, for fifty-six poor persons, either his relations, or freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, in whom the trust is vested.

Judd's, Great St. Helen's, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1551, for six poor men of the company, and vested in the Skinners' Company, by whom they were rebuilt in 1729.

Leathersellers' Asylum, Clark's-place, 58 and 59, Bishopsgate-street, founded by John Hasilwood, in 1544, for four men and three women, decayed merchants free of company, or others; also by Christopher Lyre, in White's-alley, 1617, for six poor men and their wives, and Robert Rogers, in Hart-street, Cripplegate, founded in 1612, for six poor men and their wives.

Lumley's, City-road, next to 6, Eagle-terrace (formerly in Pesthouse-fields), founded by Viscountess Lumley, in 1672, for six poor men of the parishes of Bishopsgate and Aldgate.

Meggs', next to 232, Whitechapel-road, founded 1558, for the support of twelve poor widows, by William Meggs, Esq..

Melbourne's, Crutched-friars, founded in 1535, by Sir John Melbourne, Lord Mayor of London in 1521, for thirteen poor women of the Drapers' Company.

Mercers' Company are entrusted with the management of the following: 1, Whittington's Almshouses, page 207; 2, West Lavington, Wilts, founded by Alderman W. Dauntsay, for the poor of that place; 3, Gresham's, page 224; 4, Trinity Hospital, Greenwich, known likewise as Norfolk College, page 210; and 5, Lady Mico's, Stepney Churchyard, founded by

Jane, relict of Sir Samuel Mico, 1670, for twelve poor widows, each to receive £12 per annum.

Merchant Tailors' Company are invested with almshouses in Princes-street, Rosemary-lane, for twenty-six poor widows of deceased members; others were erected on Tower-hill, founded by Richard Hills, once master of the company, 1593, for fourteen poor widows, since then enlarged (1637) for twelve more, and, in 1835, in consequence of the delapidated state of the old buildings and their confined situation, the company erected new almshouses at Lee, in Kent, at a cost of £9,480; the present number of almswomen is between thirty and forty. And by Dr. White's will, they send eight pensioners to Sion College Almshouses;—and have the trust of Boone's.

Monox's Almshouses, Walthamstow, founded 1686, by George Monox, Alderman, for eight poor men and five women, with a schoolhouse and apartments for children; vested in the management of the parish officers.

Nicholas', see Salters' Almshouses.

Owen's Almshouses, Owen's-row, Goswell-street-road; founded by Lady Owen, in 1609,[1] for ten poor women, now thirteen; under the management, partly of the Leathersellers' and partly of the Brewers' Company.

Overman's Almshouses, Montague-close, Southwark, were founded by Mrs. Alice Shaw Overman, of Newington, for eight single women, of whom four are to be widows, and four maidens, of fifty years of age or upwards, members of the Church of England; without any preference as to parish or place of birth or residence. Their pensions are £1 per month, and 10s. each New Year's Day. The management is vested in three trustees, who nominate as pensioners occur.

Packington's, Whitefriars, were founded by Lady Ann Packington, 1560, for eight poor women, and left to the charge of the Clothworkers' Company.

Palmer's, Palmer's-passage, Westminster, founded in 1654, by the Rev. James Palmer, B.D., for twelve poor persons, and a school for twenty boys.

Pemell's, founded 1698, Whitechapel-road, for four poor

[1] Originally designated as of "the south end of Islington," erected by Lady Owen to commemorate her escape from death in Islington fields, where a chance arrow from the bow of an archer pierced through her ladyship's high-crowned hat. The almshouses are erected on the spot where this occurred.

drapers' widows, and four widows of East India Company's seamen, belonging to Stepney parish, to receive pensions of £4 each, £1 for a gown, and £1 for coals.

Rogers's Almshouses, Hart-street, Wood-street, erected and endowed 1612, by will of Robert Rogers, Esq., merchant adventurer, of London, who died 1601; for six poor couples, free of city, having no charge of children. The pension is not above £4 per annum to each. The election is vested with the corporation and the Leathersellers' Company.

Rippon's Almshouses, are situated in New Park-street, Southwark. Samuel Gale, Esq., Treasurer.

Salters', Monkwell-street, founded in 1775, by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, for seven poor men and five poor widows of the company, in whose guardianship the whole is vested.

Stepney Meeting Almshouses, for the benefit of the poor of the chapel; the management vested in the chapel deacons. Situated in Salmon-lane. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Freelove.

Sailmakers' Almshouses, Mile-end-road.

Saint Benet's Almshouses, next to 4, Peter's Hill, Doctors Commons.

Saint Clement Danes Almshouses, Foregate, St. Clement's.

Saint Giles and Saint George Bloomsbury Almshouses, Smart's Buildings; for the residence of twenty poor widows of these parishes, who have 7s. a-week, and found in coals, candles, and bread, under the direction of the parochial officers; present building erected 1790. Endowed by bequest, as far back as 1656, by the Earl of Southampton, and 1674, by Henry Carter, Esq.

St. Leonard's Almshouses, Shoreditch, between 21 and 22 Hackney-road.

Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields Almshouses are situated in Bayham-street, Camden Town; consist of thirty houses, accommodating seventy almswomen on the parish foundation, and thirty-five out-door-pensioners. Candidates must be sixty years of age, and have been resident householders. The election rests with the vestry.

Skinners', Mile-end-road, founded by Lewis Newbury, in 1698, for twelve poor widows, who receive £16. 16s. annually, and a chaplain, at £40 annually. The company also have the trust of Lady Holles's and Sir Andrew Judd's.

Smith's, were founded in 1584, by Mr. D. Smith, St. Peter's Hill, Doctors Commons, for six poor widows, turned of fifty-six, under the management of Christ's Hospital.

Stafford's Almshouses, Gray's-inn-lane, demised by will, 1651, vide page 218.

Tabernacle Almshouses, Tabernacle-row, City-road, consist of twelve houses, in the gift of the trustees of the Tabernacle.

Trinity Hospital[1] consists of two buildings; the one, founded in the reign of Henry VIII, 1537, rebuilt 1788, adjoins the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Deptford; the other is in Church-street, founded during the revolution, by bequests of Sir Richard Browne, Captain William Maples, &c. The pensioners of both hospitals consist of decayed pilots and masters of ships or their widows. The single men and widows receive about £12 per annum; the married men about £18.—The *almshouses* are situated on the north side of the Mile-end-road, on ground given for the purpose by Captain Henry Mudd, an elder brother, in 1695, and have been endowed by bequests of Captain Fisher, in 1711, for the widows of shipmasters, and several others, and now numbers altogether twenty-eight; devoted to the residence of decayed commanders of ships, or mates, or pilots, and their wives or widows. Their pensions are £18 per annum, and a chaldron and a half of coals.

Vintners', Mile-end-road, next to 21 Park-place; originally founded in 1446, by Guy Shuldam, but have been much added to by the company; for the benefit of twelve widows of deceased members, who receive 5s. 3d. weekly each, and a chaldron of coals, and about 40s. at certain times annually.

Van Dun's, York-street, originally in Petty France, Westminster, founded 1577, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Cornelius Van Dun, a native of Brabant, for twenty poor widows.

[1] The Corporation of the Trinity House was founded by Sir Thomas Sperl, comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII, at Deptford; and incorporated on the 20th of May, 1515, by the name of the "Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the Guild, or Fraternity, of the most glorious and undivided Trinity; and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford, Stroud, in the county of Kent." By their charter, they have the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and lighthouses, and placing buoys in channels and rivers. Their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented since the first charter; and their revenue, which arises from tonnage, ballastage, and from contingent benefactions, etc., is applied, after defraying the general purposes of the foundation, towards the relief of decayed seamen, their wives, and widows, and orphans; of whom they annually relieve a large number by pensions, etc., in addition to those in their almshouses above mentioned.

Weavers', Old-street-road, erected by Mr. William Watson, for the widows of twelve poor weavers. There is an endowment also for others in Blossom-street, Norton-folgate, called Porter's-fields Almshouses, by Nicholas Garret, 1725, for six decayed members of the company, in whom the trust is invested.

Westby's, Hoxton, founded in 1749, by Mrs. Mary Westby, of Bocking, Essex, for ten poor women.

Whittington's, Highgate-hill, originally founded in 1421, by Richard Whittington, Esq., and considerably added to since by various gifts ; vide page 207.

Walter's, are three buildings founded by John Walter, in 1651, for sixteen poor men and women, situate in Cross-street, Newington ; and for four poor men and eight poor women, situate in Blackman-street, Southwark ; and the third, founded in 1658, in Old-street, for eight poor widows ; all in the trust of the Drapers' Company.

The next class of institutions are such as in design and establishment are of a similar character, but later date, and more or less dependant upon voluntary contributions ; but many of these are now gradually advancing to the position of endowed establishments.

A more detailed account of each appears desirable, both from their part dependance on public support, and their benefits not being so restricted in application.

SURREY CHAPEL ALMSHOUSES, Hill-street, Wellington-street. Erected 1811. Founded and principally endowed by the late Rev. Rowland Hill, for the accommodation of twenty-three destitute females, who have been at least seven years members of some Christian Church, preference being given to those of Surrey Chapel. The candidates are elected by a committee, of which the trustees of the chapel for the time being form a part: each almswoman receives 4*s.* a week, and coals. The endowments of the charity will, it is considered, eventually yield an income equal to the annual expenses ; but at present £50 annually has to be supplied by contributions.

Treasurer, Mr. G. Downing.—Secretary, Mr. S. Carter.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM, Old Kent-road. Instituted1827 ; incorporated 1842. For the reception and maintenance of decayed aged licensed victuallers, and their wives or widows. The establishment of the society of

licensed victuallers, originated in the efforts of a few licensed victuallers in publishing a daily newspaper, the *Morning Advertiser*, the profits of which they set apart for the relief of their distressed brethren; and thus, together with other subscriptions and donations, a sum of nearly £5,000 per annum is paid towards relieving their distress.[1] The asylum, a most splendid building, in the Old Kent-road, including the recent addition of "the ladies' wing," contains one hundred and twenty-six distinct habitations, and accommodates one hundred and forty-three inmates, including the wives of those elected; each dwelling consists of three rooms. Twenty-five thousand pounds were collected within six years, and expended on this asylum, which, to the honour of the present age of licensed victuallers be it recorded, has no rival in extent, it being such an establishment as no other branch of trade can boast of.

At the present time a subscription is being raised for the building and endowment of a chapel, which, judging from the cordial cooperation immediately afforded to the plan so soon as made public, will be efficiently carried out: indeed, the only wonder is, that the benevolence of the directors of the institution, has not been earlier awakened to this deficiency hitherto existing in the most essential department of the establishment. The amount annually distributed towards support of inmates, and medical attendance, coals, etc., averages from £1,200 to £1,400. The annual income is nearly £2,500, of which about £2,000 is derived from voluntary contributions, and the remainder from interest, dividends, etc. The amount of stock deposited at interest is under £10,000. An annual subscriber is entitled to one vote, and so on in proportion for every guinea annually subscribed.

Chairman, Mr. R. B. Hughes, 23, Charles-street, Chelsea.—Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.—Architect, Henry Rose, Esq., 100, Great Guildford-street. — Surgeons, Messrs. Inwood and Clifton, 5, Southampton-street, Euston-square.—Secretary and Solicitor, Mr. Thomas Jones, 1, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

AGED PILGRIMS' ASYLUM, Camberwell. Instituted 1826. Founded by the managers of "The Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society", and is under their control. It consists of almshouses, erected at Camberwell, for the reception of forty-

[1] For this Pension Fund, vide chapter XIII.

two of the pensioners on the parent society. Every donor to the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, or to the Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, of five guineas, or an annual subscriber of 7*s.*, is entitled, upon each election, to one vote for each vacancy. For officers, etc., see page 244.

CHRISTIAN UNION ALMSHOUSES, John-street, Edgware-road. Established 1832. "For poor and aged believers of every Protestant denomination, of sixty years of age and upwards, who have resided for the last preceding three years in the north-west district of London; viz., on the north of Oxford-street and Bayswater-road, and West of Tottenham-court and Hampstead-roads. There are thirty-six inmates at the present time, who have a permanent income of 4*s.* 6*d.* per week.—Ten shillings and sixpence annually, or £5 donation, constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote at all vacancies.

President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Bissill, 26, Earl-street West, Edgware-road.—Physicians, C. J. B. Williams, M.D. —Surgeon, W. J. Byam, Esq.—Secretaries, Mr. Pitts, 8, Melina-place; Mr. W. Skinner, 14, Fulham-place, Paddington.

PARISH CLERKS' ALMSHOUSE INSTITUTION, Camberwell. Established 1831, for the residence of widows of such parochial and other clerks of the Established Church, as have been subscribers to the time of their decease, and have conformed to the rules and regulations made for the government of this institution. But if no subscriber's widow make application, then the widow of any parochial or chapel clerk of the Established Church is eligible to become a candidate. One guinea annually, or ten guineas at one payment, constitutes a member, entitled to one vote. Candidates must apply by petition, within fourteen days of any vacancy, stating age and circumstances, and leave the same at the Hall, 83, Wood-street, Cheapside.

Treasurer, Mr. William Arnott, 39, St. Andrew's-hill.—Collector, Mr. T. Bullard, 9, Grocers'-hall-court, Poultry.

ASYLUM FOR WORTHY AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS, Croydon, Surrey, designed and commenced, 1835, by the late Dr. R. T. Crucifix, a distinguished Freemason and philanthropist; for worthy aged and decayed Freemasons. It was originally intended granting pensions to objects worthy of admission, but after the first election of

seven pensioners, it was resolved to drop it for the future, as interfering too much with the charity mentioned in next chapter; consequently the funds have been since devoted for the asylum only. Although so long since first contemplated, the building is not yet completed; it promises to form a pleasing specimen of the Gothic style, after a design by Mr. Dankes, contracted to be built for £4,700, and will accommodate thirty-six inmates. One guinea annual constitutes a subscriber, with one vote; two guineas a governor, with two votes; and a donation of ten guineas two votes for life.

Trustees, Lord Southampton; Colonel Anson, M.P.; B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., and others.—Secretary, Mr. J. Whitmore, 125, Oxford-street.—Bankers, Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co.

INSTITUTION of the LONDON ALMSHOUSES, Park-hill, Brixton, was established, 1832, in lieu of an illumination to commemorate reform in parliament, for aged and decayed freemen and householders of London, and their wives or widows, of good character and repute, in reduced circumstances through casualties of fortune, or visitations of Providence. Candidates for admission must be free of the city, inhabitants of the same ward two years, and in receipt of £12 per annum if single, or £20 if married; the age at the time of admission must be of males above sixty, and females fifty-five, except they be wives of those elected, and each case must be recommended by at least three subscribers. Donors of £5, or subscribers of one guinea annual, entitled to one vote at all elections, and more in proportion.

President, Sir John Key, Bart.—Treasurer, Sir John Pirie, Bart.—Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.—Secretary, Mr. Welton, Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, where the necessary forms for applicants may be obtained.

ST. MARYLEBONE ALMSHOUSES INSTITUTION, Office, 2, Orchard-street. Established 1836.[1] Affording an asylum and support to aged and decayed parishioners of St. Marylebone, above sixty years of age, and their widows, above fifty-five, of good character, who have paid ten years' rates in the parish, and received no parochial relief. The election of inmates vested in the subscribers; 10s. annual, or £5 at one donation, constitutes a subscriber, with one vote

[1] Originated by a legacy of £500, left by Count Woronzow, 1832: "bequeathed to the poor of the parish." This, under certain conditions, was transferred to the vestry to carry out.

on all vacancies. The present number of inmates is sixty-three, whose average age is seventy; they are allowed, each person, 2*s.* if single, and 1*s.* 6*d.* if married, and found in wood, coals, and bread.

Treasurer, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P.—Bankers, Sir Claude Scott and Co.—Hon. Secretary, C. Flood, Esq., Court-house, St. Marylebone.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. John William Knight, 2, Orchard-street, Portman-square, and 2, Wellington-place, St. John's-wood.—Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Watkins.

METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETIES' ASYLUM, Balls' Pond, Islington. Founded 1829, erected 1836. Candidates for admission must have been members of a benefit society, established within ten miles of St. Paul's, for ten years or upwards, of good character, and have attained the age of fifty-five years, or otherwise incapacitated from following any occupation. Candidates must send a statement to the committee, three months previous to each election, with particulars of name, address, age, societies they may have belonged to, and number of years members, etc.; such statement to be signed by the secretaries, or persons qualified, accompanied with a testimonial of character, and recommendation by two subscribers. They must also attend personally at the next meeting of the committee, when they will be informed of their eligibility or rejection. No subscriber to recommend more than one candidate at each election. Forms of petition may be had on application to the secretary. The present number of inmates is fifty, part of whom are resident in houses rented for the purpose, until the wings of the asylum are completed; besides the asylum, they are provided with coals and candles and medical attendance, etc. Five shillings annually entitles to one vote, £2 donation one vote for life. Benefit societies contributing £1 annually, or £10 donation, are entitled to recommend one of their own members once in three years.

President, W. T. Copeland, Esq., Alderman.—Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq.—Sub-Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Bowles, 77, Cannon-street.—Chairman, Mr. R. M'Craight.—Secretary pro tem., Mr. W. J. Cole.—Collector, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, 6, Great Smith-street, Westminster.

FREE WATERMAN'S & LIGHTERMAN'S ALMSHOUSES, Penge, Surrey. Established 1839. This fine range of almshouses owe their erection, in the first instance, to the

liberality of the present president, who gave nearly £2,000 for the purpose, and of the late Alderman Lucas and others of the court, who likewise contributed large sums: they now consist of forty houses, occupied by about sixty inmates, who consist of poor aged, decayed, and maimed freemen of the company of Watermen and Lightermen of the river Thames, and their wives or widows, under the control of the company, who have the power to elect all officers of the institution. All candidates for the benefits of the institution must be approved of by the court; and must apply to the secretary by petition, with reference to two or more responsible persons. Males must have completed their sixtieth year, and females their fifty-fifth. With the exception of six of the houses set apart for the presentments of the court, the elections are vested in the subscribers; annual subscribers of one guinea are entitled to one, and donors of ten guineas to two votes. A church has lately been opened in the vicinity mainly for the benefit of the inmates.

The Royal Adelaide Fund, connected with the asylum, is to assist in providing a decent and proper funeral for the inmates thereof, who shall have been members, which they can do by making very small payments, assisted as the fund is by the benevolent.

President, John Dudin Brown, Esq.—Treasurers, Messrs. Brown, Addis, Young, and Thompson.—Chaplain, Rev. Marshall Hall Vine.—Surgeon, Arthur Hammond, Esq.—Architect, Mr. George Porter.—Bankers, the Bank of England.—Honorary Secretary, John Clark, Esq.—Clerk to the Company, H. Humpheris, Esq.

The following will be found detailed in Chapter xiii, in connexion with, or emanating from the respective charitable and provident societies:—

Booksellers' Provident Retreat
Bookbinders' Provident Asylum
Butchers' Almshouses
Fishmongers and Poulterers' Almshouses
Governesses' Asylum for Aged
London Maritime Asylum
Printers' Almshouses
Journeyman Tailors' Asylum
Pawnbrokers' Almshouses

also the National Guardian Institution, page 165.

CHAPTER XII.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT PENSION SOCIETIES.

The peculiar recommendation of Charitable Pension Societies; their modern Establishment and present Extent.—General Summary of Incomes, Number of Pensioners, etc.—The National Benevolent.—Plan of polling Votes; the aggregate, and the Year's Polls.—City of London, Royal General, and other Pension Societies.—The new institution, The British Beneficent.—Weekly Pensions for the Poorer Classes.—For Roman Catholics.—Fund for Natives of Cumberland, and for Masons.

Our Charitable Pension, and other Benevolent and Provident Funds, form the advocates of their own cause; they need little or no art to point out their benefits or urge their claims effectively upon general benevolence. They constitute, perhaps, the most important provision that benevolence has suggested, being for the chief part directed to the needs of the aged and distressed of the middle classes. The broken-down merchant; the aged governess; the distressed, and, it may be, starving, artist or man of letters—all have the relief of their necessities contemplated by the institutions detailed in this and the following chapter. As the establishment of almshouses and other asylums has been, as we have seen, more peculiarly the work of a past age, so are the numerous Pension and Benefit Funds the productions of our own; observation of the recent date of almost the whole of them cannot fail to prove interesting, especially as their general prosperity can vie with the most liberally endowed charities that have passed under our review.

These institutions may be divided into two classes; the present chapter comprehending such as are of more general application in their operations, or offering other reasons for

separation from the great bulk of Benevolent Funds detailed in the succeeding, which contains, it will be found, such as for the most are devoted to the benefit of particular professions, trades, and classes.

These now under consideration, like the "National Benevolent," appeal strongly to our sympathies and support, not only on account of their general excellence of object, but for their catholicity of regulations;—presenting peculiar claims on the philanthropists of all persuasions and of every land. Under this head are included the following:—

Six of general character, granting pensions, varying from £12 to £30 per annum; 2 of a limited extent, now virtually suspended; 2 lately formed, not yet in active operation; 1 for natives of Cumberland; and 1 for Freemasons; 4 granting weekly pensions to a poorer class (1 Roman Catholic).

Total number of institutions . . .	16
Granting annual, monthly, and weekly amounts to pensioners to the number of . .	1,051
Total amount of income (exclusive of those not in operation)	£18,989
Of which there is derived from voluntary contributions	£15,790

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, corner of Southampton-row and Bloomsbury-place. Founded 1812.[1] For granting pensions to indigent gentry, professional persons, tutors and governesses, decayed merchants, and others who have been engaged in the higher departments of trade, without distinction of religion, sect, or country; and is supported by voluntary contributions.

Petitioners, to be eligible, must have completed their sixtieth year, and are required to produce a recommendation, signed by the clergyman of the parish (or by the minister whose religious tenets have been adopted), and by eight subscribers, four of whom must be housekeepers. A certificate of baptism, and, in the case of a widow, certificates of marriage and of the burial of the husband, must accompany the petition, a proper form of which can *only* be obtained at the

[1] Founded by Peter Hervé, Esq., an artist, who devoted much of his time and talents, and suffered both in health and fortune, in effecting the establishment of the institution. He died in 1827, at Chateaudun, in France, declining, to the last, to accept any compensation out of the society's funds.

office, on the personal or written application of a subscriber. Petitioners must have been resident in London, or its immediate environs, for at least twelve months prior to the date of their applications, and must not, during that time, have been in the receipt of any parochial relief. An election takes place annually on the last Thursday in November, when about twenty pensioners are chosen, by the votes of the life-governors and subscribers.

The pensions are awarded by the following scale :—

£20 per annum from the age of 60 to 68.
£25 per annum from . . . 68 to 73.
£30 per annum from . . . 73 upwards.

and the amount of the pension is regulated by the age of the candidate *when elected*, and is not subsequently increased. The usual number of pensioners is about 230. The total amount distributed in pensions, since the establishment of the institution, is upwards of £121,000 ; the average annual amount, £5,000. The funds appear in a satisfactory condition : the amount of stock is about £40,000 and the annual income exceeds £7,000, viz., £1,400 from dividends, and £5,600 from voluntary contributions.

This institution may be well termed a "national" one, for both in its object and liberality of operations, it fairly represents the essentials of British benevolence. Of late years, the committee have greatly improved upon the old system pursued in regulating the subscribers' votes for particular candidates. An unsuccessful candidate used to have all the ground to go over again ; but now the votes polled at one election go to his credit at the next, upon another poll, termed "the aggregate," upon which poll there are usually some two or three candidates elected. This is a great boon to those candidates whose friends are few, as, in four or five years, with ordinary exertion, they must be elected.

[1] Experience at these elections, however, teaches that the more speedy method is *not* to poll at all the first year, but to lend the votes until the *second* year, and, if need be, till a third ; because a far less number is required to insure election on the *day's* poll, than on the "aggregate." In this respect, the present plan appears defective, as, besides its complication, it offers a great premium to lending and borrowing. The remedy appears clear and desirable, viz., *that the present two polls be merged into one.* By this, the grand motive for lending will be destroyed, and an inducement afforded to every candidate to poll his utmost,—a result that must prove as favourable to the funds as the tendency of the present system is detrimental.

Contributors are entitled to ten votes for every 5s. annual, and to twenty votes for every £5 donation. Two hundred guineas in one payment entitles the donor to nominate a pensioner immediately; but the person nominated must present a petition, and produce the same proofs of eligibility as an ordinary candidate. The office of the institution is open from ten till five daily.

President, the Duke of Devonshire.—Solicitor, Samuel Robert Topping, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Frederic Latreille.—Collector, Mr. John Courtney, 5, Sydney-place, Clapham-road.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, 5, Billiter-street. Founded 1818. For providing permanent relief, by means of monthly pensions, to decayed artizans, mechanics, manufacturers, tradesmen, and their widows. The amounts granted are at the discretion of the board, but must not exceed 31s. to males, and 27s. to females, monthly. The present number of pensioners is 58, and the pensions granted, 21s. and 18s. respectively, "the funds not justifying the committee to extend the same to the full amount permitted." The present income is under £1,500 a-year, of which £1,200 is derived from voluntary contributions, and the remainder from dividends.

The elections are half-yearly, and the number of pensioners elected at each is generally four. Candidates must be accepted by the committee, and be qualified by age or infirmities, similar to the last; but the female pensioners are not to exceed the number of males.

In the polling of votes, this society has pursued for the last four years, we perceive, the plan recommended in the previous note, viz., the unconditional carrying on of votes polled by an unsuccessful candidate to his credit at the next election; the committee being assured, they state, "in a benevolent institution like this, as the measure of its philanthropy is *extended* and *perfected*, its increasing claims will be generously and warmly responded to."

President, the Duke of Bedford.—Secretary, Mr. Geo. Mence.—Auditors, Messrs. William Kendle and John Morrison.

EAST LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, Tyssen-street, Bethnal-green. Instituted 1824. For the permanent relief of the aged and afflicted poor of both sexes, of good character, by allowing a pension of 2s. 6d. per week to the males, and to the females, 2s. per week. Such candidates

for the pension as have been members of the fund, are allowed a certain number of votes, proportioned to the time they have been such members. The income is under £150 per annum, but devoted to the objects of the institution.

Every person paying 5s. per annum, becomes a member; and a donation of £2 at one payment, constitutes a member for life.

President, Sir William Clay, Bart.—Chairman, John Parker, Esq.—Treasurer, Mr. William Turnell.—Honorary Secretaries: Mr. George Kirby, Orchard-street, Hackney; Mr. Jacob Goullee, Club-row, Bethnal-green.—Collector, Mr. H. D. Clements, 6, Artichoke-row, Mile-end-road.

EAST LONDON PENSION SOCIETY, established in the neighbourhood of Aldgate, 1826; should scarcely obtain insertion, being upon the eve of extinction. The Secretary represents there are but three aged pensioners, receiving 5s. per week; and, upon their death, the Society will be dissolved.

Secretary, Mr. Geo. Henderson, 28, Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields.

LAMBETH PENSION SOCIETY, Lambeth. Established 1826. Candidates must have attained the age of sixty-five; never have received parochial relief; have been rated to the poor, for a house in the parish of Lambeth, at £20 per annum, during ten years immediately prior to becoming candidates, and have paid all the rates during that period. The pensioners, male and female, are chosen in equal numbers: the former receive 7s.; the latter, 5s. per week, payable monthly. The present number of pensioners is eighteen men, and twenty-four women; and their aggregate amount of pensions is £498: the total income is but £528, derived, all but £22, from voluntary contributions.

Five shillings annually, or five guineas at one payment, constitute a governor.

President, Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A., Rector.—Treasurer, Wm. Rogers, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. N. H. Rowsell, 9, Milford-place.—Trustees: the Rector; William Rogers, Esq.; Charles Evans, Esq.; and J. B. Clark, Esq.—Collector, Mr. James Cole, 7, York-row, Kennington-road.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY, 18a, Basinghall-street. Established 1827. Similar in objects to the National Benevolent; viz., for granting pensions "to

decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, and clerks, their widows and daughters, from all parts of the united kingdom"; but at present it is more confined in its operations and amount of pensions granted,—in fact, until within the last two or three years, this charity was a very obscure one, so much so, as to escape all mention in our previous work. Great efforts, however, have lately been exerted in its behalf, and its management characterized by a most liberal and earnest spirit; the consequence is, it now bids fair to rank second only to the institution referred to. The points of difference in its operations besides their extent, is that candidates for this institution may be under sixty years of age, if totally incapacitated; the unsuccessful votes polled at one election, are carried to the candidate's credit at the next, for three successive elections; and the amount of pension is limited to £2 5*s.* per month for males, and £1 10*s.* for females. Two elections take place every year, unless the second is deemed inexpedient by the directors, and are decided by the subscribers' votes. The usual number elected each time is six or eight: the present number of pensioners on the society's funds is forty. The income averages £1,500 a year; but, judging from the exertions being made by its directors, there is every reason to believe this will speedily be more than doubled. In addition to granting annuities, it is now proposed to build an asylum to contain an equal number of male and female applicants, to be chosen likewise by ballot at the usual elections when vacancies occur.

Ten shillings annually, or £5 donation, constitute a member, entitled to two votes for every such subscription. Forms of recommendation and petition for applicants, to be obtained of the secretary.

President, A. W. Robarts, Esq.—Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.—Treasurer of the Building Fund, A. G. Robarts, Esq.—Trustees: Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.; George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.—Chaplain, Rev. William Henry Jones, M.A.—Secretary, Mr. Stephen J. Aldrich.—Bankers, Bank of England.—Collector, Mr. Benjamin Butler, 262, Oxford-street.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPIC PENSION SOCIETY, 145, Fenchurch-street. Established 1838, for "the permanent relief of aged and distressed poor of both sexes, by an allowance of 5*s.* per week for life"; formed upon

similar principles to the preceding, but for a more humble class, and providing a less scale of pension. Up to 1843, the society maintained twelve pensioners, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, and the total number to the present time has only been eighteen, of whom but five are now living; these, however, now receive 5*s.* Two guineas at one time constitute a life, and 5*s.* a year an annual, governor, with the right of nominating a candidate, and voting at all elections, a privilege not exercised, apparently, for some time back.

President, Peter Morrison, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Martin, Stones, and Martins.—Treasurer, Mr. John Titchiner, 145, Fenchurch-street.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. Henry Jenkins, 40, Lime-street, City.

ROYAL GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, 7, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square. Instituted 1839. This society was formed to relieve the urgent distress and destitution of those, hitherto pensioners to the Union Pension Society, but who, in consequence of its disastrous failure, were left totally unprovided for. Seventy-eight persons, formerly recipients of that society, were, in 1842, elected on the pension list of this society, with an allowance of 5*s.* to 7*s.* per week. The extent to which the society's benefits are at present afforded cannot be positively stated, in consequence of the report being represented as "under revision"; but it would appear that it continues to grant pensions to nearly fifty persons in necessitous circumstances; the men having 3s. 6d. and the women 2s. 6d. weekly. Subscriptions of one guinea per annum, or a donation of ten guineas, constitute a subscriber, with one vote at all elections.

Secretary, Mr. John Morris, 7, Chapel-place.—Collector, Mr. Benjamin Butler.—Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.

NORTH and EAST LONDON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 7, Lawrence Pountney-lane. Commenced, 1849, under the title of the Finsbury and Shoreditch Benevolent Institution, for affording permanent relief by annuities similar to the last mentioned. The amounts of pensions contemplated, are 28*s.* per month to males, and 20*s.* to females, with an additional weekly sum in case of sickness; as yet the society has made but little progress, but the second election of pensioners is announced for the ensuing spring. Five shillings annual, or five guineas donation, constitute a governor, with one vote. Attendance at the office every Wednesday, from eleven until four.

Treasurer, Joseph Davies, Esq.—Consulting Physician, Henry Jeaffreson, Esq., M.D.—Surgeon, William Guest Carpenter, Esq. Bankers, Messrs. Davies and Co.—Secretary, Mr. James Vine.—Collector, Mr. William Shepherd.

THE BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION, 9, Lincoln's-inn-fields; establishing 1850; appears to be an attempt, on a large and comprehensive scale, to form a charitable annuity society similar to the best of the foregoing, divested of such features as in the idea of many appear objectionable; such as the usual mode of electing annuitants,—of canvassing for votes, etc. The plan of this projected institution may thus be summed up: the affording pensions of £30 per annum, to be paid monthly, to "the widows and unmarried daughters of military and naval officers, clergymen, members of the learned professions, professors of the fine arts, gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits, and others having moved in a superior station in society, resident in Great Britain or Ireland, who, by reverses, are exposed to want:" also, the erection of almshouses, to which the recipients of the society's bounty will have the privilege of becoming candidates, as vacancies occur. The elections to be held yearly or half-yearly, according to the state of the funds; they are to be decided by ballot of the directors, upon the recommendation of the subscribers, it being conceived that the choice would more generally be the result of judgment, instead, as now, depending on the activity of the canvas. However this may be, we much doubt whether the old plan pursued by the National Benevolent Institution will not continue the favourite with the public, securing the power, as it does, of electing the candidates in the hands of the subscribers. The present institution is full of promise as regards the number and quality of its supporters: the list already exhibits a vast array of influential names, and there is evidently much energy and perseverance devoted to its interests on the part of the active secretary, who for many years, we believe, directed the management of the City of London General Pension Society. The first selection of candidates is advertised to take place next July. Printed forms of application may be now obtained for this. Candidates are eligible at the age of fifty-five, or if wholly incapacitated, at the discretion of the directors, under that age. Twenty guineas at one payment constitute a life governor, ten guineas a governor for ten years, and five guineas for five years: £1 annually a subscriber.

President, the Earl of Cardigan.—Trustees: the Marquis Clanricarde, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Aylmer, Lord De Mauley. —Honorary Secretary, Henry Francis Richardson, Esq.—Collector and Visitor, Mr. Henry Perry.—Bankers, Messrs. Sir Charles Price and Co.

AGED POOR SOCIETY, 30, Leicester-square. Instituted 1699, for affording permanent relief to the aged or infirm poor of both sexes, professing the Roman Catholic faith. Candidates for its aid must be above sixty years of age. The allowance made to males, 4*s*. per week; females, 3*s*.; in the event of a pensioner entering the workhouse, the pension will be reduced to 1*s*. per week. At Christmas there is an annual distribution of meat, bread, coals, and potatoes to pensioners. One guinea annually for three years, or £20 at one time, constitute a governor, with one vote. This society is endeavouring to raise sufficient funds for the erection of almshouses, and the amount already in hand is nearly £3,000.

President, Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman.—Treasurer, H. Robinson, Esq.—Honorary Surgeon, Edward White, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Pagliano.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Blount, 2, Leicester-place.

FRIENDLY FEMALE SOCIETY, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street. Instituted 1802. Poor women of good character, who have seen better days, not under the age of sixty years, and living within five miles of St. Paul's, are considered proper objects of this charity. The relief granted is in money, fuel, clothing, or otherwise, as the case may require. The annuitants at the present time number one hundred and thirty-nine, and are of three classes; fifty above eighty years of age, who have six guineas per annum; forty above seventy years of age, who have four guineas per annum; and forty in the asylum, who have eight guineas per annum. The election of the annuitants is decided by the votes of the subscribers. Candidates for annuities must have been twelve months on the books of the society for relief. The number of the annuitants is increased as the funds of the society may permit. Ten guineas donation, or one guinea annually, constitutes a member entitled to recommend an object for relief for six months. Half-a-guinea entitles only to recommend one for three months.

President, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley.—Treasurer, Mrs. John Courthope, Rotherhithe.—Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Richardson, 3, Gordon-street, Gordon-square.—Secretary and Collector, Miss Stennett, 14, Brixton-rise.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 60, Paternoster-row. Instituted 1807. This society is for the purpose of giving life-pensions of ten guineas and five guineas to poor, aged, and infirm Protestant Christians, of both sexes, and of every religious denomination. It is required of candidates, that they can afford testimony of being real Christians; above threescore years old; their income, from every source, under 7s. per week, if a single person; or 10s. 6d. per week, if married. There are generally between two and three hundred annuitants, receiving five or ten guineas per annum. Last year's amount of pensions was £1,692; the total amount of income, £1,800; all but £150 derived from voluntary contributions; the funded property is under £6,000; the expenses for conducting the Society are very small.

Every subscriber of one guinea per annum is entitled to recommend one candidate, after having paid two years' subscription; seven shillings per annum, or five guineas donation, entitle to one vote.

Forms of recommendation may be had of either of the Secretaries. Committee meet on the last Monday in every month, at 60, Paternoster-row, City.

For account of almshouses to this charity, see the preceding chapter.

Treasurers: Mr. Alderman Kelly, Paternoster-row; Mr. William Allan, 15, Brunswick-crescent, Camberwell.—Hon. Secretaries: Mr. James Bisset, Stevenage, Herts; Mr. John Box, 13, Northampton-square.—Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith. —Collector, Mr. Edward Shrewsbury, 16, King's-row, Walworth.

LONDON AGED CHRISTIAN SOCIETY, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Instituted 1826. For the permanent relief of the decidedly Christian poor, of both sexes, who have attained the age of sixty-five years, and who reside within five miles of St. Paul's cathedral. The sum granted to each never exceeds 10s. per month, and is so regulated that the certain income of the pensioner from the society, and other sources, does not exceed 7s. per week.

One pound annually, or £10 at one time, or £10 or upwards from a minister on behalf of his congregation, constitute members entitled to have pensioners on the books, subject to the rules. The present number of pensioners is 120; the annual income is under £1,200, of which £1,145 is derived

from voluntary contributions, and the remainder from dividends. The amount expended in pensions is £630 annually.

President, the Marquis of Cholmondeley.—Bankers, Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing-cross.—Treasurer, Mr. W. Adeney, 16, Sackville-street.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. Edward Auriol; F. S. W. Sheppard, Esq.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. A. W. Stone.—Honorary Secretaries to the Ladies' Committee: Miss Lemon, 8, Upper Brook-street; Mrs. Maberly, 28, Grove End-road; Mrs. Tarn, 20, Brunswick-square.

CUMBERLAND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, London Tavern. Instituted 1749. For the relief of indigent natives, and their widows, residing in the metropolis, by permanent pensions of 20s. per month. The present number of annuitants is forty-seven, and the amount distributed annually, £479. The receipts, however, are insufficient for this, being last year only £431, depending almost wholly on voluntary contributions. Applications must be signed by the petitioner and two governors, accompanied by a certificate of baptism, before the first Tuesday in January. No person is eligible who has not resided within the bills of mortality three years, or receives parochial relief, or not attained the age of sixty-five years, except in cases satisfactory to the committee.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas at one time, constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote. The committee meet monthly at the London Tavern.

President, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant of the County.—Treasurer, John Reay, jun., Esq.—Hon. Secretary, F. B. Birkett, Esq.—Chaplain, Rev. Jonathan Cape.—Surgeon, Thomas Porter, Esq.—Collector and Assistant Secretary, Mr. John Smith, 3, Crosby-square.

THE ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT ANNUITY FUND, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Instituted 1842. For the benefit of Masons, who must have been registered for fifteen years, and subscribers to a lodge for ten of that period; unless in instances of signal affliction, none are eligible to receive pensions under sixty years of age. The pension varies, according to age, from £20 to £30 per annum. The present number of pensioners is forty-three, receiving £861 annually.

Five shillings annual, or £5 at one payment, constitutes a subscriber, with one vote in the first case, and two in the second, for every such amount.

President, Earl of Zetland.—Treasurer, Richard Percival, Esq. Secretary, Mr. William Farnfield, Freemasons' Hall.—Collector, Mr. John Nicholls, 46, Chiswell-street.

THE MASONIC PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Instituted 1843. Lately held at the "Prince's Head," Prince's-street, Westminster, somewhat similar in design to the above; is now extinct.

CHAPTER XIII.

CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

Their general Character, Objects, and Operation, and relative Extent, considered.—The three classes of Charitable, Provident, and Benevolent.—Queen Anne's Bounty, and other Funds, for Clergymen and Ministers.—The Literary Fund, and Societies for Artists.—Schoolmasters and Governesses.—Naval and Military.—Choral.—Law.—Medical.—Booksellers' and other Profession and Trade Funds.—Funds for the Distressed amongst old Etonians and Blues; also, Foundlings in old age.

VERY difficult is it to draw a line between a charity, properly so called, and a fund conducted for the benefit only of *its own members and contributors;* and many of those in this chapter partake more of the characteristics of mutual insurance, than warrants their recognition in our present volume, were it not for the close connexion between such, and some of our noblest charities; and also that their support may, to a considerable extent, be traced to much of the same spirit of love and desire to benefit their class as pervade the founders and promoters of those of more general application.

In considering the institutions of the following pages, we have endeavoured to limit the details as much as possible to such features as may be peculiar to each, noticing such as may be desirable for consideration, and perchance imitation, by others, taking the opportunity of calling special attention to the claims of charity to non-members, as recognized by a few honorable exceptions to what appears the more general plan. Such exceptions clearly evince the facility with which a charitable distribution may accompany the most provident and scrupulous regard to the interests of their members; whilst

the present satisfactory state of their finances affords testimony to the truth, that "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

The following affords a clear summary of the institutions thus considered. They may be designated and classed as—Charitable, Provident and Benevolent, and Provident.

7 Charitable Corporations and other societies, for the benefit of the clergy and Protestant dissenting ministers.	
With an aggregate amount of annual income of	£23,350
Of which amount, present voluntary contributions comprise	8,600
Besides these, are 4 funds, not strictly charities, such as Queen Anne's, Ashton's, and two insurance funds, of irregular and uncertain benefit.	
8 for literary persons, artists, schoolmasters, and governesses.	
6 for general assistance.	
2 restricted to members.	
Entire income (1 only now forming) .	16,053
Including voluntary contributions . .	11,305
6 for naval and military persons and merchant service (exclusive of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, before considered), for the most part restricted to assisting members: their annual income, arising from members' payments and dividends, amounts, as near as can be reckoned, to	30,000
49 for lawyers, medical men, musicians, booksellers, and other professions and trades.	
7 for the general benefit of their respective trades, with an annual income of	5,076
17 partially relieving non-members, with an annual income of . . .	8,781
25 restricted in affording relief to their own members, with an annual income, as near as can be ascertained, of .	18,467
The 3 last are funds for the relief of the distressed amongst old Etonians, Blues, and Foundlings, income of the former not being ascertained, the amount, to a certain extent, must be doubtful, but may be stated at nearly	1,500

Ten of the Funds have asylums or almshouses either erected or in course of being so, as referred to in a previous chapter: these, it will be seen, are supported in one or two instances by distinct funds.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY OFFICE, and FIRST FRUITS and TENTHS OFFICES, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster. This office belongs to a corporation, established by Act of Parliament of the 3rd of Queen Anne,[1] February, 1704, for the better maintenance of the poor clergy, by the augmentation of small livings. The consolidation of the offices of First Fruits and Tenths with the Bounty was effected by Act of Parliament, 1 Victoria, 1838.

The first fruits are payable by every new incumbent, at the Bounty office, within three months after his admission. The yearly tenths become due on the 25th December, and must be paid early in each year. Hours of attendance, from 10 till four o'clock, Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths department; and from 10 till 2, Treasurer's department. The annual account of the fund shows that during the year ending the 31st December, 1848, the total receipts amounted to £183,934. 4s. 1d., and the total disbursements to £178,767. 14s. 6d. The amount of first fruits in arrear, £100. 4s. 10d., and the amount of yearly tenths, £138. 7s. 6d.

Secretary and Treasurer, C. Hodgson, Esq.—Clerks: Mr. J. Holford, and Mr. A. Sharpe.—Treasurer's Department: Clerks: Mr. G. Aston; Mr. B. R. Aston; Mr. I. K. Aston; Mr. C. Lavender; Mr. W. H. White.—Counsel, Samuel P. Cockerell, Esq. —Solicitor, John Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street.—Auditor, Charles Ansell, Esq.—First Fruits' Department: Clerk, Mr. John R. Geesin.—Tenths' Department: Clerk, Mr. Wm. Bridges.

THE CLERGY ORPHAN AND WIDOW CORPORATION, 2, Bloomsbury-place. Incorporated 1678. Consists of three distinct and entirely independent charities, for the benefit of the indigent clergy, their widows, and their children. The benefits to be derived from these charities are in no respect confined to the inhabitants of London, or its neighbourhood, but are equally extended to all parts of the kingdom, and may justly be characterized as National Charities.

[1] There were 5,597 clerical livings under £50 per annum, reported by the Commissioners under the act of Anne, capable of augmentation.—*Chalmers.*

Of these we must consider first,

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY, because, although now termed a branch of the operations of the said Corporation, it was virtually the foundation source of the whole. It was originally instituted about 1655; and now consists in an annual assemblage of the clergy and laity, in the month of May, under the auspices of the highest authorities in Church and State, when Divine service is held, and a sermon preached in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. With a view to facilitate their distribution amongst the most deserving objects of the charity, the contributions at this festival are placed at the disposal of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; and are accordingly devoted to the apprenticing of the sons and daughters of necessitous clergymen in situations of credit and respectability, and to such other analogous purposes as the committee may from time to time approve. Such stewards of the festival as contribute a sum of not less than 30 guineas towards the expenses of the festival, are subsequently elected governors of the corporation.

Patron, the Queen.—President, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer of the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, Charles J. Baker, Esq., 2, Bloomsbury-place.—Bankers, Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, Fleet-street.—Collector, Mr. E. R. Fayerman, 7, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico.

The second charity is that for the relief of clergymen, their widows, and children; commonly called the

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY. Established by charter of King Charles II, 1678. It emanated from the "Festival of the Sons of the Clergy," as, when that had lasted some years, cases of distress were continually presented to the notice of the public, which it was not within the scope and means of this festival to relieve. Its revenues are distributed by a court of assistants, elected out of the body of governors: 1st. In pensions and benefactions to the widows of necessitous clergymen, and to such maiden daughters of deceased clergymen whose age exceeds forty-five years. Those who participate in these benefactions are so numerous, that the sum given to each individual does not exceed £10. 2nd. In benefactions of £10 to £20, given annually to curates with small incomes, and poor clergymen with large families. 3rd. Granting exhibitions to the uni-

versities, to sons of poor clergymen, varying in amount according to circumstances, and apprenticing others, and assisting them subsequently to settle in business. 4th. In extending relief to cases of distress amongst the clergy and their families, not coming within any of the foregoing provisions, from a special fund, which has, within the last few years, been vested in the corporation. This fund includes the extensive benefactions of Dr. Taylour, Mr. Myddelton, and Mrs. Ann Cam,[1] "for poor clergymen with good characters and large families." The election of recipients of the benefits of this fund takes place annually, soon after Easter.

Blank petitions are issued at the Corporation House, 2, Bloomsbury-place, between the hours of 10 and 4. Donors of thirty guineas at one time to the Anniversary are constituted governors of this Corporation.

President, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurers: Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., W. T. Copeland, Esq., M.P., Alderman, and J. W. Freshfield, Esq.—Registrar, C. J. Baker, Esq.

The third charity is for the maintenance and instruction of the orphan children of clergymen, and will be found under Educational Charities, chapter XIV. It is termed the *Incorporated Clergy Orphan Society.*

SOCIETY for the RELIEF of POOR PIOUS CLERGYMEN of the Established Church, residing in the Country. 77, Cannon-street, City. Instituted 1778. The persons to be relieved by this society, are poor, pious, active clergymen in the establishment; of unexceptionable character, residing in the country; the tenor of whose preaching is, literally and faithfully, according to the Articles of the Church of England.

Clergymen eligible to receive relief, if single, their income must not exceed, from every source, £80 per annum in England, or £50 in Wales; if married, £100 in England, or £70 in Wales, and not more than £7. 10s. for each child. The assistance afforded depends on the committee. During the sixty-one years the society has existed, it has distributed

[1] Mrs. Ann Cam's bequest alone amounted to nearly £30,000, the interest of which is devoted mainly to poor clergymen: and Dr. Taylour's and Mr. Middleton's amounted to as much more. Some portion of these valuable benefactions, and others, of Lady Grant's, Mrs. Sutton's, and Mr. Farmer's, have been granted by the Corporation to the assistance of the Clergy Orphan Charity.

3,016 grants, amounting in the whole to £92,431: the present amount distributed averages from £1,200 to £1,400 annually; and the income, about £1,600, of which £600 is derived from dividends, and the remainder from voluntary contributions.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas at one payment, constitutes a member; two guineas annually, or twenty guineas at one payment, a governor for life.

Treasurer, Samuel Tomkins, Esq., 76, Lombard-street.—Secretary, Rev. William Goode, 31, Charterhouse-square.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. J. C. Bowles, 77, Cannon-st. City.

Soon after the establishment of the last mentioned, the following was commenced, for the relief, more especially, of widows and children of clergymen within the Archdeaconries of London and Middlesex;[1] commonly known as

THE LONDON CLERGY WIDOW FUND. Founded 1791. Amongst the first donations appears one of £52. 10s. from Thomas Bonar, Esq.; and in 1810, a more substantial benefaction confirmed its establishment, consisting of £200 a-year, by will of A. M. Stafford. By its constitution, the Bishop of London is the president, and the officers and other members of Sion College its vice-presidents and directors.

The committee meet at Sion College, on the third Thursday in March, at 12 o'clock, to deliver in an account of subscriptions, and to receive petitions; and on the third Thursday in April, to distribute the collections. The objects of the charity are declared to be "the widows and children of incumbents, curates, lecturers, and licensed preachers." In cases of extreme necessity, relief is extended to the clergy themselves, at the discretion of the committee. No widow or child is considered eligible for relief if possessing a certain income of £50 per annum, and no child between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, unless incapable of obtaining a livelihood, from mental or bodily infirmity. The amount of relief afforded appears to vary from £10 to £40 each case, and the annual aggregate amount distributed, about £800. The income averages £1,000, of which one half is derived from dividends, and the other from voluntary contributions.

[1] Similar institutions were contemporary in their foundation with this, or immediately preceded it, in the counties of Essex and Herts, for the benefit of such portions of those counties as are in the diocese of London.

Treasurer, the Rev. John Abbiss, M.A., 5, Northampton-square. —Secretary, the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., Sion College.

An appeal has lately been made upon behalf of this charity[2] by a "lay committee," of which Lord Robert Grosvenor became chairman; but it was not responded to sufficiently to enable them to increase the operations, and, consequently, the plans they had formed have been relinquished. The Honorary Secretary to this committee was S. G. Grady, Esq.

BISHOP PORTEUS' ANNUAL DONATIONS TO POOR CLERGYMEN. Established 1805. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London in the year 1805, executed a deed, giving to the Archdeacons of the Diocese of London for the time being £6,700, three per cent. consols, the interest of which is to be distributed by them in the month of February in each year, amongst such of the clergy then resident in the Diocese of London, as they shall deem poor and of good character. The ordinary payment is limited to £10. The fund now consists of £7,000 consols. The Lord Bishop of London is constituted the Visitor of the charity by the trust deed, which directs that an annual account of the distribution shall be rendered by the Archdeacons to the Bishop of London.

ASHTON'S CHARITY, for the Relief of Poor Clergymen and Poor Clergymen's Widows. This trust consists of funds in Chancery, the bequeathed property of a lady named Ashton, and is for the benefit of thirty poor clergymen, and thirty poor clergymen's widows. A distribution is shortly expected, of about £10 to each successful applicant. As such are contemplated from time to time, they will be advertised in the *Times* newspaper, when all parties seeking relief must apply by petition, a form of which will be furnished on application, personally or by letter, to the Receiver. The Receiver and Clerk to the Trustees is J. Sewell, Esq., 51, Old Broad-street.

*** *Bromley College*, for widows and daughters of clergymen, see page 214.

[2] "There are upwards of 500 clergymen in the diocese of London, whose average incomes do not exceed £100 a year. Any provision for their families, in case of their removal by death, is utterly impossible; and the most distressing cases of widows and orphans of clergymen are annually brought before this society, to be but inadequately relieved, if at all, from lack of funds."—*Extract from Appeal.*

For *Came's Charity*, for widows of clergymen, see Cordwainers' Company, page 194.

CLERGY FUND of the Church of England Life and Fire Assurance Institution, Lothbury. Office established 1840. The fund is formed by the setting apart of one clear tenth of the profits of the office, and is applied to the relief of distressed clergymen and the widows and orphans of clergymen; also for granting aid to enable clergymen with limited incomes to provide for their families by assuring their lives at reduced premiums. The directors determine once annually upon the amount, and proceed to the selection of as many applications for assistance from the fund, as the amount at their disposal for the year admits. The necessary forms for applicants may be obtained at the office, generally in the month of July, when information will be afforded of the time by which they must be sent in.

Chairman, Major J. Oliphant.—Secretary, W. Emmens, Esq.

SOCIETY for the RELIEF to the NECESSITOUS WIDOWS and CHILDREN of PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS, generally denominated the Widows' Fund, King's Head, Poultry; instituted 1733; for the relief of the necessitous widows and children of Protestant Dissenting ministers, who, at their death, stood accepted and approved as such by the body of ministers of the denomination to which they respectively belonged, and died so poor as not to leave their widows and children a sufficient subsistence. Previous to their being relieved, the above must be attested to by one or more ministers, and the petition signed by a member of the institution. The present number of pensioners is two hundred and forty-six, receiving amounts varying from £9 to £12 per annum, amounting in the aggregate to £2,500 annually distributed in relief. The expenses are very small, nearly the full amount of income being thus disbursed; it is derived chiefly from dividends, and between £300 and £400 from voluntary contributions. The committee meet for considering petitions, etc., at the King's Head, Poultry, on the first Tuesday in every month, from October to May inclusive. Forms of petition may be had upon application to the Secretary. One guinea annually for two years, or ten guineas at one time, and from a minister five guineas, constitutes a member, entitled to recommend objects deserving of assistance.

Treasurer, Stephen Olding, Esq., Clement's-lane, Lombard-st. —Secretary, Mr. H. K. Smithers, 3, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane.

EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE FUND, for the widows of ministers, 27, Paternoster-row. Established 1793. The *Evangelical Magazine* was first established by a body of dissenting ministers, and a few episcopal clergymen. From the first, its sale was large, so that the projectors of the work had considerable funds at their disposal. They resolved on devoting the profits of the work to the relief of the widows of evangelical ministers, whether churchmen or dissenters. In this way, the trustees of the work have distributed upwards of £30,000. The number of widows now receiving annual gratuities from its profits, is *one hundred and fifty*. The sum distributed amongst them about £1,250.

Treasurer, H. F. Burder, D.D., Hackney.—Editor, John Morrison, D.D., Brompton.

PROTESTANT UNION, for the benefit of the widows and children of Protestant ministers of all denominations, 7, Bloomfield-street. Instituted 1798. Originally combined a benevolent fund, with a legal provision for its members; now, exclusively a benefit society, conducted on the principles of assurance.[1] The annuities may be secured, from £10 to £50, upon payment of proportionate premiums, according to age, etc. The board also arrange annuities to ministers, from congregational collections, etc. Attendance at the office every Tuesday morning, from eleven to one.

Secretary, Rev. John Hunt, 14, Brixton-rise, Surrey.

MINISTERS' FRIEND OR ASSOCIATE FUND, 25, Manchester-terrace, Islington; established 1823; for assisting evangelical dissenting ministers, whose incomes are inadequate to their support. The ministers of the congregations to be assisted, must be of unexceptionable character, exercising their ministry in England, maintaining the sentiments of the Assembly's Catechism, both as to faith and practice, and whose total income, from every source,

[1] The above brief notice is inserted in consequence of its character often being mistaken for a charitable fund; otherwise insurance offices come not within our limits. Of such, there are several formed, adapted to the clerical as well as other professions, as "The Clergy Mutual," "The Clerical," "The Church of England," &c.

does not exceed the following limit:—Unmarried ministers, £50 per annum; married ministers, having no children, £70 per annnm; not having less than two children dependent upon them for support, £90 per annum; not having less than four children under similar circumstances, £1,200 per annum.

The annual income averages about £1,200, derived from dividends to the extent of £750, and the remainder from voluntary contributions and sacramental collections. With the exception of about £70 expenses, the whole amount is paid in grants for relief, varying from £5 to £25 each case. Subscribers of one guinea annually are members, or ten guineas at one time, life members.

Treasurer, William Hunter, Esq.—Honbrary Secretaries, Rev. Thomas Lewis; Rev. John Yockney.—Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Charles Gilbert, 25, Manchester-terrace, Islington.—Collector, Mr. John Bull, 3, Sydney-terrace, Kilburn.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND, 73, Great Russell-street; instituted 1790;[1] incorporated 1818; for affording assistance to authors, of genius and learning, who may be reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived by enfeebled faculties, or declining life, of the power of literary exertion. This assistance is renewed as often as the committee consider necessary, and is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children.

To entitle persons to come under the consideration of the general committee for relief, sufficient proof of their having written and published books, of a respectable character, must be produced, to the exclusion of those whose writings are contrary to morals or religion, and whose personal character is not proved by satisfactory testimony to be beyond suspicion. The grants vary in amount, from £10 to £100, in proportion to the literary claim. The total number of grants to the end of 1848 was 2,279; the amount thereof, £36,540. A donation of ten guineas and upwards, or subscription of one guinea annually, constitute a member of the corporation.

[1] Particular details of the receipts and disbursements cannot be furnished, such matters being considered of a private nature; and a peculiar sensitiveness is invariably observed in preserving secresy in every thing connected with the recipients of its bounty, and the amounts awarded in each case, &c.

—President, Marquis of Lansdowne.—Treasurers: John Griffin, Esq., 21, Bedford-place; Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum; William Tooke, Esq., 12, Russell-square.—Secretary, Octavian Blewitt, Esq.

THE ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 7, Bloomsbury-place. Instituted 1810. Incorporated 1827. Consists of two separate and distinct branches: the Artists' Annuity Fund, and the Artists' Benevolent Fund. The first is supported by the contributions of its members, for their own relief in sickness or superannuation. All artists of merit in painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, are eligible to become members, the annual payments to which are regulated by the age of the member, increasing a small sum every year. The present amount of funded property is £14,900, exclusively the property of the members themselves. The second is supported by the patrons of the Fine Arts, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the Annuity Fund. And the whole is under the direction of the president, and ten subscribers to the Benevolent Fund, annually elected by the subscribers, and five members of the Annuity Fund, annually elected by its members. Every artist proposed as a member of the Annuity Fund, must be balloted for, and approved by the committee of the Benevolent Fund, in order to entitle his widow and children to its benefits. The benefits of this fund are extended to about 40 widows and 22 orphans, the former receiving £18, and the latter £5 annually. The income for this purpose is about £1,200 per annum, derived half from dividends, and the other half from present voluntary contributions. One guinea annual and upwards, or 10 guineas donation and upwards, constitute a governor of the Benevolent Fund, entitled to vote at all elections, and eligible for the committee.

President, Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.—Trustees, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart; Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart; B. B. Cabbell, Esq.; C. E. Scott, Esq.—Treasurer, Sir C. E. Scott.—Secretary, A. A. Thistleton, Esq., 7, Bloomsbury-place.—Bankers, Sir C. Scott, Bart., and Co.—Collector, Mr. Charles Woodfall, 11, Lorimer-road, Walworth.—President of the Annuity Fund, J. D. Harding, Esq.—Secretary, B. R. Green, Esq., 62, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.—Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Honorary Physician, Theophilus Thomson, M.D., Bedford-square.—Surgeons, J. C. Taunton, Esq., Hatton-garden; James Part, Esq.—Medical Inspector (a recent stipendary office), Mr. G. Cockburn Hyde, 5, Montpelier-square, Brompton.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 45, Great Coram-street. Instituted 1814. Incorporated 1842. Differs from the last-mentioned excellent institution in the extent and general application of its benevolent benefits, the plan of this being to extend relief to all distressed meritorious artists, *whether subscribers to its fund or not*, "whose works are known and esteemed by the public"; as well as to their widows and orphans, merit and distress constituting the claims to its benevolence.

One guinea annual, or 5 guineas donation, constitutes a member, entitled to vote at all general meetings, eligible to be a director, and recommend annually two applicants for relief. Applications for relief must be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of June, or the 1st of December, and must be certified by two subscribers, one of whom shall state his knowledge of the case by letter.

Upwards of £12,000 has been distributed since the establishment of the institution in annual donations amongst 300 cases of distress and need, in many instances being continued from year to year. The annual income is derived half from voluntary contributions and half from dividends, amounting together to about £1,000. The annual amount expended in relief is nearly £700; funded property at present time under £13,000.

Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co.—Treasurer, C. R. Cockerell, Esq., 29, Saville-row.—Honorary Secretary, William Nicol, Esq. —Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. J. Roper.—President, Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.—Collector, Mr. John Peter Wildsmith, 14, Alfred-street, Bedford-square.

SOCIETY OF SCHOOLMASTERS, Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street. Instituted 1710. For the purpose of alleviating the distress of its sick members, by an allowance of one guinea per week; or to a member who becomes entirely incapacitated from following his avocation, the sum of half-a-guinea per week permanently; and at the decease of a member a sum of from £15 to £60 to the family, varying according to the time he had been a member. Each member pays a quarterly contribution of half-a-guinea. The qualifications for admission are—that each person proposed, be a member of some denomination of Protestant Christians, and the master of a school, or private teacher, having acted on his own account for at least twelve months

immediately preceding the time of being proposed, and under the age of forty-five years. The quarterly meetings are held at the Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street, on the second Friday in January, April, July, and October, at 7 p.m. There is no published account of this fund, it partaking more of the character of a private benefit fund. The amount of funded property is about £1,300.

Stewards for 1850: T. Collins, Free School, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate; J. A. Dotchen, 13, Crescent-pl. Mornington-crescent.

SOCIETY OF SCHOOLMASTERS, 73, Great Russell-street. Instituted 1798. For the relief of distressed schoolmasters and ushers, their widows and orphans. Benefactors of 5 guineas at one payment, or one guinea annually, are members; of 20 guineas in one sum, or 3 guineas annually, are entitled to act as members of the committee. The committee meet, by permission of the committee of the Royal Literary Fund, at 73, Great Russell-street, on the first Saturday of February, April, October, and December, at 2 o'clock. Schoolmasters, who have been subscribers, and their families, are regarded as having the first claim[1] to consideration; and no small portion of the society's income is expended in annual grants to widows, and in either apprenticing their orphans, or partially defraying the charges of their education. Forms of petition for relief may be obtained from the Secretary.

[1] The following interesting letter appears on the books of this institution. Its associations present a remarkable picture of the uncertainty of human greatness,—the lights and shades even more strongly contrasted by past events:—

"Twickenham, December 10, 1816.

"The Duke of Orleans presents his compliments to Dr. Kelly, and is very sorry that his note remained so long unanswered. It was his intention to have expressed sooner how much he was flattered by Dr. K.'s very obliging intimation of the motives for which the Duke of Orleans ought to feel a particular interest for the schoolmasters. The Duke of Orleans has, in fact, more motives for being attached to that useful and respectable class of men than, he believes, Dr. Kelly can be aware of; since it is not probable that he should know that, among the many vicissitudes of fortune which fell to the lot of the Duke of Orleans, is to be found that of having been a schoolmaster. It is, however, a matter of fact, that, at a time of severe distress and persecution, the Duke of Orleans had the good luck of being admitted as a teacher in a college, where he gave lessons regularly during the space of eight months. The Duke of Orleans hopes, therefore, that the society for the relief of distressed schoolmasters will permit him to tender his mite as a fellow schoolmaster."

President, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer, Rev. Dr. Russell, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate.—Secretary, Octavian Blewitt, Esq., 73, Great Russell-street.—Bankers, Messrs. Child and Co., Temple-bar.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32, Sackville-street. Established 1843. Incorporated 1847. Consists of four distinct establishments, where its objects are carried out much as developed in the following summary of present operations:—

1. *The General Office*, 32, Sackville-street, where every information will be afforded from 12 till 5. This office effects for governesses, free of every expense—

Provident Annuities upon Government Securities, according to Act of Parliament, and on a scale of either annual payments, or amounts in one sum to come due at any age. The amounts already invested for ladies reach £50,000.

Temporary relief is administered privately by a ladies' committee. The amount thus disbursed is from £700 to £800 annually.

The Elective Annuities are secured on a large amount of funded donations, independent of the prosperity of the institution. The elections are held in May and November, the number to be elected depending on the vacancies that occur. Some few are filled up by the nominations of the benevolent founding the annuity.[1] One annuity lately formed is supported wholly by collections of one shilling subscriptions. Persons eligible for these annuities are governesses only (not keepers of schools), above 50 years of age, and single or widows. 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, or 5 guineas donation, entitles to one vote at all elections.

Savings' Bank Accounts may be effected by governesses through this office, with increased facilities for obtaining the withdrawal of amounts at any time. The institution thus affords the aid of a General Banker, whilst at the same time no deposits are in its own power.

2. *The Home*, 66, Harley-street, where a system of registration is effected, free of all expense, and open to every governess, upon her forwarding a written application, ac-

[1] The present number of annuities is thirty-two, most of which have been founded by individual benefactions. It is a lamentable fact, that, at a recent election of three annuitants, for £15 per annum each, there were no less than eighty-four candidates!

companied by two sealed letters of testimonial from responsible persons. The necessary particulars to be entered in the register by the lady herself or friend acting for her. Governesses desiring to be inmates must apply in like manner "to the Ladies' Committee," (who meet every Tuesday at half-past two). The charge for board and lodging is 15*s.* a-week, and admission granted for one month, and, if necessary, extended to three months.

3. *The Asylum for Aged Governesses*, Prince of Wales'-road, Haverstock Hill. The provision for the inmates includes everything but dress, and persons eligible are such as are so for the "Elective Annuities", and subject to same regulations, but must be above 60 years of age. Any of the present annuitants above that age have the option of resigning and entering the Asylum.

4. *The College*, termed Queen's College (vide chapter xv). The inmates of the Home have access to the lectures, and other benefits.

Judging from last year's cash statement, the income of the whole establishment would appear to amount in total to above £10,000—viz. £8,826 from voluntary contributions, £815 from the Home and other payments, and £426 from dividends; but this includes many special sums, as likewise in the total amount of £8,123 for disbursements there are several items of more than ordinary expenditure; upon the whole the institution is well supported, and is in a satisfactory and promising position. One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a member of the institution; every 10*s.* 6*d.* annual, or 5 guineas donation, entitles to one vote at elections for Annuitants, and inmates of Asylum.

President, Earl of Harrowby.—Treasurer, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. David Laing, M.A., 62, Mornington-road, Regent's-park.—Honorary Surgeon, Henry Howlett, Esq.—Honorary Surgeons for the Aged Asylum, Joseph Baly, Esq.; George Bermingham, Esq.—Honorary Solicitor, F. Patey Chappell, Esq.—Bankers, Sir C. Scott and Co.; Messrs. Strahan and Co.—Secretary, Mr. Charles William Klugh, 32, Sackville-street.—Secretary to the Provident Fund, Mr. Parker. —Collector, Mr. Peter Mattam, 67, Harley-street.

THE TEMPORARY RESIDENCE for GOVERNESSES, 19a, Osnaburgh-street,[1] Regent's-park, insti-

[1] For some years in Swinton-street, Gray's Inn-road.

tuted 1842, offers, upon moderate terms, a comfortable Christian home. It is a similar institution to the Governesses' Home, in Harley-street, but upon a smaller scale; every facility is afforded for obtaining situations, and the inmates receive the same treatment as if in a private family. The terms for residence and board, are 8*s.* 6*d.*, or 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, or with a separate bedroom 12*s.* 6*d.* These charges are insufficient to render the institution a self-supporting one; therefore each boarder, on such terms, must be recommended by a new subscriber of £1 1*s.* Testimonials of respectability are also required on entering, one of which must be from the last family in which the governess resided. Annual income about £350, more than half depending upon voluntary contributions, which at present are insufficient to cover the necessary expenditure.

Honorary Secretary, Mrs. H. Bull.—Treasurer and Honorary Superintendent, Miss Welch.—Honorary Physician, Dr. Pidduck.—Surgeons, Messrs. Eyre and Weston.—Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co.

INDUSTRIAL HOME for INDIGENT GENTLEWOMEN, 5, Harper-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; established 1849; for providing a home, employment, and support for widows and daughters of gentlemen, professional men, and merchants, suffering under the reverses of fortune, and either incapable of tuition or unable to procure engagements. The financial management of the institution is vested in a gentlemen's committee, and the management of the home devolves upon a ladies' committee. The home, furnished from the funds of the society, is a spacious and commodious house, capable of accommodating thirty-six ladies; this, it is contemplated, will ultimately be, as nearly as possible, self-supporting, by means of employment given to the inmates, for which payment must be made to the lady superintendent of the institution upon delivery, and by her to the ladies employed, deducting the average weekly expense of each individual. Candidates for admission must be either widows or single, and have two responsible referees, who will certify her recent position in society—her moral character, and necessitous circumstances, &c. Donors and subscribers have the privilege of recommending candidates. The power of selection will be vested in the ladies' committee, who will meet weekly to supervise the arrangements of the *Home*, and examine the applications of

fresh candidates. The charge for each lady's board and lodging is 7*s.* 6*d.* per week; in special instances relief of cases of extreme distress is dispensed by the ladies' committee. Forms of application, terms, and all particulars supplied by the Secretary, Miss Smith, at the Home.

Treasurer, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird.—Sub-Treasurer, the Rev. Michael W. Lusignan, M.A., Allhallows, City.—Honorary Physicians, Dr. Aldis: Dr. Joseph Williams.—Honorary Secretary, Jonathan Jones, Esq., 35, Great Coram-street.—Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co.

CHORAL FUND, 38, Dean-street, Soho; established 1791; for two essential purposes: first, to unite the choral performers in and near London as one society, for professional purposes; and secondly, that by contributing to a common fund, aided by the proceeds of an annual concert, and the subscriptions and donations of the lovers of the sublime works of Handel, Mozart, etc., some provision might be made against the sickness and decay of its members, as well as insure to their widows and orphans assistance in distress. Any musician, instrumental or vocal, who is properly qualified, may become a member, upon being proposed at one of the monthly meetings. An account of payments to widows, orphans, and pensioners, may be seen upon application to the secretary. One guinea annually, or a donation of ten guineas at one time, entitles the subscriber to tickets for the annual concert, to the full amount of subscription. The finances are represented as in a satisfactory condition, and the funded property as increasing.

President, Duke of Manchester.—Treasurer, Mr. Southgate.—Physicians, Drs. Golding and Roberts.—Surgeon, James Yearsley, Esq.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. Charles Tett, 38, Dean-street, Soho.

ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS of GREAT BRITAIN, 12, Lisle-street, Leicester-square: instituted 1738, incorporated 1790; for the support of decayed musicians and their families. Ten guineas donation, or one guinea annual, constitutes a subscriber entitled to two tickets; one for the rehearsal, and one for the concert, given for the benefit of the charity, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Bankers, Messrs. Drummond.—Honorary Solicitors, Messrs. Burgoyne and Thrupp, 160, Oxford-street.—Secretary, Mr. Wood, 12, Lisle-street.—Collector, Mr. J. Watts, 24, London-street, Fitzroy-square.

The ROYAL SOCIETY of FEMALE MUSICIANS, Hanover-square Rooms; established 1839; for affording, by means of contributions from members, as well as honorary subscribers, such occasional or annual relief as shall be found compatible with the means in its power, to those female musicians, being members, whom misfortune or ill health may have reduced to a state of indigence. An honorary subscriber of one guinea annually, or ten guineas at one payment, is entitled to two tickets of admission, or one for a reserved seat, for every benefit concert given by the society.

Patron, the Queen.—Honorary Treasurer, Miss Masson.—Bankers, Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.—Secretary, Mr. J. W. Holland, 13, Macclesfield-street, Soho.

ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,[1] 13, St. James's-place. Instituted 1820. Associated with a view of affording relief to those orphans of commissioned officers of the medical department of the army, who may be left under circumstances of peculiar distress; or, who may be enabled, by a small addition of income, at a certain period of their lives, to procure a better education than their limited means would otherwise admit; or who may require some assistance on their first establishment in life. Orphan children of officers whose mothers are still living, will be admitted to participate in the benefits of the fund, provided the mother's income be inadequate to their education; but orphans who have lost both parents, will, if otherwise destitute, be considered to have a claim superior to those whose mothers are still living. Where there is an equality of claim, the preference is shown to those orphans whose fathers contributed to the fund. The nature of the claims which may be made being very indefinite, the relief afforded by the fund is not limited by any specification of age, or otherwise; but the objects of its bounty are selected from among those whose claims are the strongest.

President, Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart.—Vice-President, Sir James M'Gregor, Bart., Director-General. — Inspectors-General, John Warren, Esq.; Sir James Fellowes. — Trustees, George James Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S., Deputy Inspector-General;

[1] The Army Medical Friendly Society, instituted 1816, conducted at this same office, is merely an insurance department, conducted on the usual mutual benefit system.

Dr. George Gregory; Dr. A. Stewart, Deputy Inspector-General. —Treasurer, C. R. M'Grigor, Esq., 17, Charles-street, St. James's.—Secretary, G. S. Clarke, Esq., 13, St. James's-place.

ROYAL NAVY ANNUITANT SOCIETY, Devonport. London Branch Office, 3, Clifford's Inn. Established 1823. For the benefit of members, consisting of flag-officers, captains, commanders, lieutenants, masters, secretaries to the same, inspectors of fleets and hospitals, chaplains, surgeons, pursers, naval instructors, mates, second masters, clerks who have passed, etc., and marine officers; also the wives of any such, whose husbands, from age or infirmity, cannot be admitted.

Tables of subscription, rules, etc., may be obtained at the Office, as above. Secretary, Purser Francis Lean.

THE ROYAL NAVY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,[1] 18, Adam-street, Adelphi. Incorporated 1838. For affording relief to officers of the royal navy, and to their widows and families, under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress. Supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations of naval officers, and others. The subscriptions of officers, according to their respective ranks, to secure for themselves, their widows and families, the benefit of this institution, are as follows:—Admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals, £20 at one payment, or £3. 3s., £2. 2s., and £1. 1s. annually, according to rank; captains, commanders, and physicians, £10 at one payment, or 10s. 6d. annually; lieutenants, masters, surgeons, pursers, and chaplains, £5 at one payment, or 5s. annually.

The Court meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to investigate applications for relief, which must be addressed to the secretary, on or prior to the 25th March, June, September, and December.

Patroness, her Majesty the Queen.—President, Rear-Admiral Lord Radstock.—Honorary Solicitor, W. Dickson, Esq., 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.—Secretary, Commander W. H. Dickson, Esq., R.N., Adam-street, Adelphi.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION, 25, Birchin-lane. Was incorporated 1747, by an Act of 20th George II, cap. 38, intituled an "Act for the relief and support of

[1] This society was originally instituted in 1739, under the title of the "Royal Naval Amicable Society," and continued to 1838 under that of the "Royal Naval Charitable Society."

maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of such as shall be killed, slain, or drowned, in the merchant service", and amended according to its present constitution, by an act of 4 and 5 William IV, cap. 32.

It is supported by deductions from the wages of seamen, and by donations. All masters and owners paying 2s., and seamen or other persons serving on board, 1s. per month, which sums are collected by the owners, and remitted to the receivers of the several ports. Maimed seamen to be provided for at the port where the accident happens. Disabled seamen, having paid five years, to be provided for where they have contributed most.

By a clause in the same act, it is enacted, that if any person shall, by one or more payments, give the sum of £50, such person shall be a governor. The annual election of committee and officers is appointed to take place within five days of Midsummer-day, notice of which is given in the *London Gazette* ten days previous to the meeting. The annual amount distributed in relief, according to last year's statement, was £20,000, a sum apparently quite inadequate for providing, with any degree of comfort, or in proportion to the need of those who have been contributors on the faith of its being sufficient; and yet a sum not defrayed by the receipts: last year, the amount from London vessels was £10,000, and out-port vessels, £6,700; the remaining receipts from a small amount of dividends and voluntary contributions falling far short of the deficiency. This virtual insolvency of the fund having met the best consideration of Government, it is hoped, that by a measure now before Parliament,[1] provision will be made for the merchant seaman in distress and old age, as effectual and permanent as that for the navy and marine.

President, George Lyall, Esq.—Secretary and Receiver for the Port of London, Mr. Wm. Watson.—Surgeon, Mr. J. G. Sparke.

[1] The original amount paid by seamen was 6d. a month; and by captains, 1s. This proving insufficient, was raised, by Act of Parliament, to 1s. and 2s. This also failing, and the fund at the present time being unable to honour the claims upon it, to the extent they are justly liable, Mr. Labouchere proposes an annual grant of £30,000 from the Consolidated Fund, and having the amount of payments raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. This will enable the Corporation to increase the present scale of pensions, and render the assistance granted more commensurate with what is required.

THE LONDON MARITIME INSTITUTION, for the benefit of decayed Master Mariners and their Families. Is held at the office of the last mentioned Corporation, and was instituted in 1790. Its design is to afford relief to life-members, their widows, and children. It consists of honorary members and of members for life, who must be in the command of a ship at the time of their admission; not be above forty-five years of age; be recommended by a member, and approved of by the committee.

One guinea annually, or five guineas in one payment, constitute an honorary member. Life members must pay an admission fee of fifteen guineas, and one guinea annually. The Society's Almshouses are situated on Bow Common.

President, George Lindsay, Esq.—Treasurer, Robert Barclay, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. William Watson.

MASTER MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 49, Gracechurch-street. Established 1835. For the purpose of relieving master mariners and their families in cases of shipwreck and death; and is supported by the subscriptions of members and honorary members, the former only deriving benefit. The assistance granted is by awards of from £10 to £50, according to discretion of directors, and averages in the aggregate from £1,700 to £2,000 per annum; distributed last year to various cases, in the following proportion: £755 amongst the families of those meeting death by casualties or natural causes; £200, from loss of life at sea; £650 amongst shipwrecked members; and £114 to those sustaining losses. The expenses of management are most creditably moderate, being under £100 a-year. The amount of funded property is nearly £6,000, the dividends from which it is in contemplation to devote in granting annuities.

Members must be in actual command of a decked vessel, employed in the foreign or coasting trade, with their names on the ship's register at the time of election, and under fifty years of age. The entrance fee three guineas, and annual subscription, £1. 6s., increasing according to age. The subscription of two guineas, at the least, at one time, or one guinea annual, constitutes an honorary member.

Treasurer, George Scovell, Esq.—Chairman, Thomas Dare, Esq. —Secretary, Mr. George J. Sharp, 49, Gracechurch-street.

United Service Benevolent Institution, lately held at 76A, Basinghall-street, is represented by the Secretary as having suspended its operations. Communications may still be addressed to Henry Tommey, jun., Esq., Honorary Secretary, Gresham Rooms, Basinghall-street.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND SOCIETY, 14, Great George-street, Westminster. Is connected with the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. For granting an additional pension to the widows of medical officers in her Majesty's navy.

President, John Parker, Esq.—Treasurers, Messrs. Hallett and Robinson, 14, Great George-street, Westminster.—Secretary, John Whitmarsh, Esq.

LAW ASSOCIATION. Held at the office of Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane. Instituted 1817. Consists of attorneys and solicitors residing and practising in the metropolis, or within the bills of mortality, with the following objects:—To grant relief to the widow and children, or other dependant relatives, of any member dying in distressed circumstances, either by an annual payment, or, with a view to an establishment in business or employment, a sum of money in lieu thereof. To promote the interests of such, by patronage and recommendation. To allow assistance to any member who may be involved in pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of inability to conduct his business, or other involuntary calamity. And, occasionally, to grant assistance to the families of professional men, not being members; the amount devoted to which purpose being determined upon at a general court for a year ensuing, according to the state of the funds: last year the amount of this vote was £150. The income of the society averages £1,300 per annum; derived, half from dividends (stock now amounting to £20,000), and half from subscriptions. The amount expended in relief, £1,100 per annum, and the expenses, £140. The whole appears excellently well managed; and as a benefit fund, much may be learnt from it by those that consider themselves by their constitution prevented from affording charitable assistance to the distresses of non-members: this, although a limited, is a very gratifying feature.

Two guineas per annum, or donation of twenty guineas at one time, constitutes a member. Applications for relief to be sent to the secretary, of whom proper forms may be had.

President, Lord Lyndhurst.—Treasurers, George Herbert Kinderley, Esq. ; Augustus Warren, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. J. Murray, 7, Whitehall.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Pemeller, 20, Hemingford-villas, Islington.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY, 119, Chancery-lane. Established 1832, as a general benefit fund; rendering assistance, in sickness, to the extent of one guinea per week ; during inability to earn the means of subsistence through age or infirmity, from 10s. to 14s. a-week ; and on the death of a member or a member's wife, from £25 to £50. Also a casual fund, to afford assistance, by loans and gifts, to law clerks, whether members or not, and their widows and families in temporary distress ; to procure situations for law clerks generally, and to provide the profession with efficient and respectable clerks; and to form a library of useful legal works. Meetings of the committee, the first Monday in every month, at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street.

In all its essential features this fund is similar to the last mentioned, and is supported by donations from the profession and payments of members, varying from 3s. to 5s. a-month, and entrance, according to age. The amount expended last year in assisting members, non-members, their wives and families, was £1,329. The present amount of funded property is nearly £12,000.

Patron, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lyndhurst.—Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Worman, 29, Felix-terrace, Islington.—Secretary, Mr. H. G. Rogers, 9, Liverpool-street, Walworth.—Collector and Registrar of Situations, Mr. L. Laidman, 119, Chancery-lane.

THE LAW WRITERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 14, Serle's-place, Lincoln's-inn, is represented as strictly of a private character, for the benefit of members only, and its support confined to them. Secretary, Mr. Thomas Peters, 14, Serle's-place, Lincoln's-inn.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 42, Moorgate-street. Established 1840. Consists of a benevolent fund attached to "The Mutual Benefit Association,"[1] for granting pensions, and affording relief to

[1] Apart from the Benevolent Fund, the association is merely an insurance office for securing a provision in old age, and at death; endowment for children, &c. One third of the net profits is devoted to the Benevolent Fund. Vide note ante, page 255.

afflicted and distressed clerks, their wives and families. By effecting an assurance with the association, it entitles the assurer, without any further payment, to the advantages both of the benefit department and benevolent fund; or a subscription of one guinea annually constitutes a member not assuring. Three clerks, and seven widows of clerks, are at present annuitants, receiving each from £15 to £25 annually.

Chairman, Richard Henry Jones, Esq.—Treasurer, John Abel Smith, M.P.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN in London and its Vicinity, 42, Half-moon-street. Instituted 1788. For the benefit of the widows and orphans of *members only*.[1] All physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries residing within seven miles of the Royal Exchange, and in any part of the county of Middlesex, are eligible to be elected members of the society.

Life subscribers pay twenty guineas; annual subscribers two guineas as entrance money, and two guineas a-year for twenty years.

Widows of members, without children, who have a less annual income than £50; widows who have children under fourteen years of age, and who have not £50 a-year for themselves, and £12 a-year also for each child, are, as well as their children, eligible to receive assistance: also orphans under fourteen years of age, who have not £25 a-year.

Widows, at present, have an allowance of £35 a-year, children £12 a-year each, and orphans £25 a-year. Orphans above fourteen years of age also receive assistance, if through mental or bodily infirmity they are incapacitated to assist themselves.

The funds are in a most prosperous condition, the amount invested being nearly £50,000, and the annual income continuing to exceed the calls upon it. Last year the former amounted to £2,500 (£1,700 from dividends), and the latter only to £1,408, inclusive, it is but right to add, of the moderate amount for expenses of £141.

President, Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, M.D., Bart.—Treasurer, Dr. S. W. J. Merriman.—Trustees, Dr. Southey; Dr.

[1] The institution that used to afford assistance to the distressed of the profession generally, was the "Medical Benevolent Society", established in 1816, but now defunct.

Turner ; A. Stone, Esq.—Secretary, Charles R. Walsh, Esq., 43, Half Moon-street.—Collector, Mr. Joseph White, 68, Lamb's Conduit-street.—Bankers, Messrs. Vere and Co.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 60, Paternoster-row. Established 1837. A fund for the benefit of members only, and their widows and children, when in necessitous circumstances.

A person eligible to be a member must be under fifty years of age, have kept a shop or warehouse for twelve months, or been assistant two years immediately preceding application for membership, one year in the same employ; he must be proposed by two members ; sign a form of declaration as to age, state of health, &c.; and be balloted for: and when so qualified and approved, a subscription of two guineas annually, or twenty guineas at one time, constitutes him member. If above thirty years of age at the time of admission, he will have to pay a fine to the institution, according to age.

No member is eligible for permanent relief until he has attained the age of fifty-five years, the assistance in no case to exceed £50 a-year. No member is eligible to receive temporary relief until he has been a member three years, and such assistance must not exceed 30s. per week.

The meetings of the committee are held at 60, Paternoster-row, on the third Thursday in each month, at seven o'clock.

The funds are in a very prosperous condition, the amount of funded property, now nearly £20,000, being annually added to, as the dividends and annual contributions far exceed the amount disbursed. The disbursements for management expenses likewise, are less, perhaps, than any other kindred institution : last year under £70.

The Booksellers' Provident Retreat, was commenced 1843 ; for affording a comfortable habitation for such aged recipients of annuities from the institution as require such a residence : the *Retreat* forms an elegant structure, of the Elizabethan style, situated close to the King's Langley Station, on the Birmingham Railway, upon ground presented to the committee by John Dickinson, Esq., and in every respect stands a fit model for such buildings. The architect was Mr. W. H. Cooper. There is commodious accommodation for seven inmates, and capable of considerable extension, when found requisite. The first stone was laid

in September 1845, and the building opened in July 1846. The prosperity of the "retreat" is fostered by the directors of the parent fund, to which it is a valuable accession, but the management is quite distinct, and under another committee.

President, James Nisbet, Esq.—Treasurer, Thomas Brown, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.—Hon. Secretary, W. Meyrick, Esq., 16, Parliament-street.—Honorary Medical Officers: Dr. Darling, Russell-square; A. M. M'Whinnie, Esq., 5, Crescent, Bridge-street; Dr. A. P. Stewart, 74, Grosvenor-street.

Chairman of the Retreat Committee, Edmund Hodgson, Esq. Honorary Secretary to the Retreat, Mr. S. Ives.

It would appear very desirable that Funds of this nature, especially instancing the two last mentioned (the Medical and the Booksellers') as of a high character and proportionate finances, should be rendered a little more serviceable to the distressed at large, of their various trades and professions respectively; that a discretionary power should be held by the committees to afford relief, if only of a secondary or temporary kind, in special cases of need and desert, amongst those, who, from improvidence, or, it may be, from inability throughout, have never become members of the Fund. Often is it, that the very prerequisites to membership preclude those from joining who otherwise would wish to have done so; and these restrictions are without doubt, well; but surely such should not be entirely debarred from benefit of the relief when distress comes upon them. Charity certainly forbids it, if not justice; for the great difference between *no relief*—and £50 *a-year for life*, is more than is warranted by the claim of a mere contribution of two guineas annually. The worst effect that can result from such a measure of liberality is a slight decrease in the amount awarded to members; as, after all, it is not much we are stipulating for,—not so much the amount as it is the spirit: £200 per annum, or less, would go far in relieving such cases as might be selected. The Law Association sets the example in this respect; and many other funds, it will be seen, go farther still, and make *general relief* a fundamental purpose.[1] In fact, to oppose all admixture of charity in the distribution of such funds, can only be attributed to an *over*-provident feeling, amounting almost to selfishness.

[1] Vide Pawnbrokers' Charitable Fund, and others.

The remaining Provident and Professional Benefit Funds on our list, are so numerous, that we are reluctantly obliged in many cases to abridge the notice; a matter, however, to be the less regretted, inasmuch as the details of their management have been developed in others more fully described: and it seems preferable to exhibit as perfect a summary of all the funds that can be ascertained, than to occupy space with unnecessary repetitions of particulars.

VIRTUOSI PROVIDENT FUND, and Dealers in the Fine Arts' Benevolent Institution, 12, Great Newport-street. Established 1842. For the assistance of members, their widows and children. Consisting of masters in the above trade, who shall have kept shop, showroom, or gallery, principally for the sale of works of art, for three years; assistants of six years standing. The immediate purpose is to raise the present fund of £700, to £1,000; before which, no relief can be granted. The subscription consists of one guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation.

Treasurer, W. Smith, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. C. Lambe, Gracechurch-street.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. Rodd, Great Newport-street.—Bankers, London and Westminster Bank. —Collector, Mr. Duncan Rymer, Princes-street, Soho.

STATIONERS' and PAPER MANUFACTURERS' Provident Society, Gerard's Hall, Basing-lane. Established 1840. For the assistance of members only, being stationers, stationers' assistants, paper manufacturers, their clerks, foremen, and such others connected with the stationery trade as the committee think proper, and their widows and orphans, when in necessitous circumstances.

Two guineas annually, or 20 guineas at one time, from such persons under twenty-five, constitutes a member, and above that age, on payment of an entrance fee. In their last report, the committee congratulate the members upon the completion of the funded amount they have been aiming at, viz., £10,000. The assistance granted will now consist of pensions not exceeding twenty-five guineas per annum to applicants above sixty, and of twenty shillings a-week to those requiring casual relief.

President, John Dickinson, Esq.—Treasurer, Alderman Sir William Magnay, Bart.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. Charles Gardiner, 10, Old Jewry-chambers —Collector, Mr. W. J. C. Bowles, 77, Cannon-street, City.

BOOKBINDERS' Pension Society, Mechanics' Institute, 22, Southampton Buildings. Established 1830. For the benefit of members only, reduced to indigence by old age or infirmity, or their widows. The present number of pensioners is nineteen, receiving conjointly the sum of £320 annually. Five shillings per annum constitutes a member, entitled to one vote for every such amount.

Bookbinders' Provident Asylum Society. Established 1839. Is under the management of the same committee and officers as the Pension Society. Candidates, to be elected inmates of the asylum, must have worked at the business ten years, and have subscribed to the funds one pound, and be in the weekly receipt of from two shillings and sixpence to fifteen shillings. Subscribers have one vote at elections for every five shillings.

President the Duke of Bedford.—Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.—Treasurer, James Smith, Jun., Esq.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. James England.

VELLUM BINDERS' and MACHINE RULERS' Pension Society. Established 1842. Is likewise held at the Mechanics' Institution. For the benefit of members who may be rendered incapable of following their employment, from old age or other bodily infirmity, and their widows. At present, the whole amount of funds is under £1,000. The relief afforded is limited to one pensioner, at £18 per annum. Five shillings annually constitutes a member; two guineas at one time a life member, who have one vote for every such subscription.

Treasurer, John Smith, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. E. Yarranton, 16, New Compton-street, Soho.—Collector, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, 6, Great Smith-street, Westminster.

PRINTERS' Pension Society, London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. Established 1827. The object of this Society is to relieve aged and infirm workmen in the several branches of the printing business,[1] and their widows, by granting a pension of £14 per annum to the men, and £9 per annum to the women.

[1] A meeting of compositors connected with the morning paper press generally, has recently been held, for the purpose of considering "proposals for the establishment of a Typographical Widow and Orphan Fund," Mr. Hartnell in the chair; and a provisional committee appointed for the purpose of carrying out the objects.

The Newspaper Press Benevolent Fund is now broken up.

The annual subscription is 5*s*, which entitles the subscriber to one vote at all elections, and an extra vote for every 5*s*. The payment of 2 guineas at one time constitutes a life subscriber with one vote, and every 5 guineas entitles to three votes.

Printers' Almshouses, Woodgreen, Tottenham, Middlesex, nearly adjoining the Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Institution. First stone laid by Lord Mahon, June 1849. Established chiefly by the journeymen, aided by the master printers; the main front (at present all contracted for) has just been opened, and is for the reception of twelve inmates and their wives; the proposed age for admission is 60 years, but an alteration is contemplated.

Subscribers have one vote for each annual contribution of 5*s*.; the immediate object of the committee is to obtain an endowment fund, and for this they are now appealing. The whole amount of the building fund collected (in 7 years) to the present time is £2000, half of which remains for building expenses.

Treasurer, Richard Taylor, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co.—Secretary, Mr. J. S. Hodson, 2, Clifford's-inn-passage, Fleet-street.

Separate Officers for the Almshouses are: Bankers, Messrs. Praed and Co., Fleet-street.—Secretary, Mr. J. Darkin, 2, Cloudesley-street, Islington.

NEWSVENDERS' Benevolent and Provident Institution, 7, St. John's Square. Established 1839, for granting temporary relief and permanent assistance of masters and servants engaged as venders of newspapers, who, from age, infirmity, or distress, may require the aid of the benevolent. Candidates for permanent relief must be above fifty years of age, have subscribed for five years to the fund, and not be in receipt of 16s. a week. Temporary relief, it is gratifying to see, will be afforded, when the funds will permit, to non-subscribers, provided they have been in the business ten years. The present amount of funds does not exceed £1000, and the annual income is under £100.

Three guineas at one time, or 5*s*. annually, constitutes a member, with the privilege of one vote for every such subscription.

President, James Harmer, Esq.—Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Mer-

rett, 7, St. John's-square.—Bankers, Messrs. Gosling and Co.—Secretary, Mr. E. W. Cole, 41, Deverell-street, New Kent-road.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND, 2, Princes Place, Covent Garden Theatre. Instituted 1765. Confirmed by Parliament 1776. For the support of such performers only of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, as are members of the fund, and who, through age, infirmity, or accident, are obliged to retire from the stage; also the widows and children of such. Performers cannot become members until they have passed a certain number of years at the theatre. The amount of members' payment was originally fixed in proportion to the salary received; but now it is understood to have "no reference to their position in Covent Garden"; the number of members and extent of charity generally appears very limited, and, at the present time, partakes more of a private provident fund. The cash statement is not published.

Honorary Physician, John Forbes, M.D.—Honorary Solicitor, W. D. Haverfield, Esq.—Treasurer, G. Bartley, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Drinkwater Meadows, Michael's Grove, Brompton.

DRURY LANE THEATRICAL FUND, Office, Stage Door, Drury-lane Theatre. Founded 1776. Incorporated 1777. Established by the late David Garrick, is for the relief and support of such aged and decayed persons belonging to Her Majesty's Company of Comedians in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, as are members of the fund, their widows and children. It is managed by a master and directors.

President, the Duke of Cambridge.—Master and Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Harley.—Directors, Messrs. C. Kean, J. P. Harley, and others.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-st.—Secretary, Mr. W. Bennett.

THE GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND Association, English Opera House. Established 1839. For the relief of its members in sickness and old age, their widows, orphans, or nominees. Persons eligible for membership must have practised for five years in one or more of the theatres in the list of the society, the art of dancing, singing, or acting. The subscriptions are of three classes, varying in amount according to age; the relief and pensions granted depend on the class the pensioner subscribed to. No relief is granted until such person has belonged to the society seven years, funeral expenses, and return of half payments to nominees, widows, and orphans alone excepted.

Donors of £10, and subscribers of £1, are considered honorary members. The amount of funded property is about £5,000, and annual income £750, derived from dividends, members' payments, and about £170 from voluntary contributions.

Trustees: Charles Dickens, Esq.; B. B. Cabbell, Esq.—Treasurer, J. B. Buckstone, Esq.—Honorary Physician, Dr. Roberts, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—Secretary, Mr. W. Cullenford.

DANCERS' Provident Society, 96, St. Martin's-lane. Established 1843. For the benefit of its own members only, who must have practised either as public dancers or private teachers for the term of seven years, and borne a good character.

Such members to pay stated admission fee, according to age, and an annual amount of as many shillings as they are years old at the time of election. The relief afforded to be in accordance with circumstances of the member requiring, and state of the funds. The permanent pension to average £25. The secretary and all office expenses met by an annual extra amount of 6s. from each member. One guinea annual constitutes an honorary member.

President, Sir Charles Shakerley.—Chairman of Committee, Mr. James Byrn.—Treasurer, William Delferier, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Law.

ORGAN BUILDERS' Benevolent Institution, Lissongrove, South. Established 1842. For the relief of the distress of poor, aged, and infirm persons, of good character, who have been occupied in any of the branches of organ building, during a continued period of not less than two years, and likewise to afford relief to their widows, with an increased benefit to such as may have been members.

Ten guineas at one time, or one guinea annually, constitutes a vice-president, with four votes at all elections; half that amount, a governor, with two votes; and a fourth, a subscriber, with one vote.

Applicants for the pension must be above fifty-five years of age, have subscribed to the funds for at least five years, and not in the receipt of 12s. per week; or in case of widows, 8s.; the former to receive £15, the latter £12, per annum, with an additional 12s. 6d. per annum for each payment of 5s., being made double, treble, etc. for every period of five years that such payment has been made.

Patron, Earl of Cawdor.—President, J. C. Bishop, Esq., Lisson

Grove South.—Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. Edmond Woods, 94, Lillington-street, Belgrave-road.

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKERS' Benevolent Institution, 5, Green-terrace, Clerkenwell. Established 1815. For the relief of aged workmen, unable to support themselves, by an annual pension of ten guineas, and their widows by a pension of six guineas. No one can be admitted a candidate under the age of sixty years, cases of total incapacity only excepted.

Every person who subscribes one guinea a-year is a governor, and a donation of ten guineas constitutes a governor for life.

Treasurer, William Cozens, Esq., 10, Bunhill-row.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Webb, 5, Green-terrace, Clerkenwell.

GOLDSMITHS' Benevolent Institution, 27, Hatton-garden. Established 1833. For the relief of the distress of poor, aged, or infirm persons, of good character, occupied in any of the branches of the goldsmiths' or jewellery business, during a continued period of not less than seven years, whether members of the fund or not, and their widows.

Ten guineas at one payment, or one guinea annually, constitutes a governor, who has four votes, and the same in proportion for less sums, as low as 5s. annually.

The amount of pensions granted are similar to those of the Organ-builders' Society, increasing in like manner to such as have been members. Annual income, £650, and amount of funded property, £2,300.

President, John Wm. Thomas, Esq.—Treasurer, J. H. Watherston, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Edward Barton, 27, Hatton Garden.

SILVER TRADE Pension Society, Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street. Established 1836. For the relief of decayed members of the silver trade, including traders, work men, clerks, and shopmen, or any connected with the trade, who have been employed as such for a continued period of seven years, and their widows. Candidates for the pension must be above fifty-five years of age when elected. The annuity is twelve guineas to males, and eight to females, with an addition of ten per cent. on the amount they may have subscribed. The present number of annuitants is ten; the annual income £175, and the amount of funded property under £1,000.

An annual subscription of 5s. constitutes a subscriber; and two guineas paid at any one time, a life subscriber.

Treasurer, G. C. Glynn, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. E. Higgins, 14, Half-Moon-street, White Conduit-fields.—Collector, Mr. William Easterbrook, 52, Whiskin-street, Clerkenwell.

IRON, HARDWARE, & METAL TRADES' Pension Society, 67, Upper Thames-street; established 1843; for the purpose of granting permanent relief to deserving and necessitous members of the trades and their widows, by pensions or otherwise. Applicants for the pensions must be recommended by two subscribers, fill up the required form (to be obtained of the Secretary), and be approved of by the committee. Such candidates as may have been members of this society, or their widows, have the benefit of ten votes added to their poll for every guinea they may have subscribed, provided not paid for that immediate object. The pensions are granted at the discretion of the committee, but not to exceed 25 guineas per annum. Present number of pensioners, 25. The annual income is nearly £1,000, derived, all but £96, from voluntary contributions. The amount of funded property is £4500. Ten guineas in one sum, or one guinea annual, entitles to two votes, and two others for every additional five guineas; twenty guineas render eligible for Vice-President.

President, W. Thompson, Esq., Ald., M.P.—Treasurer, Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. Thomas Hawkins, 67, Upper Thames-street.—Honorary Solicitor, R. G. Matthews, Esq., 1, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe.

BRASSFOUNDERS', BRAZIERS, and Coppersmiths' Pension Institution, 8, Shoe-lane; established 1831; for the benefit of members of the above trades generally, whether traders, workmen, clerks, or shopmen. Candidates for the pension must be at least sixty years of age, not in the receipt of more than 12*s*. per week, and have been in the trade seven years; if clerks or shopmen, must have subscribed to the fund seven years. The amount of pensions are, to males £12 per annum, and to females £8 per annum, with 10 per cent in addition on the amount they may have subscribed. Six shillings annually, or £3 in one payment, constitutes a member, with one vote for every such subscription.

Trustees: the Treasurer, Mr. W. Devey, 8, Shoe-lane; Mr. Thomas Mears, Canterbury; and Mr. David Boolbyer, Stanhope-street, Claremarket.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. W. Handley, 2, Windsor-place, City-road.

PAWNBROKERS' Charitable Institution, 40, Duke-street, Manchester-square; founded 1823;[1] for the temporary relief of distressed pawnbrokers, or their journeymen, their widows and children, and the granting of pensions in old age, preference being given to those who have been members of the fund. One guinea annually, or 10*s.* 6*d.* from journeymen, entitles to recommend objects for temporary relief, and to one vote for each pensioner to be elected. The committee meet on the first Thursday in every month, at eleven o'clock. At the present time only one pensioner is on the funds, receiving £20 annually, and twenty-three receiving casual relief. The annual income is about £400, of which £265 is distributed in relief. The amount of funded property is £3,500. Printed forms of petition may be obtained of the treasurer, secretary, or any governor, and when filled up, must be forwarded to the secretary ten days before the meeeting.

The Almshouses, erecting by means of a building fund attached to this society, are nearly ready for the inmates: the building is a very substantial one, in the Elizabethan style, situated at West Ham, at a cost of £4,000.

Treasurer, Mr. John Thomas Neate.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. A. Hows.—Collector and Assistant Secretary, Mr. Parr, 22, Bridge-street, Southwark.

FURNITURE BROKERS' Benevolent Institution, 101, Wardour-street; established 1839; for the relief of decayed and distressed furniture brokers, and the widows and orphan children of members of the institution, being members of the trade. The committee meet at the treasurer's, every last Tuesday in each second month. Applicants for pension must have the recommendation of four subscribers. Candidates must either have kept a shop ten years in the trade, or been a member of the society three years and kept a shop five years, and be incapacitated from work or above fifty years of age; widows above forty-five, and children under fourteen. Ten guineas donation and upwards entitles to two votes at all elections of candidates; five guineas at one time, or one guinea annual, to one vote.

Treasurer, Mr. James Winter, 101, Wardour-street.—Bankers,

[1] Stated to be the first of the trade funds established for the general benefit of all members of such trade.

London and Westminster Bank.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. Daniel Buckle, jun., 4, Upper Baker-street, Pentonville.

GROCERS and TEA-DEALERS' Benevolent Protection Society, 29, St. Swithin's-lane; established 1837; for granting permanent annuities to the decayed members of the tea and grocery trade, East and West India merchants, brokers, sugar refiners, and importers of, and dealers in, colonial or other foreign produce, whose principal business is connected with the trade of a grocer and tea-dealer, and their widows. Persons who have carried on such business within twelve miles of London, for seven years, in an honourable manner, are eligible for its benefits. Elections of pensioners take place in January and July. Pensions vary in amount, from £18 to £24 females, and from £24 to £30 males. Such as have been members of the society receive the larger amount. The number of pensioners on the funds varies from thirty to forty, at an annual amount of from £700 to £800. The amount of annual income is nearly £1,800; £378 derived from dividends, and the remainder from subscriptions. The funded property exceeds £12,000.

President, Henry Kemble, Esq.—Treasurers: Edward Absolom, Esq.; James Peek, Esq.; John Townend, Esq.;—Honorary Secretaries: Mr. C. B. Kelham, Mr. William H. Partridge, Mr. George Ashley.—Acting Secretary, Mr. George Garraway; Office, 29, St. Swithin's-lane.

BUTCHERS' Charitable Institution, 4, Dyers'-buildings, Holborn; founded 1828; for affording relief to distressed master-butchers, and salesmen, etc., and their widows and children. The annual allowance to male pensioners is to the extent of twenty guineas, to widows fifteen guineas, and a further allowance in proportion to the number of their children. The present number of pensioners is forty-four, receiving in the aggregate about £900. The amount of annual income is nearly £1,700; viz., £1,382 from contributions, and £299 from dividends. The funded property exceeds £10,000. One guinea annual, or ten guineas at one time, constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote at all elections for candidates; votes polled for unsuccessful candidates are accumulative. Members of this fund ever requiring its aid, and becoming candidates, have the privilege of one vote being added to their poll, for every guinea they may have contributed.

The Almshouses, at Walham-green, Fulham, attached to this society, are for pensioners only, who have the addition of one cwt. of coals weekly: the election of them is vested in the donors and subscribers to the building fund.

President, John Sharp, Esq., 3, Alpha-cottage, Saint John's-wood.—Treasurer, Francis Healey, Esq., Euston-grove, Euston-square.—Bankers, Sir Claude Scott and Co., Cavendish-square.—Secretary, Mr. James Ness, 4, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.—Collectors, Mr. Benjamin Hill, 7, Oxford-market; Mr. George Butler, 19, Saint John-street, Clerkenwell.

CHEESEMONGERS' Benevolent Institution, 8, Bath-street, Newgate-street; established 1835; for the relief of necessitous master-cheesemongers and their widows, by granting pensions of £24 to males, and £16 to females. Thirty-one pensioners are receiving relief, to the amount of £600 per annum. The annual income is about £700 per annum, and the funded property now amounts to £7,010. One guinea constitutes an annual subscriber, and ten guineas a life subscriber; each subscriber to be entitled to one vote at all elections.

President, Joseph Anderson, Esq.—Treasurer, R. Davies, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. George Simpson, 8, Bath-street, Newgate-street.—Collector, Mr. Samuel Abbot.

FISHMONGERS' and POULTERERS' Institution, 124, Lower Thames-street. Instituted 1835. One of the primary objects for which the institution was established, has been, to a certain extent, accomplished, namely, the completion, and partial occupation, of an asylum for the aged. This has, however, so impaired the funds, as to leave a debt of some amount, in connexion with the building, unliquidated, and to limit the immediate usefulness of the charity. The asylum is situated at Wood Green. The other purposes are, to afford occasional and permanent relief to aged and infirm persons engaged in the fish or poultry trades, and their wives or widows; also, occasional relief to their necessitous orphans.

The total number of cases relieved has been nineteen, but the annual amount at present distributed, is necessarily limited to about £60; the amount of income is but £500, the which, at present, is absorbed by the expenses of the asylum. There is no funded property.

A subscription of 10s. 6d. per annum constitutes a mem-

ber, and entitles to one vote; a donation of three guineas equivalent.

President, M. Wolverley Attwood, Esq.—Treasurer, Mr. Christopher Grove, 150, New Bond-street.—Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Robert Milestone, Swallow-place, Regent-street (Fish Trade); Mr. John Surman, Leadenhall-market (Poultry Trade).—Secretary and Collector, Mr. D. S. Recknell, 126, Lower Thames-street.

HOTEL and TAVERN KEEPERS' Provident Institution, for the relief of necessitous and aged members, Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand. Established 1839. This society assists members only, constituted either by an annual subscription of one guinea, or an equivalent donation of ten guineas; the same subscription constituting honorary members, with a vote at all meetings.

The annual income amounts to £417; and the expenditure, £410, including £272 distributed, in various sums, to twenty-eight aged and necessitous members.

President, Mr. Thomas Ellis, St. James's-street, Pall Mall.—Treasurer, Mr. Thomas M. Bacon, Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street.—Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant S. E. Tapster, Craven Hotel.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. W. Newborn, Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand.

PERMANENT FUND of the Society of LICENSED VICTUALLERS, 127, Fleet-street. Established 1794; incorporated 1836. Grants weekly allowances, at the present time, to 295 persons, amounting, in the aggregate, to £3,978 per annum; the amount distributed in this manner, since the society's establishment, is no less a sum than £125,000.[1]

For the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, see page 229; and School, Chapter XIV.

Governor, Mr. Jones, St. John-street, Smithfield.—Secretary, Mr. William Smalley.

AGED and INFIRM JOURNEYMEN TAILORS (Benevolent Institution for the Relief of). Office, 32, Sackville-street; Asylum, Haverstock-hill. Established 1837.

[1] Ditto for the maintenance and education of children in the School, £20,163. Ditto from subscription fund for ditto, £123,991. Ditto from charity box, £5,420. Total amount distributed, £275,000. This fund is derived mainly from the licensed victuallers' newspaper, the *Morning Advertiser*. Members of the fund have to pay an admission fee of three guineas, and take in the newspaper daily, so long as they remain in the business, and upon giving up business to pay 22s. per annum in lieu thereof.

Consisting of funds for the relief of members only, and an asylum for the reception of pensioners. Members eligible for relief are journeymen, foremen, and porters, having been journeymen and members for three years, being incapacitated from work by age, debility, or blindness. Application for relief to be made by letter to the secretary. No journeyman can become a member as eligible to future relief if more than thirty-five years of age. Subscriptions of 7s. per annum from journeymen, or one guinea annual from other members, entitle to five votes at all elections.

The asylum at Haverstock-hill affords accommodation for forty pensioners, and their wives. An infirmary, and a neat well-built chapel, with an endowment by the president for a chaplain, have been added to the building. Each inmate receives £20 16s. per annum, with coals and medical attendance. The annual income is about £2,500, derived from £800 dividends, and the remainder voluntary contributions. The amount distributed according to the objects is £1,474, and for management expenses £239. Present amount of funded property, £13,474.

Honorary Physician, Dr. Baly, Spring-gardens.—Honorary Surgeons, Miles Murley, Esq., Cork-street; H. Bird, Esq., Hampstead-road.—Chaplain, the Rev. John Baines, A.M.—Bankers, Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.—Secretary, Mr. H. H. Hall, 32, Sackville-street.

LINEN DRAPERS', SILK MERCERS', Lacemen's, Haberdashers', and Hosiers' Institution, 24, Surrey-street, Strand; instituted 1831; for relieving members only, in sickness and destitution. Supported by honorary and life subscribers of ten guineas and upwards, at one time, or one guinea annually; persons above 25 pay increased amounts. The funds of this institution are in a most prosperous state, having realized a funded amount of £31,000. In 1848, nearly £1,100 was expended in relieving upwards of fifty cases, exclusive of medical attendance, and last year (1849), the amount increased. In nine cases £40 per annum were awarded. The management expenses appear, however, to be heavy, the item for last year being above £600, most probably the result of some special proceedings.

President, John Pearce, Esq.—Chairman, P. Palmer, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. George Brace, 24, Surrey-street, Strand.—Collector, Mr. Robinson, Budge-row, Cannon-street.

MASTER BOOT and SHOE-MAKERS' Benevolent Institution, 77, Cannon-street, City. Established 1836. For affording relief, by way of annuity, to aged members, their widows, and orphans. Any person carrying on the boot and shoe business as a bespoke-master, wholesale manufacturer, agent, or retail salesman, at the time of commencing his subscription, is eligible as a member.

Subscriptions, annual, one guinea; life, ten guineas. Time of election of members, second Monday in January. Candidates must have attained the age of fifty-six years; if females, the age of fifty years; the former receiving £30 per annum, the latter £20; and each orphan (duly elected) £20, until fourteen years of age, and a fee on being apprenticed.

The funded property is nearly £6,000, including the building fund. An asylum has recently been erected, which is just ready for the reception of inmates, at Mortlake, in Surrey. The annual amount of present annuities is about £150.

President, Robert Saylor, Esq.—Treasurer, Mr. William Berrall, Marylebone-lane.—Secretary, Mr. J. C. Bowles, 77, Cannon-st.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' Society, 38, Ludgate-hill. Established 1800. For the relief of sick and distressed members only, their widows, and children.

Persons desirous of being members must be recommended by a member of the committee, or two members of the society, and be balloted for by the general committee. The subscription depends upon the age of the member.

Number of claimants relieved by the society from the commencement, 437 members, 368 widows, 402 children, 53 orphans; total, 1,260 claimants, to whom £80,690 has been paid.

The funded property now exceeds £20,000, and the annual income £1,280.

President, Sir Chapman Marshall, Alderman.—Treasurer, John Barnard, Esq.—Trustees, Sir Charles R. Price, Bart.; John Barnard, Esq.; Sir Chapman Marshall, Alderman; Joseph Thompson, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. John B. Jackson.—Surgeon, Alfred Poland, Esq.

INSTITUTION FOR NECESSITOUS COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, 23, Phillpot-lane. Establishing 1849. Under this designation a society is now being or-

ganized, whether intended for the benefit of the trade generally, or only of members, is not yet developed; but considering the stability of the original society as a provident fund, it must be presumed that this will be a generally benevolent one.

Honorary Secretary pro tem., Thomas Smith, Esq.—Secretary, pro tem., Mr. Carter.

BREWERS' and DISTILLERS' CLERKS' Annuity Fund for their Widows and Orphans, New Corn Exchange Coffee House, Mark-lane. Established 1840. For the benefit of the widows and orphans of members only, consisting of the clerks of such brewers and distillers whose premises are situate within fourteen miles of the Post-office, upon payment of entrance fee, and other annual contributions according to age, etc.

A donation of five guineas constitutes a governor.

Present number of annuitants, eight widows and their children.

President, J. H. Wynne, Esq.—Treasurer, Osgood Hanbury, Esq., Jun.—Physician, Dr. Francis Cobb.—Solicitor, T. B. Tanqueray, Esq.—Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Charles H. Pawley.—Secretary, Mr. J. Bowles, 77, Cannon-street, City.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE SUB-SORTERS', and Letter-Carriers' Widows & Orphans Pension Institution, 87, Wood-street. Established 1840. Is for the benefit of members only, and, at the present time, distributes about £100 annually in pensions to such as have been elected annuitants on account of old age or distress. Funded property, £3,000, and the annual income varies from £600 to £700, supported to a considerable extent by voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

Treasurer, Mr. Philip Webster.—Secretary, Mr. Richard Langley, Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

THE JOB & POST MASTERS', COACH PROPRIETORS', Horse Dealers', and Livery Stable Keepers', of England, Provident Fund, 30, Great James-street. Established 1839. For the temporary and permanent relief of members only, their widows and children. Members, to derive such advantage, must be recognized by the directors to have been engaged in one of the above trades, and have taken out a license as such.

Two guineas annually, or 20 guineas at one time, or paid within two years, constitutes a governor, with one vote; and the same payments, with an entrance fee according to age, constitutes a member. Five pensioners at present on the permanent fund, receiving conjointly £94; funded property, £8000; income above £700.

President, Duke of Richmond.—Treasurer, Mr. Richard Tattersall, Hyde Park-corner.—Honorary Surgeon, Mr. John Vincent Hawkins, 61, George-street, Portman-square.—Secretary, Mr. William Tredway Clarke, 30, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

RAILWAY GUARDS' Friendly Fund. Formed only last year. Promises to prove of great benefit to a very deserving class of men, than whom few require such an institution more, from the various risks to which their duties expose them. The objects aimed at are—to provide a weekly allowance in sickness, or in case of accident; a deferred annuity; a certain sum to be paid at death; weekly allowance to orphans and children; a home in old age. The association is under the sanction of the chairman and directors of the London and North Western Railway Company. Within six months upwards of 500 men have entered.[1]

Treasurer, G. C. Glynn, Esq.—Chairman of Committee, Mr. George Gray.

METROPOLITAN OMNIBUS SERVANTS' Provident Society, 4, Portman-place, Edgware-road. Established 1848. For the benefit of that large body of men connected with omnibuses,—as drivers, conductors, time-keepers, and clerks,—numbering in all about ten thousand. It proposes to assist the disabled and infirm, their widows and orphans; to found an asylum for the aged and feeble; the establishment of a school for the children of members, and to adopt measures by which the members may be enabled to improve themselves mentally, morally, and religiously. The subscription is fixed at sixpence a-week; and, to secure its respectability, none but men of unimpeachable character are to be admitted members. It will be dependent as well on public contributions, which are solicited to aid it, on the ground that thus improving and raising the character of this class of men will greatly benefit society at large.

[1] At the present time, upwards of 2,000 Railway Guards are in constant employ in Great Britain.

President James Wyld, Esq., M.P.—Treasurer, Mr. S. Pierce, Warwick-road, Maida-hill.—Honorary Secretary, R. Morgan, Esq., 6, Warwick-villas, Paddington.—Manager, Mr. J. Scully, Camden-town.—Bankers, Union Bank, London.

BRITISH HAIR-DRESSERS Benevolent and Provident Institution, Hercules' Pillars, Great Queen-street. Established 1831. For the benefit of members only, elected, and paying an annual subscription of £1, or a donation of £10. The relief afforded consists of pensions of £10 annually to members above the age of fifty years, on being elected to the same.

President, S. Grange, Esq., Saint John's-wood-road.—Treasurer, W. G. Bentley, Esq., 220, High Holborn.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. John Swain, Edward's-yard, Regent-street.

THE TALLOW CHANDLERS' Benevolent Society, 8, Artillery-place West, Bunhill-row. Established 1843. For the relief of indigent and incapacitated tallow chandlers, their widows, and others connected with the trade. Candidates for relief must be above sixty, unless totally incapacitated, and not in the receipt of more than £30 (males), and £20 (females), and must be recommended by subscribers; if approved of, their election is decided by ballot, at appointed periods. One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a governor, with privilege of voting.

This institution, young as it is, presents much for imitation to wealthier and old-established funds of a similar nature; its relief *is not restricted to members*, and already has distributed £916 amongst its objects of charity. There are about forty pensioners on its funds.

President, John Cattley, Esq.—Treasurer, Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Alderman.—Bankers, Bank of England.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. Joseph North, 8, Artillery-place West, Bunhill-row.

BUILDERS' Benevolent Institution, 13, Broad-street, Golden-square. Established 1847.[1] Is acccumulating a fund, now amounting to £1,000 for the purpose of granting pensions of £24 per annum to males, and £20 to females, being members of any of the branches of the building trade, or their widows. Also temporary relief to workmen in case of

[1] The first instituted was in 1843, managed by Mr. Barber, late of New Bridge-street.

accident. A separate fund is likewise raising, for the erection of an asylum. Candidates who have been subscribers, are entitled to a proportionately extra number of votes.

President, Hugh Biers, Esq.—Treasurer, Mr. George Bird, 38, Edgware-road.—Secretary, Mr. Alfred G. Harris.—Bankers, Sir Samuel Scott and Co.—Collector, Mr. Edward Herbert, 48, Lissongrove North.

A Provident Institution for builders' foremen has lately been instituted. Secretary, Mr. W. Allard.

THE GARDENERS' Benevolent Institution, 97, Farringdon-street. Commenced 1843. Is for the benefit of its members and others belonging to the trade, similar in its details to previous funds of the same character.

Patrons, Earl of Ellesmere; Lord Brackley. —Secretary, Mr. Edward R. Cutler, 97, Farringdon-street. Also;

THE CURRIERS' Benevolent Institution, 39, Great Bland-street, Dover Road, Borough. Commenced 1848.

Patron, Lord Robert Grosvenor.—Secretary, Mr. H. H. Tapscott.

ETON BENEVOLENT FUND, 16, Hanover-street. Established 1848. Is for the support and assistance of old Etonians, whom ill health or misfortune has deprived of the means of livelihood. The Committee of Management meet at the Office of the Etonian and General Life Assurance and Endowment Society, 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, every Wednesday, at half-past three, when claims for relief will be received and investigated. And as one of the objects of the institution is the investigation of cases, old Etonians, whether supporters of the fund or not, may refer claimants for charity to the committee, who will take all care that relief is properly administered.

Bankers, Messrs. Bouverie, 11, Haymarket.—Honorary Secretary, W. Pickering, Esq.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES, Newgate-street. Instituted 1824. For the relief of persons educated at Christ's Hospital, their widows and orphans, by pensions, or weekly allowances, to the aged, infirm, and distressed; also small loans, to be returned by fixed instalments, as the funds of the society may allow.

Since its commencement, 600 applicants have experienced the Society's aid; £900 having been advanced in loans, £3000 in gifts, and £2500 in pensions; these latter are

permanent, being limited to the amount of dividends; the present number of pensioners is 18.

Ten guineas donation from governors of the hospital, or others approved of by the directors, constitutes a life governor with two votes at elections.

Patron, the Queen.—President, Charles Few, Esq.—Treasurer, John Smith, Esq., 49, Long-Acre.—Hon. Secretary, J. A. L. Barnard, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Francis Jesse, South Sea House, Threadneedle-street.—Bankers, Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co.

FOUNDLING BENEVOLENT FUND, Hospital, Guildford-street. Established 1840. It must be obvious, that if such societies have been beneficial, as connected with other charitable institutions, a similar fund must be peculiarly useful at the Foundling Hospital; for, as the objects of its care are destitute of all natural ties, it is only to such honourable assistance that the deserving foundling can look in the hour of trial or trouble, to rescue him from the workhouse, or from actual want. The objects of the fund are to grant annual pensions or weekly allowances, to such aged and infirm persons as are considered deserving of assistance; to afford temporary relief to the distressed; to grant small loans, to be returned by instalments; and to relieve the widows and orphans of such as the funds of the society will allow. A preference at all times is given to those who have subscribed to the fund. The present income is little above £200; and this is distributed amongst the most deserving of the applicants. The funded property is £2,100: with this exception, it entirely depends upon voluntary contributions. Honorary Secretary, John Brownlow, Esq.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES FOR ORPHANS AND OTHER NECESSITOUS CHILDREN.

General Statement of Asylums; their Number, Income, and Extent. *Orphan Asylums;*—The Clergy.—Female Orphan.—Orphan Working.—London.—British.—Adult.—Infants.—Cholera.—Agricultural.—And Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. *General Asylums*: St. Anne's.—Bancroft's.—Raine's.—The Ladies'.—For training Servants.—French Protestant.—Welsh.—Caledonian.—St. Patrick's.—Westmoreland.—Yorkshire.—Masonic.—Travellers'.—Victuallers'.—And Naval and Marine. *Parochial Schools:* their Origin, Benefits, and present Extent.—Examples afforded. *Schools of Local Character, or specified objects:* Germans.—Associated Catholic.—Irish Schools,—and Jewish Charities.

No instance of suffering, and no extremity of human need, is more calculated to excite the best sympathies of our nature, or meet with a readier response of benevolent exertion, than the claim of "the fatherless, and them that have no helper." Upon the claims of orphanhood, a popular modern writer observes—"An infant without friends is of all created things the most helpless: it has a positive claim upon all Christendom; it was one of our Lord's great commands, that little children should come unto Him; and why? Because, 'of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' Surely there are none who profess His faith who could turn from a little child in the hour of its bereavement...was there ever a child born—no matter how humble—around which hope did not cling? Who can tell what may be, or may not be, the destiny of the poorest orphan that gropes its way through a bitter world?—and whatever sphere it may move in, whether high or low, it must have duties to perform, a crucified

Saviour to believe in, a God to glorify, a Heaven to gain. I can hardly look upon the case of an orphan as a charity; it is a duty! we can all spare something to lead these bereaved children through time, and prepare them for eternity."

And great are the opportunities of usefulness developed by the operations of our orphan asylums, and great is the privilege of supporting them. It appears a matter of much thankfulness, that, amidst all our other schemes of charity and mercy, and many measures for extending national education, that cause which is especially commended to us by Christian precept, and annexed to which there are so many gracious promises, has prospered and advanced in an eminent degree.

Out of the fifteen orphan asylums that now adorn our city, no less than ten have been founded since the commencement of the present century, and these the largest and most liberally supported. The other asylums, for maintaining children of reduced and necessitous parents, will likewise be found to have increased in a similar proportion.

Gratifying as this fact is as an aggregate one, there is a source of still greater satisfaction to be derived from a careful consideration of their respective details: a perusal of the various reports cannot fail to impart the conviction, that the plans pursued, in almost every instance, prove them to be not only beneficial to the immediate objects of their bounty, but to society at large.

The following is the summary of Orphan Asylums:—

One for orphan children of clergymen; 3 for female children; 2 for infants; 3 for general age of eight years; 1 for adults; 1 for cholera orphans; 4 for orphans of soldiers and sailors.—Total	15
Also 1 in contemplation for the poorer classes (the agricultural).	
of these, 14 are supported by an aggregate income of	£39,926
including amount derived from voluntary contributions, of . . .	£28,623
maintaining orphan children, at present time, to the number of 1,811, besides 350 at the Military Asylum (the annual income of which is not included in the above).—Total . . .	2,161

Asylums for necessitous children, whether orphans or not :—

Three for general objects ; 1 for girls ; 2 for training servants ; 7 for children of specified parentage ; 2 for navy and marine ; 1 French Protestant.—Total	16
the aggregate annual income of 16 of which (excepting the Royal Naval Schools) amounts to . . .	£41,089
including voluntary contributions .	£26,843
maintaining children at present time to the number of 1,439 ; besides Royal Naval Schools, 800.—Total . .	2,239

The foregoing includes only such institutions as afford maintenance, clothing, and education ; and are exclusive of parochial and merely local establishments : of such, however, it will be seen, several are described, also a complete account of Jewish charity schools.

INCORPORATED CLERGY ORPHAN SOCIETY, St. John's-wood, Marylebone. Formed 1749, and incorporated 1809, under the title of "The Governors of the Society for clothing, maintaining, and educating poor Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, until of age to be put apprentice." The number of children upon the establishment has been gradually increasing from eighty to about one hundred and forty—seventy boys and seventy girls. The funds of the charity, although dependent to some extent on public support, have been augmented by valuable bequests from time to time, until they had attained a satisfactory condition : the largest benefactors were Mrs. Cam, Lady Grant, Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Sutton, and others. Of late years, however, the expenditure has exceeded the income ; and increased support, it is to be regretted, is much needed. Two elections take place annually, one on the last Thursday in

[1] The education of the boys was at first conducted at Thirsk, in Yorkshire, where the benefits were limited, and the whole management appears to have been otherwise objectionable. In 1805 the Corporation made an advantageous purchase of property at Acton, where the establishment for boys was long carried on ; but subsequently removed, in connexion with the schools for girls, to the present desirable situation.

February, and the other in May. Candidates must be between the ages of seven and twelve.

A special fund was established in the year 1826, called the Clergy Orphan Apprenticing Fund, for the purpose of assisting the children, when they leave the schools, in obtaining suitable situations. It is placed under the management of the general committee: the treasurers of the society being also the treasurers of this special fund.

President, Bishop of London.—Physicians: Drs. Macleod, Gibbs, and Burrows.—Surgeon, Thomas Copeland, Esq.—Master, Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A,—Mistress, Mrs. Jones.—Treasurers: Rev. J. Russell, D.D., and J. H. Cancellor, Esq.—Collector, Mr. H. Stretton, 67, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

ASYLUM for the Reception of FRIENDLESS and DESERTED ORPHAN GIRLS, Bridge-road, Lambeth. Instituted 1758; incorporated 1800. Is generally known as "The Female Orphan Asylum"; and the children peculiarly its objects are orphan girls, the settlements of whose parents cannot be ascertained. No child can be admitted who is under the age of eight, or above the age of ten years; nor, as the children are to be constantly employed in the several offices of good housewifery, in order to qualify them for domestic servants, any diseased, deformed, or infirm child. The necessary certificates and declarations are to be procured by application at the asylum. Since its establishment, nearly 2,600 children have been wholly maintained, and apprenticed out or placed in service. The number usually in the asylum is 150: they are well taught, and in accordance with the principles of the Church of England; also trained in strict habits of economy and cleanliness; and the asylum derives an annual amount of about £50 for needlework done by them. The annual expenditure is about £3,500, which is well covered by the receipts, derived from dividends and voluntary contributions, the former amounting to nearly £2,000 per annum.

The elections are half-yearly, in June and December, and decided by the balloting papers of the governors; who are so constituted by a contribution of one guinea annual, or ten guineas at one time, and entitled to one vote. One hundred guineas entitles to present one child, otherwise eligible.

President, the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.—Treasurer, Sir John

[1] This institution owes its establishment to the late Sir John Fielding.

Dean Paul, Bart.—Morning Preacher, Rev. J. Jessop, M.A.—Evening Preacher, Rev. W. Curling, M.A.—Chaplain, Rev. S. R. Cattley.—Physicians: Dr. Locock, Dr. Cursham.—Secretary, Mr. William Davies.—Messenger and Collector, Mr. James Cole, 7, York-row, Kennington-road.

SCHOOL of INDUSTRY for FEMALE ORPHANS, 9, Church-street, Paddington-green. Instituted 1786. For the entire maintenance of bereaved and destitute orphans between the ages of nine and twelve, preference being given to those descended from respectable parents. The elections are represented as taking place twice annually, in January and July. Ten guineas donation, or one guinea annual, constituting a governor, with one vote. But, although so old an establishment, its operations appear restricted, and partake more of a local character.

Treasurer, Thomas Cahusac, Esq., 5, Maida-hill.—Collector, Mr. W. Whitehead, 56, High-street, Portland-town.—Matron, Mrs. Clarke.

BAYSWATER EPISCOPAL CHAPEL FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL. Established 1839. For the maintenance and instruction of from fifteen to twenty female orphans, who have completed their ninth year. Candidates must be approved of by the committee, chosen by election, upon declared vacancies. The expenditure is under £250 per annum, the charity being a limited one, and its benefits local. The income depends on voluntary contributions, exceeding the expenditure.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a governor, with one vote.

President, Rev. C. Smalley, M.A.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. C. Smalley, jun., 12, Orme-square; F. Crafer, Esq., 35, Bedford-place, Kensington.—Honorary Surgeons, John and James Merriman, Esqrs., Kensington-sq.—Matron, Mrs. Ann Manger.—Collector, Mr. Edward Oliver, 40, Queen's-road.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, Haverstock Hill;[1] office, 19, Gresham-street, City. Instituted 1758; incorpo-

[1] This institution, almost the first of its kind in England, was originated at the George Tavern, Ironmonger-lane; founded at Hoxton, removed to City-road, and enlarged in 1773; further enlarged in succeeding years, until removed to the present commodious establishment in 1846, erected at a total cost of about £20,000. To the present time the charity has extended itself tenfold since its first formation. Much of its present prosperity can be traced to the persevering exertions of the present secretary on its behalf.

rated 1848. This charity was founded for the reception of twenty orphan and other necessitous children of both sexes, of every religious denomination, and from all parts of the United Kingdom. There are now upwards of two hundred children in the schools, and there is accommodation altogether for two hundred and fifty, when the funds will admit of their reception. The amount of income required for present disbursements is nearly £4,000; £1,800 of which is derived from dividends and rents, the remainder depending on voluntary contributions, which as yet appear to require considerable increase.

Candidates are eligible between seven and eleven years of age, provided they are in good health, and "have neither been prisoners nor paupers." The children are educated, clothed, and wholly maintained until they are fourteen, the girls, in some cases, until they are fifteen years of age, when they are apprenticed or placed out in some service, with a premium or outfit of the value, to the boys of £5, to the girls of £3. 3s.; and further, to encourage them to persevere in good conduct, they are annually rewarded in sums varying from 5s. to 21s., according to the length of service.

The education of the children combines portions of the British and National Schools systems, with such improvements as the committee can introduce. The girls, in addition to the usual routine of education, make most of their own clothing, and a portion of that of the boys, and take their part in the domestic duties of the house, so as to fit them for service when they leave the school. The elections occur during the last week in the months of April and November. If unsuccessful at one election, the votes are carried forward to the credit of the candidate. Printed forms of petition are supplied, with lists of the governors, to all who are interested in elections.

The annual subscription of a governor is one guinea and upwards; for life, 10 guineas and upwards: of a subscriber, 10s. 6d.; for life, 5 guineas. The subscriber has the right to vote only at elections; the governor, to vote at all general courts of governors, to nominate candidates, and to visit the institution and introduce visitors any day he pleases; but an order for visiting is granted to any respectable person who desires to see the institution.

President, John Remington Mills, Esq., Englefield-green, Surrey. —Treasurer, Thomas Merriman Coombs, Esq., Ludgate-street.—

Secretary, Joseph Soul, Esq., Boxworth-grove, Islington.—Collector, Mr. James Harrison, 21, Doris-street, Kennington-cross.—Bankers, London Joint Stock Bank, Princes-street.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, Clapton; office, 10, St. Mary Axe. Instituted, 1813, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of destitute orphan children of either sex, from every part of the kingdom. Children whose parents have been in respectable circumstances, and children whose parents lost their lives in the army, navy, or marine service in general, and whose parish settlement cannot be ascertained, are highly eligible to receive the aid of this charity. A child having a father-in-law, is not eligible, neither are those who have been inmates of the workhouse, except under very peculiar circumstances. No child can be admitted, who, on the day of election, is under the age of seven, or above the age of eleven.

The number of children reported at the last meeting, was 397;[1] and 1,764 is the total number that have been admitted and provided for.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas as a life subscription, constitutes a member, with one vote at elections of children.

The elections are half-yearly,—the fourth Mondays in January and June. Votes of unsuccessful candidates are carried on to the two subsequent elections. About three hundred votes generally secure an election.

The total amount of annual expenditure is above £8,000, mainly depending on voluntary contributions; which amounted, last year, to £6,508; and the remainder is defrayed by the dividends, &c.; the funded property is under £20,000.

Treasurer, William Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. T. P. Wright, M.A.; Rev. C. Mackenzie, M.A.—Chaplain and Master, Rev. Robert Heath, M.A.—Physician, John T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S.—Surgeon, Hector Gavin, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Hackney-road.—Sub-Secretary, Mr. James Rogers.—Collector, Mr. C. H. Smart.

[1] A detailed statement has lately been published by the Society, appended to the last report, showing the average annual amount per head of the various expenses, for several years past; and the expenses of last year, for 378 children, averaged as follows: Provision, fuel, and washing, £10 18s. 6d.; clothing, £3 10s. 5d.; salaries and wages, £3 2s. 2d.; repairs and all other expenses, £3 13s. 4d.; outfit and rewards on leaving, £1 9s. 10d.; total, per each child, £22 14s. 4d.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM; Asylum, Clapham-rise; office, 11, Abchurch-lane. Established 1827. Maintains and educates destitute children of both sexes, who are really or virtually orphans, descended from respectable parents; "training them in habits of industry and frugality, and in the principles of Christianity and virtue." No child can be a candidate for this institution, whose father is not dead, or paralytic, totally blind, or an incurable lunatic; and whose mother, if living, is able to provide for it. No child is admitted, who will be, on the ensuing day of election, under seven or above twelve years of age; or who has been, at any time, an inmate of a parish workhouse.

The average number of children under training is 94,—57 boys and 34 girls. The total amount of expenses slightly exceed £2,000 a year, depending on voluntary contributions, with the exception only of about £100 from dividends; the whole of the funded property being under £4,500.

One guinea per annum, or ten guineas donation, constitute a governor, with one vote for every such subscription, at all elections. Two elections take place in the course of the year,—on the third Mondays in January and July.

Attendance is given at the office every day but Saturday, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

Treasurer, John Deacon, Esq.—Physicians: Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.; Robert Dickson, M.D.—Consulting Surgeon, Alfred M. Randall, Esq.—Surgeon, Benjamin Swete, Esq.—Architect, Thos. Marsh Nelson, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. John Davis, A.B., Lee Hill, Lewisham; Rev. Charles Kemble, A.M., Montague-place, Clapham-road; Rev. Robert Bickersteth, A.M., Clapham-rise.—Secretary of the Ladies' Committee, Mrs. Richard Smith, Palatine House, Stoke Newington.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. Francis Crew, 60, Lamb's Conduit-street.—Collector, Mr. James Leach, 12, President-street East, Goswell-road.

ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park; instituted 1818.[1] Founded for the

[1] Founded by Mrs. Sophia Williams, the originator of "The Old School of Industry," Cheltenham; and its first design, in 1818, was "in memory of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe Coburg." It was not then, however, carried out on the extensive scale intended, and the plan was only in part effected by the commencement of the present school, June 1820, at 32 and 33 Mornington-place. In 1823, from the favourable opinion entertained of it by King George IV, a royal subscription was commenced, of one hundred guineas a year; and the erection of the present establishment commenced, from Nash's designs.

relief and education of the friendless and unprovided orphan daughters of clergymen of the Established Church, and of military and naval officers; in the words of the report, "formed, not to educate children, but to finish the education of young women, and to forward them in their way through life." It receives and educates for situations as governesses in private families, or assistants in schools, such a number of wards, of the abovementioned description, as its circumstances and resources will permit; of whom a portion are received gratuitously, and the remainder contribute a certain small sum annually, towards defraying the expenses of the establishment. No young person is admitted under the age of fourteen, or above seventeen; and none remain after nineteen. The number generally averages from seventy to eighty, divided into senior and junior wards.

The annual income is inadequate for the present expenses, and has been so for some few years, leading to the alternative of sacrificing a portion of the funded property each year; the total amount required is but little more than £2,000 per annum, and of that £500 is derived from the wards' payments and dividends; so that it is to be hoped that the remaining £1,500 will be met by increased voluntary contributions, the funded amount being reduced to £3,000. Contributors to the funds of the institution are entitled to a certain number of votes for the election of wards, according to the following scale, viz.:—Donors of £5, and annual subscribers of one guinea, to one vote; £10, two votes; and an additional vote for every additional £10. Applications for governesses from the institution, and communications respecting the admission of candidates and election of wards, are to be addressed to Mr. Jesse, at the house of the institution.

Patron, the Queen.—Visitor, Bishop of London.—Trustee, Lord Kenyon.—Treasurer, Rear-Admiral Bowles.—Clerical Superintendents: Rev. J. E. Tyler, B.D.; Rev. J. S. Anderson.—Hon. Secretary, Rev. R. S. B. Sandilands, A.M.—Secretary, Mr. John Jesse, South Sea House.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM. Asylum, Wanstead; office, 46, Ludgate-hill; instituted 1827; incorporated 1843. The purpose of this charity is, to board, clothe, nurse, and educate in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, destitute children who are fatherless; and receive them (if necessary) from the very birth until completing their eighth

year, sustaining all the responsibilities of the parent until they are eligible to enjoy the aid of those institutions which receive the orphan at a more advanced age; such as the London Orphan Asylum, Clergy Orphan School, Orphan Working School, Asylum for Female Orphans, Bancroft's, St. Ann's School, and many others; open to orphans after seven years old: this, until the establishment of the next named institution, was the only asylum open to them until they have attained that age, and its protection has already been extended to upwards of nine hundred children. No case can be entertained which has been at any time in a workhouse, except it has been there for temporary relief, and has had respectable connexions; every case is considered to have an especial claim on the friends of this charity, in proportion as the former circumstances of the parents have been respectable. No child can stand on the list which, on the day of election, is less than three months, or more than six years old.

The election of the children is vested in the subscribers, and the elections are held half-yearly, on the last Mondays in April and October. The votes polled by the unsuccessful candidates are carried on to the next election, so that no case, however friendless, can fail of ultimate success. The new asylum lately erected at Wanstead,[1] reflects great credit on the committee, and is worthy of its purpose. It is intended for the occupation of 420 children, and provides in every way for their wants in sickness and in health. It has, however, rarely contained more than three hundred, the income of the charity having hitherto but too much fettered its utility (the funded property is only about £2,000); the earnestness, however, with which the benefits of the institution have of late been sought—the increasing lists of candidates for admission—and the consideration that a large proportion of the current expenses will sustain no material addition when the asylum is wholly filled, have encouraged the committee to determine on an effort for immediately extending the benefits of the asylum, and trust to public liberality to support them.[2] The annual expenditure, according

[1] Wanstead is about six miles from London; and tickets may be had, to view the Asylum, for any Monday, upon application at the office.

[2] This determination has been confirmed by the recent sad addition to the number of candidates, from the desolations of the cholera; and the committee have judiciously and humanely carried their intention into effect, by holding an extra election for the present year (virtually that

to last year's statement, is nearly £8,000, an amount entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, as the present dividends are under £100 a-year.

Every half-guinea annually, or five guineas life-subscription, entitles to one vote at each election for children, and at the general meeting for business. Forms for nominating candidates may be obtained at the office, where all communications must be addressed.

President, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer, John Deacon, Esq.—Sub-Treasurer, B. B. Cabbell, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.—Chaplain and Pastoral Superintendent, Rev. W. P. Wigram, M.A.—Physician, Dr. Little, 10, Finsbury-quare.—Consulting Surgeons: E. A. Lloyd, Esq., 14, Bedford-row; Francis Toulmin, Esq., Hackney.—Examining Surgeon, Miles Beale, Esq., 41, Bishopsgate-within.—Surgeon, William Henry Cary, Esq., Woodford.—Secretary, John Buckler, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Robert Charlton.

NEW ASYLUM for INFANT ORPHANS, Stamford-hill. Office, 32, Poultry. Founded 1844; for the same objects as the last-named institution; but, as a fundamental principle of that is, that Church of England doctrines shall be inculcated in the school, so this, to quote the words of its rules, asserts that, "it shall be a rule absolute, beyond the control of any future general meeting, or any act of incorporation, that while the education of the infant family shall be strictly religious and scriptural, no denominational catechism whatever shall be introduced, and that no particular forms whatever shall be imposed on any child, contrary to the religious convictions of the surviving parent or guardian of such child." This institution likewise keeps the children until eight years of age. The present number of inmates is eighty-six; the elections take place twice annually,—the third Mondays in January and June. The present expenditure is under £2,000 a-year, but dependent on voluntary contributions, the funded property being only £1,300. Five guineas donation, or 10*s.* 6*d.* annually, entitles to one vote at each election.

held in February last), so as to receive as many as 120 children in the course of the year,—an instance of well-directed energy in the exercise of charity, eventuating, as might be expected, in a large immediate accession to the funds,—besides extension of friends and subscribers. The addresses, issued at the time of the general thanksgiving, conveying the notification of this contemplated step, together with pulpit exhortation, brought in no less a sum than £8,000!

Treasurer, Baron Lionel De Rothschild.—Sub-Treasurer, Andrew Reed, D.D.—Honorary Secretaries: David D. Wire, Esq.; Rev. T. Aveling.—Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.—Sub-Secretary and Collector, Mr. W. Strudwicke.

CHOLERA ORPHAN HOME, Ham, Richmond; established 1849. The occasion for this institution has been caused by the lamentable course of the cholera in the past autumn,—making many desolate; and it will perhaps scarcely last beyond the immediate necessity for it. (See note to the Infant Orphan Asylum, page 300.) The premises taken have been met with at a moderate cost, through the benevolence of one individual, and will accommodate one hundred. It is intended, for the present, for the reception of orphan girls who have lost both parents, and for boys, when funds will allow. One child will be supported for every additional amount of £10 10s. annually.

Should the attempt meet with public support, it will be continued under the title of "The National Orphan Home."

Treasurer, J. M. Morgan, Esq., 12, Stratton-street.—Secretary, Rev. Joseph Brown, Christchurch, Blackfriars-road.

THE AGRICULTURAL ORPHAN SCHOOL is a contemplated institution, purposing the industrial training of orphan children "of the poorest class" in agricultural occupations, providing for them, in after life, the means of emigration, &c. It will have been observed, that most of the preceding asylums exclude the very *poorest*, or such as have been the inmates of a workhouse. The scheme has the approval of the Bishop of London; and an influential list of directors has been already formed. Prospectuses, and other information, may be obtained of the Honorary Secretary, Rev. W. Denton, Vicarage, Hoxton-square.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, Chelsea. Established 1801. For the orphan children of soldiers of the regular army of Great Britain, of whom three-hundred and fifty are maintained, and instructed on the National Education System. Consists of three departments: the normal school, for training schoolmasters for the army; the model, and the infant schools. The school is often known by the name of the "Duke of York's." The present building, which was erected by Mr. Copeland, had its first stone laid by his late Royal Highness. The establishment is conducted strictly according to military discipline. Friday is the best day for

viewing the children parade, with their military band. Open from ten o'clock till four; dinner hour, one. Under the superintendence of a military commission, of whom the Commander-in-Chief is the president.

Chelsea College, see page 215.

Commandant, Colonel P. Brown.—Adjutant and Secretary, Lieut. J. E. Addison, 70th foot.—Quartermaster, Mr. W. Cousins. Surgeon, T. Graham Balfour, M.D.—Chaplain, Rev. W. S. O. Dusautoy.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, New Grove, Bow-road. Instituted 1827, Office, 98, Gracechurch-street. For providing clothing, maintenance, and education for the destitute orphan children of seamen in the merchant service;—ultimately placing them in situations, either at sea or on shore; as far as may be practicable, where their principles may not be endangered, and the prospect of an honest livelihood secured. Age of admission, seven to eleven years, and continue until fourteen. One hundred and ten children now in the asylum; their religious training is according to the Established Church. The annual disbursements for the support of the institution amount to £2,000 per annum, depending, all but £150, upon voluntary contributions, which appear at present to be only just sufficient for the purpose. The funded property is only £5,416.

Ten guineas at one time, or one guinea annually, constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote at general meetings, and election of children into the asylum, which takes place on the last Monday in February and August. Every owner or master of a ship, collecting from the crew to the amount of one guinea annually, is entitled to the same privilege. Each child, to be elected, must obtain 250 votes at the least, and unsuccessful votes are carried on to the three following elections.

President, Sir J. Graham, Bart., M.P.—Treasurer, Captain Henry Nelson.—Chaplain, Rev. Henry Rendall, M.A.—Hon. Secretary, George S. Clarke, Esq.—Secretary and Collector, Mr. Richard Geddes.—Bankers, Bank of England.—Matron, Mrs. Bailey.—Schoolmaster, Mr. Price.—Schoolmistress, Miss Abbott.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' EPISCOPAL SCHOOL and ASYLUM, 29, Cannon-street-road, St. George's, East. Instituted 1829. Forty orphans are daily instructed and clothed, whilst twenty of them are in the house, and wholly

provided for; which benefit, it is represented, would be most gladly extended to all, were adequate means placed in the hands of the managers. The instruction given is purely scriptural, the Bible being the basis of all; the children are trained in the principles of the Established Church, and, as far as possible, in such moral and domestic habits as are likely to fit them for respectable service. Ten shillings and sixpence annual, or five guineas donation, constitute a governor. The expenditure is very little above £500 per annum, but is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions.

Treasurer, Robert C. L. Bevan, Esq., Lombard-street.—Honorary Secretary, Robert Sweeting, Esq., 29, Lombard-street.—Ladies' Secretary, Miss Young, Denmark-hill, Surrey.—Governess, Mrs. Sargent.—Collector, Mr. William John Hayden, 74, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road.

'*THE SAILORS' FEMALE ORPHAN HOME*, Sidney-place, Cambridge-road. Instituted 1829. Is another school for the same objects; conducted, it would appear, on exactly similar principles. The elections are half-yearly; but the number of orphans to be elected depends on the state of the funds, which at present appear to be very limited. The total amount of receipts last year was under £250, a sum very inadequate to the requisite extension of the number to be maintained. Ten shillings annually, or £5 at one time, constitutes a member, entitled to two votes for every such subscription.

Treasurer, Robert Hanbury, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. John Tagg, M.A.; J. K. Arthur, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Edward Cooke, 23, Princes-square, St. George's East.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, Streatham, Surrey, and Aldersgate, London. Office, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House. Instituted 1709.[1] Educates and wholly provides for the legitimate children of necessitous parents, whether orphans or not; more especially the descendants of parents who have seen better days. The present number of children in the asylum is 151 boys, and 76 girls, and 30 boys and 32 girls at the day-school, in London: at the latter school they are only educated and

[1] Originally founded by the aid of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1709, as a day-school. It was not until the year 1800, that the country asylum was opened, and the addition made of maintaining children.

clothed. The annual expenditure exceeds £5,000 per annum; and the receipts, from all sources, last year, as much as £6,400. The dividends realise £750, otherwise the whole is dependent on the voluntary contributions.

One guinea or more annually, or 10 guineas or more in one payment, constitutes a governor, entitled to votes at each election of children into the asylum, and, in rotation, to present a child into the day-school in town. Every governor has the right to nominate a candidate, boy or girl, at each election, either from the children in the day-school, or not; but all children are required to be between the ages of seven and eleven years.

A contribution of £120. 15s., when the child is between the ages of seven and nine years, or £105 when the child is between nine and eleven years, entitles the donor immediately to place a child on the foundation at Brixton. The elections are half-yearly, viz., on the second Thursday in February and August, when, in addition to those elected on the day's poll, two are elected with the highest number of aggregate votes.

President, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Ladies' President, the Duchess of Northumberland.—Treasurer, Matthias Attwood, Esq., M.P., 27, Gracechurch-street.—Secretary, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq., 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.—Collector, Mr. George Bleaden, 2, Charlotte-row.

BANCROFT'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Mile-end-road. Founded 1758. For affording board, clothing, and education to one hundred boys, from the age of seven to fourteen, who are appointed upon presentation, in turn, of the members of the court of assistants of the Drapers' Company, and, at the close of their education, are apprenticed or put to service. Forms for obtaining a boy's admission, and other information, can be obtained at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street. For Almshouses and general account of "Hospital," see page 220.

Head Master and Chaplain, Rev. Richard Thomas, M.A.—Second Master, C. Dinham, Esq.—Matron, Mrs. Dinham.

RAINE'S CHARITY, St. George's-in-the-east. Founded 1736; incorporated 1780. Fifty boys are taught, from the age of nine years, to read, write, and cast accounts, till they are put out apprentices. And fifty girls are taken into the school, at the age of eight years, forty of whom, when they

have continued therein four years, are removed into the asylum, where they remain the same space of time, are entirely maintained, and trained up for service; and, after the age of twenty-two years, six of them, producing certificates of their good behaviour during their servitude, continuing unmarried, and members of the Church of England, draw lots twice a-year, for a marriage portion of £100, to settle them in the world, with such honest and industrious persons as the majority of the trustees shall approve of, who must be inhabitants of this parish, St. John of Wapping, or St. Paul Shadwell, and members of the Church of England; otherwise, Mr. Raine's will is, they should not receive the £100. These charity schools have been the happy means of making many children beneficial, who would otherwise have been burthensome to society; several reputable tradesmen, and many honest faithful servants, have received their education therein. Under the management of the Rector and Lecturer of the parish, and other persons incorporated.

Chairman of the Board of Trustees, M. J. Perppingham, Esq., 17, Great Prescott-street. —Treasurer, James Richardson, Esq., Wapping High-street.—Schoolmaster and Collector, Mr. Verrall.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL, 30, John-street, Bedford-row. Instituted 1702. For educating, clothing, and wholly maintaining fifty-one poor girls, from all parts of the United Kingdom, whether orphans or not; and especially designed for those whose parents have moved in a respectable sphere. Children are received between the ages of eight and ten, and remain until the age of fourteen. Each candidate must be recommended by a subscriber of at least one year's standing; have a medical certificate from the surgeon; and be furnished with certificate of baptism and of parents' marriage.

The election takes place half-yearly, when all life subscribers of 10 guineas, or annual subscribers of one guinea, can vote.

Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., 35, Nicholas-lane.—Honorary Surgeon, Mr. Fisher, 15, John-street, who grants certificates on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 8 and 9.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. George Hoby, 123, Mount-street, Berkeley-square. —Collector, Mr. Cookworthy, 24, Castle-street, Falcon-square.

HANS TOWN SCHOOL of INDUSTRY, 103, Sloane-street. Established 1804. For the purpose of training fe-

male servants. Has just been removed to the present eligible premises, where fifty boarders are maintained. Girls are received from the ages of eight to sixteen, and are carefully trained in the principles of the Church of England, and instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, needlework, and the various branches of domestic service. The income is derived from voluntary contributions, payments on behalf of children, and a small amount of dividends, amounting together to £650 ; the expenditure within that amount.

Annual subscribers of 6 guineas, or donors of £50, paying one guinea annually, have the privilege of nomination. A child thus named pays £1. 5s. per quarter, for which sum she is boarded and instructed, and places ultimately found for those whose conduct is satisfactory.

Treasurer, George Carr Glyn, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Carey, 44, Cadogan-place.—Hon. Medical Attendant, R. Ellis, Esq.—Matron, Mrs. West.—Collector, Mr. Troughton.

ST. JOHN'S SERVANTS' SCHOOL, 22, New Ormond-street. Established 1842. Boards, clothes, and educates one hundred and thirteen female children, chiefly of the age of fourteen or fifteen. The main object is to train them for good and efficient household servants, by two or three years' careful instruction. Some few are admitted as young as four or five years of age, and some remain until eighteen. The establishment is supported principally by payments from the friends of the children, or by the benevolent on their behalf, viz., for children above ten years, £12 a-year; under ten, £14 10s. a-year; or graduated payments, from £60 to £100, at one time, according to age. The present successful position of the school is owing to the exertions of its treasurer, who has been a large donor to its funds, and makes up its annual deficiency of receipts. The school has been twice enlarged, and it is now proposed that a house shall be engaged at the seaside, for the benefit of the inmates in turn.

Applications for admission to be made to the Hon. Mrs. Baptist Noel, Hornsey ; the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, 35, Hyde Park Gardens ; or to Mrs. Saxby, the matron.

Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East.—Treasurer, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, 1, Pall Mall East.

WESTMINSTER FRENCH PROTESTANT Charity School, Bloomsbury. Founded 1747. This establishment

provides clothing, maintenance, and education, for a certain number of girls, descendants of the French refugees. They are taught to read and write French and English, and are instructed in the principles of religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England. They are also taught the elements of arithmetic, as well as the principal works of their sex; they make their own linen, and are by turns occupied in the house work. The children must have attained the age of seven years before they are registered, and are not eligible after the age of twelve years.

Twenty pounds paid in the course of a year, or one guinea annually, constitutes a director, and gives the power of always having one child on the list of admission.

President, the Earl of Radnor.—Treasurer, J. R. Vincent, Esq., 24, Norland-square, Notting-hill.—Secretary, Rev. J. Mudry, 21, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, Minister of the Church of England French Protestant Church.

WELSH CHARITY SCHOOL, Gray's Inn-road. Founded 1715 [1] This charity is under the management and support of "The Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons." It entirely supports two hundred boys and girls,[2] educating them in all the branches of good and pious learning, and training the boys in military exercises, thus calculating them for national as well as individual benefit. The conditions of admittance are, that the parents must be born in Wales or Monmouthshire, and produce evidence of the legality of their marriage; and the child born within ten miles of the Royal Exchange. Forms of application, to be signed by at least two subscribers, and filled up with requisite particulars, can be obtained of the secretary. A board of governors meet the first Thursday of every month, at the school-house, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to consider such applications. The age for admission is from eight to

[1] Incorporated 1846; originated 1714, in honour of the first birthday of Caroline Princess of Wales, after coming to the title: the same being St. David's day.

[2] Two hundred is the regular number, but during the past two years the committee have determined to fill up only half the vacancies, in consequence of the embarrassed state of the funds; from the same cause, no late report is supplied. The contemplated plan for leaving London has, for the present, been abandoned.

ten years. 1,974 boys, and 553 girls, have been admitted on the establishment, and wholly maintained.

President, Earl Powis.—Treasurer, Colonel Wood, of Littleton. —Secretary, Mr. John James, School House, Gray's Inn-road.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, Copenhagen-fields, Islington. Incorporated 1815.[1] For the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have served in her Majesty's fleet or army, and died or been disabled while in such service; also of indigent Scotch parents, of whom the father must have been born in Scotland, and have resided in London not less than one year, or died during such residence. The children must have been born in wedlock, and be perfectly free from any mental or bodily disease or infirmity; at the time of election must not be under seven, nor above ten years of age at the time application is made for admission. They are wholly maintained until fourteen, when they are apprenticed or otherwise provided for. The elections take place twice annually, on the first Thursdays in June and December, and are decided by the votes of subscribers.

The funded property has been, within the last four years, reduced upwards of £8,000, by quarterly sales of stock, from the yearly increase of expenditure, in consequence of the extension of the building for female children. The present number in the asylum is seventy-two boys and forty-seven girls; and perhaps no set of children are calculated to afford a more favourable opinion of the charity that maintains them: the national dress and vigorous appearance of the boys generally, greatly conduces to this. The boys' military band is a justly admired one, and is often rendered available for the festivals of kindred institutions.

One guinea annual, or 10 guineas donation, entitles to one vote; 100 guineas, for one child to be placed in the asylum.

President, the Duke of Buccleuch.—Treasurers: Chas. Forbes, Esq.; Captain James Lamont; J. A. Simpson, Esq.—Physicians: Alex. Tweedie, M.D.; George Owen Rees, M.D.—Consulting Surgeons: J. M. Arnott, Esq.; Alexander Bain Chisholm, M.D. —Surgeon, J. R. Ede, Esq.—Surgeon-Dentist, William A. N.

[1] This institution was founded, and originally managed, by the Highland Society of London, 1808, but transferred to the subscribers in 1814. Opened, in 1819, in Cross-street, Hatton Garden; and removed to the present building in 1828.

Catlin, Esq.—Superintendent and Secretary, Charles Renton, Esq.—Collector, Mr. A. M'Kenzie, 8, Clayton-place, Caledonian-road.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of ST. PATRICK, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road. Instituted 1784.[1] Two hundred girls, and three hundred boys, born of Irish parents, in London and its vicinity, are entirely clothed and educated, but not, as in the case of the Welsh and Scotch schools, maintained. Several of those of good character, however, are apprenticed out. They are educated in the religion they have been brought up in, and no religious controversy is allowed. No child unless born in London, or its immediate vicinity, and of Irish parents or parent, and not under seven or above ten years of age, can be admitted. Recommendations must be signed by three governors. The committee meet the first Wednesday in each month, at the establishment. The finances appear in a prosperous condition: the funded property £30,800; and the annual disbursements, of about £1,500, fairly covered by the dividends therefrom, assisted by voluntary contributions of about £600, on the continuation of which, however, this prosperity depends.

Twenty guineas constitute a governor for life, and three guineas a governor for one year.

President, Prince George of Cambridge.—Treasurer, Edward Thomas Bainbridge, Esq.—Inspectors of Schools and Apprentices: T. H. Burke, Esq.; C. H. La Touche, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Babbington.—Surgeon, Francis Kierman, Esq., Beaumont-street.—Apothecary, Lionel P. Kell, Esq.—Secretary, Edw. Hastings, Esq.

The accounts of *The East London English & Irish Schools*, and *The Associated Catholic Charities*, occur towards the end of this chapter.

WESTMORELAND SOCIETY, 18, Bread-street, Cheapside. Established 1746. The object of this society is the clothing, maintaining, and educating of children, born in

[1] By amalgamation with a more ancient society, founded 1704, termed the Irish Charitable Society, which distributed its charities until 1756, and then suspended operations, leaving £1,091 South Sea annuities standing in the names of the old trustees. This formed the nucleus of the present institution. George IV contributed no less a sum than £3,780 to this charity in his lifetime; and her present Majesty upwards of £1,200 to the present time.

London, or within twelve miles of the Royal Exchange, whose parents, or either of them, were born in the county of Westmoreland. None are eligible under eight or above eleven years of age, continuing with the society until fourteen, and, on leaving, a sum of £5 is applied for their benefit. Twenty-six such children are wholly provided for by the society, at an annual expense of £500. The whole number who have been maintained is two hundred and sixty-nine. The funds appear to be fairly supported, and are dependent on voluntary contributions to an extent of £200 per annum. The funded property is about £12,000.

Ten guineas in one sum, or one guinea annual, constitutes a governor, with one vote for every such subscription. Vacancies are generally declared at a meeting of the committee, on the first Tuesday in January. Application must be made to the Secretary for the form of petition, which is to be delivered to him, with all required documents, before the end of February.

President, Earl of Lonsdale.—Treasurer, Robert Addison, Esq., Regent's-park.—Honorary Chaplain, Rev. John Miles, B.D.—Honorary Surgeon, John Hunter, Esq., 19, Trinity-square.—Secretary, Mr. James Burra, 19, Bread-street.—Collector, Mr. John Thompson, 6, Clare Hall Cottages, Jamaica Level, Bermondsey.

THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, Westminster-road. Established 1812, for the education and entire maintenance of boys, one of whose parents must have been born in Yorkshire; have been in a respectable line of life, reduced by misfortune, and resided for the period of three years at least, within five miles of the Royal Exchange. No boy is eligible whose parents have received parochial relief, preference being always given to those whose fathers have been members of the society. All applications for admission into the school to be made to the Secretary. Age of admission, from eight to eleven; and time taken care of, until fourteen years old. The number of children at present in the school, is, thirteen girls, and thirty-four boys; from henceforth the former will be excluded from the benefits of the charity, by an alteration in the regulations, which provides for boys only. The expenditure has lately exceeded the income; the funded property being under £8,000, and the voluntary contributions proving inadequate; last year the amount was £808, and the dividends £314,—leaving a deficiency of nearly £200 under the regular expenditure.

One guinea annual constitutes a governor, with one vote at all elections; ten guineas at one time, a life governor, with two votes.

Presidents: Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Harewood.—Treasurer and Consulting Physician, James Saner, M.D., 36, Finsbury-square. —Hon. Secretary, Henry Tristram, Esq., 12, Bankside, Southwark-bridge.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL for Female Children, near the Obelisk, Westminster-road. Instituted 1788. Entirely maintains, clothes, and educates the female children and orphans of reduced brethren. No child can be admitted under eight, or above eleven, years of age, nor remain therein after having attained the age of fifteen years; and no petition can be received in behalf of a child who is under seven and a half, or above ten and a half, years of age, except in the case of a child whose parents are both deceased, in whose behalf a petition may be received at six and a half years of age, and who may be admitted at seven. No candidate can be placed on the list for election, unless the petition has been approved at least three months prior to the day appointed for the election, and the child have been religiously instructed, and able to read the Scriptures. Six hundred and sixteen children have been brought up by this charity, and have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the governors in after life.

A subscription of one guinea per annum constitutes the subscriber a governor, with the privilege of one vote.

President, Earl of Zetland, Pro. G.M.—Honorary Solicitor, R. H. Giraud, Esq., 7, Furnival's-inn.—Secretary, Mr. Francis Crew.—Matron, Mrs. Cook.—Collector, Mr. John Nicholls, 14, Wells-street, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION for Boys; office, 7, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square. Instituted 1798; clothes and educates the sons of indigent and deceased brethren, according to the situation in life they are most probably destined to occupy, and inculcates such religious instructions as may be conformable to the tenets of their parents, and ultimately apprentices them to suitable trades. Children of all religious denominations, and wherever resident, are eligible to be admitted candidates, from the age of seven to ten, provided the fathers have been Masons three years, duly registered in the Grand Lodge books, and con-

tinued subscribing members to a Lodge for two years. Seven hundred and one boys have been clothed and educated, and seventy are now on the establishment. The expenditure is about £700 per annum, which is fairly covered by the voluntary contributions, judging from last year's statement,—besides the dividends from funded property, realising, at present time, about £300 per annum.

One guinea constitutes an annual subscriber, with privilege of being elected on the committee. Ten guineas donation entitles to two votes at all elections of the children.

President, Earl of Zetland.—Treasurer, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.—Honorary Solicitor, R. H. Giraud, Esq.—Honorary Surgeon, W. G. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., 23, Sackville-street.—Secretary, Mr. Augustus Union Thiselton, 7, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square ; where attendance is given every Saturday, between the hours of ten and two.—Collector, Mr. G. Paradise, 44, Princes-road, Kennington.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, Kennington-lane, Lambeth ; office, 127, Fleet-street. Instituted 1803, for children of deceased and decayed licensed victuallers; wholly maintaining an average number of 117 children, and an entire number, since its establishment, of 1,143. The total expenditure averages £3,000 per annum ; £2,600 of which was last year derived from subscriptions, and the remainder from a small amount of dividends, assisted by the profits of fêtes, etc. The funded property is under £5,000. Applications from the parents, relations, or friends of children, properly qualified, will be received by the committee, at the school-house, in Kennington-lane, Lambeth, and at the office. Subscribers are entitled to one vote for the admission of children, for each guinea subscribed.

Governor, Mr. Long, Old Bailey.—Secretary, Mr. William Smalley, 127, Fleet-street.—Solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, 9, St. Swithin's-lane.—Bankers, Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe.—Consulting Physician, William W. Gull, Esq.—Surgeon, George Olding, Esq., 159, High-st. Borough.—Shoolmaster, Mr. Reece.—Schoolmistress, Miss Davies.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Wanstead ; office, 60, Bread-street, Cheapside. Established 1847. Have only been in existence for three years, yet in that short time the benefits of education and entire maintenance have been extended to

seventy orphans and necessitous children; while the number of subscribers and donors is upwards of four thousand. Fifteen additional boys have lately been admitted into the schools; the purchase of freehold property for an extensive building, is contemplated; and it is expected that the benefits of the institution will eventually be extended to three hundred boys and girls; but for this purpose a sum of £12,000 is stated to be required. Last year's cash statement presents a most satisfactory prospect of the funds being well supported: the expenditure, including many extra items, was under £3,500; whilst the receipts were, from voluntary contributions, £5,244, and from dividends on property already funded, £345. The education afforded is essentially on Church of England principles; but the friends of children have the option of requiring that the Assembly's catechism be taught, if they prefer it.

The elections of the children are by ballot, in June and December. They must be nominated by a governor on one of the printed forms, and be between the ages of seven and eleven; and, when elected, remain until fourteen. Not more than two children of the same father can be admitted, and only one be elected at a time. An unsuccessful candidate has the votes carried to his credit for the two next elections only. One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote at all elections.

President, John Masterman, Esq., M.P.—Treasurer, George Moore, Esq., Bow Church-yard.—Physician, Dr. Jeaffreson, Finsbury-square.—Honorary Surgeon, Charles Ray, Esq., Gracechurch-street.—House Surgeon, W. H. Carey, Esq., Woodford.—Honorary Secretary, George Lawrence, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Alfred Lench Saul, 60, Bread-street, Cheapside.—Bankers, the Bank of England.

MARINE SOCIETY; office, 54, Bishopsgate-street. Instituted 1756;[1] incorporated 1772. For the equipment, maintenance, and instruction of distressed boys for the royal navy, the Indian navy, merchants' service, and the fisheries. The society places out annually from two to three hundred boys, chiefly in the merchant's service, after qualifying them

[1] Owes its origin to Sir John Fielding, the Duke of Bolton, and Jonas Hanway, who, in 1756, collected a number of distressed boys, who were clothed at the Duke's expense, and sent to serve on board H.M. ship Barfleur, then under his grace's command.

for the sea-service by a suitable education on board the society's ship, the Venus, off Woolwich, from whence the masters of vessels readily take them, as immediately useful on board ship. Boys of a hardy, daring disposition are selected; must never have been guilty of theft, be received with the consent of their parents, be between the ages of thirteen and seventeen, and stand four feet nine inches without shoes. Parish boys, with such qualifications, received on payment of three guineas. During the past year, 40 boys have been equipped for the Indian navy, 209 for the merchant seavice, and 100 remain under training; total number fitted out and provided for from first establishment to end of 1848, 48,350. The support and continued prosperity of the society is well provided for by its funded property, producing £5,415 annually, besides which, £730 is derived from duties and rents, and above £1000 from voluntary contributions. The disbursements, according to the last cash statement, do not exceed £5,500.

The society have also funds at their disposal to be applied, in time of peace, to the apprenticing of poor girls; bounty-money for the relief of forty-three widows of navy captains and lieutenants, elected annually; and annuities to the sufferers in the engagement under Lord Duncan, 1797. Applicants to these funds must apply, either by letter or personally, in the month of April, to the secretary, who will furnish the requisite forms.

Qualification for a governor: a subscription of two guineas annually; or twelve guineas at one time. The annual court is held in the month of February. Quarterly courts, January, April, July, and October. The committee meet every Thursday at one o'clock, at the office.

President, Earl of Romney.—Treasurer, Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq., 20, Birchin-lane.—Chaplain, Rev. David Jones, B.D. Honorary Physician, Dr. Black, 13, Bedford-square.—Hon. Consulting Surgeon, James Luke, Esq.—Honorary Surgeon, George Busk, Esq.—Surgeon, William Stuart, Esq.—Examining Surgeon, James Sherwin, Esq.—Solicitor, John Young, Esq., 6, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Plumstead Rust.—Assist. Secretary, Mr. Samuel King.—Superintendent, Lieutenant Thomas Eyton, R.N.—Schoolmaster, Mr. John Martin.

ROYAL NAVY ASYLUM, Greenwich. Instituted 1801. Incorporated with the Hospital, 1821. Occupies one of the five piles of building constituting the Royal Hospital,

and consists of an upper and lower school,[1] with four hundred boys in each; the former being the sons of officers and seamen in the royal navy and marines, and in the merchant service, —receiving a practical education in navigation and nautical astronomy; the latter consisting of the sons of seamen in the royal navy, or of non-commissioned officers and privates of the royal marines,—who are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other useful information.

For account of *Greenwich Hospital*, vide page 215.

Chaplain, Rev. George Fisher, M.A.—Master of the Nautical School, Mr. Edw. Riddle.—Head Master, Upper School, Rev. James Hill.—Head Master, Lower School, Mr. Edward Hughes.

Before bringing the present chapter to a close, reference must of necessity be made to the numerous parochial and local schools; but we cannot do so with any attempt at affording information respecting them as complete and particular as, from the data before us, inclination would prompt: limits forbid it,—especially as the usefulness of such information may be deemed questionable, confined, as the benefits of the schools are, to the immediate neighbourhood where they are known. In every parish there are one or more schools known as the "parochial schools," founded, and often endowed, by the liberality of individual inhabitants: their dates are very generally about the middle of the seventeenth century; and, according to Rapin, derived their institution from the desire of "preventing the seduction of the infant poor into Roman Catholic seminaries; 3 James II, 1687."[2] The original design, in most instances, was, appa-

[1] The Lower School was removed from Paddington to Greenwich, in 1807. It originated by an attempted fraud, in 1797, under the name of "The British Endeavour," which ultimately resulted in the punishment of its author by the defrauded subscribers, and the actual carrying out of the plan under proper management.

[2] As Grammar Schools, many are of a much earlier date, as will be seen in the next chapter: some, in course of time, becoming merely parish schools; and others, by an accession of property, and concurrent advantages, proving the future foundations of such establishments as Mercers', Merchant Tailors', &c.

"Originally," Mr. Platt states, "it must be supposed the schools of London were exclusively dependent upon the religious houses to which they were attached. A proof of the regular nature of the connexion is to be found in the circumstances attending the gradual dissolution of the

rently, to furnish not only instruction, but clothing and maintenance: these latter purposes have been, for many years past, much encroached upon. In the general desire to extend education, sad havoc has been made with the blue and green parochial symbols of olden days; in few institutions are they now retained, and in fewer still is maintenance afforded, and these only to a limited number. But there are exceptions; and the more immediate purpose of the present chapter being an account of school *asylums* for the necessitous, it may be useful to include some of the principal of such establishments, leaving further reference to such local and district operations as are purely for educational purposes to be comprehended under "Institutions for the General Advancement of National Instruction"—vide Chapter XVI.

Under the same subject will likewise be included Ragged Schools, and London City Mission operations.

An account must first, however, be given of an institution we had almost omitted to refer to, viz.—

THE PATRONS of the ANNIVERSARY of the Charity Schools, established upon a very ancient foundation, 1704. It comprises an association of treasurers, trustees, and subscribers to charity schools, for the purpose of perpetuating the anniversary meeting of the children of the charity schools

latter, from the time of Henry V." Stow, referring to the effect this produced upon education, points out that Henry II, to remedy the evil, appointed that there should be *Grammar Schools* at St. Martin's-le-Grand, St. Marylebone, Cheapside, St. Dunstan's in the West, and St. Anthony's Hospital. The year following this ordinance, or in 1446, four other Grammar Schools were added by Parliament, namely, in the parishes of St. Andrew's, Holborn; Allhallows the Great: St. Peter's, Cornhill; and St. Thomas-of-Acon's Hospital, Cheapside. It may be doubted whether this last measure proceeded beyond the stage of enactment; certain it is, that, ten years later, we find four clergymen of the City petitioning Parliament for the power of providing each a Grammar School, "*to teach all that will come.*" One of these was John Neal, the Master of St. Thomas-of-Acon's. The petitioners complained, at the same time, that teaching had become a monopoly, and observed: "Where there is a great number of learners and few teachers, and all the learners are compelled to go to the few teachers, and to none others, the masters wax rich in money, and the learners poor in learning; as experience openly showeth, against all virtue and order of public weal." Mr. Platt thinks that the school from thence founded by Mr. Neil and his associates, formed the first foundation of the present Mercers' School.

of London, Westminster, Southwark, and environs; and "thereby encouraging and maintaining these schools, they being a great support to the Protestant religion and established Church of England."

The anniversary is held annually at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the amount collected is equally divided between the Clergy Orphan School and the necessitous charity schools attending.[1] The committee meet, at seven o'clock in the evening, on the first Tuesday in February, March, April, and May, at the London Coffeehouse, Ludgate-hill, to manage the affairs of the society.

Two guineas or upwards constitute a patron for life, from such as are subscribers to some one charity school; and no person can be a patron of the Anniversary unless he subscribes to a charity school. Each patron has a church-ticket for the Anniversary by applying to the Secretary for the same, either personally or by an order in writing.

President, Marquis of Westminster.—Treasurers: Wm. Gilpin, Esq., Northumberland-street, Strand; and Samuel Fisher, Esq., Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle-street.—Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street.—Secretary, Mr. Wm. Cornwell, 81, Basinghall-street.

ST. MARGARET'S HOSPITAL, Tothill Fields, Westminster. Established and endowed 1633, by various benefactors, and incorporated by charter of Charles I; commonly known as the "Green Coat School." The management is vested in twenty governors, and is maintained for the benefit of twenty-five children of St. Margaret's, Westminster, who are educated, clothed, and wholly maintained by it. Applications to be made to the master of the school.

Treasurer, J. Burder, Esq.—Schoolmaster, Mr. J. G. Bruckner.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER, Tothill Fields, Westminster. Instituted 1688. No child can be

[1] The sum taken at the doors of St. Paul's last year, was £567; and the expenses of the anniversary, including the scaffolding, repairs, etc., £474. The subscriptions and donations, including £10 from the President, ten guineas from the Lord Mayor, and £50 from the Christian Knowledge Society, amounted to £142: the amount from dividends, £192; which, after defraying the various expenses contingent on the Society's management, etc., is about the amount generally divided: last year, thus,—£45 to the Clergy Orphan School; and £150 between ten schools, in sums from £5 to twenty guineas each.

admitted whose parents have not been resident either in the parish of St. Margaret or St. John the Evangelist, one year previous to the time of presentation, and residing therein at the time of admission. No child can be admitted under the age of seven, or above the age of ten years. Only one of a family can be admitted at the same time. Two guineas annually, or upwards, entitles to present a child for admission into the school in rotation, as vacancies arise.

Trustees: C. W. Hallett, Joseph Carter Wood, J. L. Elliot, and James Lys Seager, Esqrs.—Treasurer, J. L. Elliot, Esq.—Physician, Dr. Todd.—Surgeon, J. White, Esq.—Master, Mr. William Steains.—Matron, Mrs. Steains.

THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL, Tothill Fields, Westminster. Founded 1698, and reconstituted 1706. Educates and maintains sixty-seven boys and thirty-three girls, whose parents must have had a legal settlement in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, for a period of seven years next preceding the admission of such child. No child is admitted unless it be of the full age of seven years, and under ten. Three guineas or upwards annually, or 30 guineas at one time, constitutes the right of presenting or recommending children in rotation, subject to the regulations, which may be obtained at the hospital between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.

President, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer, J. C. Wood, Esq.—Head Master, Mr. Edmund J. Grove.—Secretary, Mr. G. Vincent.

THE BURLINGTON CHARITY SCHOOL, Burlington School-house, Boyle-street. Instituted 1699, for teaching 60 girls belonging to, or residing in the parish of St. James, Westminster; and in 1725 extended, by the opening of the present building, for the entire maintenance of 35: this number, by the great benevolence of the worthy inhabitants, the trustees have been enabled, from time to time, to augment to one hundred and ten. Children are admitted into this school from eight to ten years of age, and continue therein to the age of fifteen; during which time they are taught to read, write, and cast accounts; sew, mark, mend, and make; and do household, kitchen, and laundry work; being entirely maintained at the expense of the charity. The income is derived from dividends, to the amount of £554; and from contributions, collections, and children's

work, nearly £800, an amount but barely covering the expenditure.

Applications for admission to be made at the school-house, every Monday, at one o'clock. Admission is restricted to the children of parishioners, or such as have resided in the parish seven years, who can be recommended by subscribers, preference being given to such as were married in the Established Church, and the children baptised within one year of birth.

Treasurer, William Aldous, Esq., 28, Argyll-street. —Secretary and Collector, Mr. William Hewer, 22, Warwick-street.

CHARITY SCHOOL of the whole Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Devonshire-place North, New-road. Established 1750. Maintains, clothes, educates, and qualifies for useful servants one hundred and thirty-five girls, children of poor parishioners, till the age of fifteen years, when they are placed out to service. They then receive a bible and prayer-book ; and a reward of two guineas is given, on bringing a testimonial from their master or mistress of a two years' faithful service. The committee of management meet the first Monday in each month, at eleven o'clock. General meetings for the election of girls on the 12th of May and 10th of November. All subscribers have a vote for each guinea annual subscription.

Treasurer, J. H. Pope, Esq., 39, York-place, Portman-square. —Bankers, Sir S. Scott, Bart., and Co.—Secretary, Mr. John Tweddell, School-house, New-road.—Mistress, Miss Cann.

The following are a few institutions that, notwithstanding their partly local character, claim notice, either from their position or distinctive features ; and including, as they mostly do, the clothing of the objects of their charity, they may legitimately be inserted under the present subject.

MIDDLESEX SOCIETY, for Educating Poor Children in the Protestant Religion, and for Clothing them,—although termed a Society, consists of a boys' and girls' schools only, in Cannon-street-road, St. George's, instituted 1781, where about 100 orphans, or other necessitous and destitute children, who have no parochial settlement, are received, and carefully instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion. About 4,000 children have been thus educated ; the present number in the schools, is 70 girls and 30 boys, half of whom are annually clothed.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas at one time, constitutes a governor, who is entitled to nominate a child.

Treasurer, Rev. W. Archer.—Trustee, Rev. W. Queckett, M.A. —Collector, Mr. Bowles, 109, Upper Thames-street.

THE GERMAN SCHOOL, Savoy, Strand. Founded 1743. Is attached to the German Lutheran Church in the Savoy, and affords education and clothing only to the children of poor Germans, the number of whom varies from forty to eighty. It consists of an establishment for boys, and one for girls; the former being instructed in German and English, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls in the same, with the addition of needlework, particular attention being paid to their religious instruction. Under the superintendence of the minister and churchwardens, for the time being, of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy, Strand. It is supported wholly by contributions; and, as is represented, stands greatly in need of support.

THE ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES, 16, Great Windmill-street. Under this title is combined the management and direction of the various charities for educating, clothing, and apprenticing the children of poor Roman Catholics; also one for orphans. Situated in various parts of the metropolis, these charities, it is stated, educate, and in part clothe, 1,500 children of both sexes. Applications for the benefits of any of the establishments must be addressed to the committee, to the care of the secretaries. The general committee meet quarterly; the rotary and finance, monthly.

President, Duke of Norfolk.—Honorary General Secretary, C. J. Pagliano, Esq., 28, Golden-sq.—Treasurer, Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart.—Assistant Secretaries: Mr. T. Blount, 2, Leicester-place; Mr. Walker, 9, Castle-street, Holborn.

EAST LONDON ENGLISH and IRISH SCHOOLS, Goodman's-yard, Minories. Established 1817. For the education of the children of the English and Irish poor of both sexes. All children of five years of age and upwards are admissible, on the recommendation of a subscriber. Applications for admission must be made to the master, and confirmed by the committee, who meet for business the third Wednesday of every month.

Every annual subscriber of one guinea, or donor of five guineas, is entitled to have one child constantly in the school.

Presidents: Right Hon. Lord Brougham; Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn, M.P.—Treasurer, T. C. Haywood, Esq., 95, Minories. —Secretary, Mr. Charles Brace.—Collector, Mr. W. Eddrup.

The following comprehends the various educational asylums connected with the Jewish persuasion, including those associated with the synagogues, for instruction only; with the view of presenting the whole together for facility of reference.

JEWS' ORPHAN ASYLUM, 69, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields. Established 1831. For maintaining, clothing, educating, and apprenticing Jewish children destitute of both parents. Supported by voluntary contributions.

President, Frederick Hart, Esq.—Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. Dias, 11, Duke-street.—Treasurer, Samuel Moses, Esq. —Master of the Asylum, Mr. Franklin.—Secretary, Mr. A. Saqui, at the Asylum.—Collector, Mr. Emanuel.

GATES OF HOPE, and other Charity Schools, 11, Bevis-marks. The following have been instituted in the congregation of Jews, denominated "Spanish and Portuguese Jews," the first who settled in this country during the protectorate of Cromwell; their synagogue, the most ancient, and the only one they have in England—except one, erected and supported at his own expense by Sir Moses Montefiore, at Ramsgate—is situate in Bevis-marks, St. Mary-Axe.

The National School. Founded 1664. Called "Sheare Ticksa" in Hebrew, or "Gates of Hope", situate on the synagogue premises, in Heneage-lane, Bevis-marks; consists of a preparatory school; open to all the male children of the poor, from the age of five years, who, on the recommendation of a subscriber, or the wardens of the synagogue, are immediately admitted, without any election. They are educated and partially clothed; also

An Upper School, limited to forty boys, who are elected half-yearly from the preparatory school; these are wholly clothed, and, on leaving the school, are apprenticed to useful trades. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions, which being inadequate, it receives an annual grant from the elders of the congregation, from the synagogue funds.

Ten shillings annually, or £5 donation, entitles to a yearly presentation of one pupil to the preparatory school; one guinea annually, or ten guineas donation, to vote at all elec-

tions for the upper school. Subscription to the two schools, £1. 6s. annually, or £15. 10s. for life.

President, Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq.—Treasurer, Joseph Sebag, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Judah Azuelos.

The National and Infant School, or "The Path of Truth", situate also on these premises, which admits children from the age of two years, both boys and girls. This is also supported by an annual grant from the elders. There are at present one hundred and fifty children on this establishment, and it is managed by a committee of ladies. Secretary, Mrs. S. Almosino.

The Orphan School, situate on the synagogue premises, founded in 1703. This institution boards, clothes, and educates fatherless children, who, on leaving the school, are apprenticed to useful trades. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and by the interest on its endowment funds bequeathed by the late Moses Lamego, Esq.

President, Daniel Depass, Esq.—Treasurer, Haim Guedalla, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. Judah Azuelos.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL, Bell-lane, Spitalfields. Instituted 1817. For the education of 600 boys and 300 girls (now near 400). The boys are taught Hebrew, English, and arithmetic; the girls are taught reading, writing, and needlework. The system of education pursued partakes of parts both of Lancaster's and Bell's. Twenty or thirty of the boys (who must be elected for the purpose) are educated at the "Talmud Torah", a superior school, where instruction is afforded of a more advanced character. The number of children who have benefited by this institution may be stated as follows:—boys, 3,292 left, 555 present; girls, 1,420 left, 400 present. The whole of the children are annually clothed, through the liberality of one individual, who has continued the same ever since 1822 (Baroness Rothschild).

President, Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.—Treasurers: S. L. De Symons, Esq., 9, Cumberland-street, Portman-square; A. Davis, Esq., 60, Hounsditch.—Secretary, Mr. S. Solomon, 5, Hounsditch.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL, 20, Dean-street, Soho. Instituted 1846. Affords good secular and Jewish religious education to sixty-three girls, gratuitously. Supported by contributions, and promoted by the chief rabbi and most influential Jews. The Duke of Cam-

bridge is patron, and generally presides at the annual examination. President, Mr. J. M. Johnson.

WESTERN JEWISH FREE SCHOOL for Boys, 59A, Greek-street, Soho, provides like instruction for about sixty boys. It is in immediate contemplation uniting these two schools under one management. Present officers are: Mr. H. L. Keeling, President; Mr. A. Kisch, Western Synagogue Chambers, St. Alban's-place. The present income for each school is about £200 per annum.

WEST METROPOLITAN JEWISH SCHOOL. Boys' school, 256, High Holborn; opened 1845; sixty-five boys. Girls' school, 12, Little Queen-street; opened 1846; thirty girls.

Chairman, F. D. Goldsmid, Esq.—Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, Jacob L. Elkin, Esq., 20, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-sq.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS, COLLEGES, AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Extent of the Endowments for Classical and Grammar Schools.—Their Value to the Middle Classes.—Their Origin and Progress.—Value of London Endowments; of Rugby and Tunbridge Schools.—Summary of Educational Endowments in London, Classical Foundation Schools: St. Paul's and Mercers' Schools —Christ's Hospital.—Merchant Taylors'.—Westminster.—Charter House, and others.—Summary of Schools originally Grammar and Classical.—Collegiate Lectures, etc.—Colleges and Modern Schools: Stepney.—Highbury.—Hommerton.—St. John's Wood, etc.—University College and King's College.—Queen's College.—City of London.—Islington.—Philological School, and others.—Royal Academy of Music, and Royal Naval and Female Schools.

BEFORE entering upon the vast machinery of operations for extending education in its broad and comprehensive meaning, religious and secular, it will be well to devote a chapter to the consideration of those establishments in the metropolis, that render to the youth of the middle classes services similar to those bestowed on the necessitous, as mentioned in our last chapter. The charitable and liberal character of the latter enshrine them, with an interest, in the mind of the philanthropist and the Christian, only to be equalled by the important considerations involved in the right direction and continued well-being of the former. No thoughtful persons, indeed, can close their minds to the conviction of the extensive influence these strongholds of education must exercise over the welfare of the present and future generations; and this feeling of powerful interest that a contemplation of them engenders, is greatly increased by the reflection, that they are, for the most part, so amply endowed as to require no

extraneous aid, and that their means of usefulness rest entirely on the internal direction of their affairs and the individual application of their benefits.

It is a significant circumstance, strongly connective of Education and Christianity, that the earliest schools in England were founded at Canterbury, by the bishop to whom we owe the introduction of the faith. These, according to the venerable Bede, were greatly improved and enlarged by Theodore, the successor to the archbishopric, who, with his friend Adrian, personally instructed crowds of pupils in divinity, astronomy, medicine, etc., and the Greek and Latin languages. The impulse then given spread; schools multiplied, until, in a very short time, they were generally to be found connected with monasteries, and, more particularly, at the different seats of the bishops. There appears every reason to believe, that in the seventh century London had various schools, most probably the original foundations of such as afterwards constituted our present establishments of St. Paul's and Westminster.

After the Danish deluge, scarcely a single school of the higher class appears to have preserved its integrity. Some idea of this may be conceived from the well known fact that King Alfred, in the second half of the ninth century, could find no masters to instruct him in the higher branches of knowledge. Under the auspices, however, of that truly great monarch, the schools were soon restored and reanimated. His biographer, Asser, expressly mentions one he founded for the sons of the nobility; and for the support of which he devoted the enormous amount of one-eighth of his kingly revenue. Further records of early education present many fluctuations of prosperity and decline, until the fourteenth century, when, as represented by Messrs. Platt and Saunders in their paper on "Ancient Education in London" (from which we have derived much information), the almost incredible record appears, that there were as many as thirty thousand students at Oxford, and probably still more at Paris,—looking somewhat like an universal diffusion of education.

In the Reformation may be traced the great impetus immediately given to the progress of metropolitan educational establishments. At first it appears as if the effect were twofold; by breaking up the religious houses, it destroyed nearly all the schools: but, on the other hand, the dormant intellect awakened about the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries,

producing that Reformation, acted in the highest degree favourably to the inculcation of knowledge. The Greek version of the New Testament becoming the universal standard of authority, as appealed to by the reformers in all their religious contests, peculiarly acted upon and induced the desire for classical learning. New colleges at the universities sprang into existence with startling rapidity; new schools were established, almost as fast as the reforming king had destroyed them; and the foundation was laid for that efficient and permanent establishment of solid educational institutions, the full blessing and benefit of which we enjoy to the present day.[1] Hence it is, that of the exceedingly numerous body of grammar schools scattered over every part of the country, nearly the whole were founded in the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries; and hence, it will be seen by the following chapter, that the whole of the older

[1] Their present flourishing condition, it will be well to bear in mind, does not always afford an evidence of the liberality of the age: much must, as before referred to with regard to other charitable foundations, be attributable, to some extent, to the increased value of property throughout London. This is especially developed in the instances of the Rugby and Tunbridge schools,—institutions which have obtained an importance their founders could have had no conception of. Thus we read, that when "Lawrence Sheriffe, grocer and citizen of London, left the third part of a field of twenty-four acres, in the parish of Holborn, for the endowment of a grammar-school at Rugby, it produced only £8 a year. This field was called the Conduit Close, and was nearly half-a-mile from any house. It is now covered with buildings, and the rental exceeds £10,000 a year. In the same way, and about the same time, Sir Andrew Judd founded the grammar-school at Tunbridge, endowing it with property in the City, and also with his 'croft of pasture, with the appurtenances, called the Sandhills, situate and being on the back side of Holborn, in the parish of St. Pancras,' and then valued at £13 6s. This property is situated on each side of the New-road, and now forms a part of Juddplace and Burton-crescent. It was let, in 1807, on a lease of ninety-nine years, at £2,700 a year. The property in Gracechurch street, which, in 1558, produced only £23 13s. 4d. a year, was let, in 1822, for £490. Other property in St. Mary Axe, the rental of which was £5 a year in 1558, was let, in 1822, for £160; at which time the yearly rents of the property bequeathed by Sir Andrew, amounted to £4,306. By the advance of the country in wealth, such charities have become, in many instances, truly splendid and munificent. Sir Andrew Judd's school now enjoys sixteen exhibitions of £100 each, payable out of the founder's endowment, and tenable at any college out of either University."

schools of the metropolis, with the single exception of the Charter House, in the early part of the seventeenth (detailed in a previous chapter), date their establishment, on the present basis, from the same period.

There are ten institutions of what may be termed a first class character, affording a classical education at one time to the number of 2,995
of these, 1,660 are wholly maintained (at three schools only).
the aggregate amount of annual income of these establishments, as near as can be arrived at, amounts to - - £93,112
arising chiefly from endowments; with the exception of about £15,000, derived from present contributions, and payments of pupils, &c.

Besides these establishments, are many conducted now as non-classical schools, and others of a purely local character.

This chapter likewise affords accounts of several modern colleges and schools, which, from the close similarity of character they more or less partake of with the old foundations, it has been thought well to include: such are mostly self-supporting, and their incomes consequently devoid of interest.

Lastly, are four establishments, supported in part by the benevolent, in order to impart education, and, in some instances, afford maintenance, to the children of distressed professional persons.

educating - - - - 463
(maintaining 283).
conducted at an annual cost of - - £13,300
of which, there is derived from voluntary contributions, nearly - - - 4,000

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, St. Paul's Church-yard. Founded 1509, and endowed by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, the friend of More and Erasmus;[1] for the education of one

[1] "This one divine, master Colet, was more than a match for us all: he seemed to be filled with a divine spirit, and to be somewhat above a man. He spoke not only with his voice, but with his eyes, his countenance, and his whole demeanour."—*Erasmus.*

hundred and fifty-three[1] boys, of all countries indifferently.

The excellent founder devoted, we learn, nearly the whole of his private estate to the foundation, endowing it with houses and lands of the present value of above £5,000 per annum, but producing at the time less than £200. The first head master was his own appointment, devolving upon William Lily, the eminent grammarian, and "the most dear companion" of Sir Thomas More. Lily, it is stated, was the first teacher of Greek in the metropolis after the revival of letters; and the success of the school under his direction proved the dean's choice a good one: during the twelve[2] years he conducted it, a host of excellent scholars were sent forth into the different departments of public life, amongst whom may be mentioned Sir Anthony Denny, Leland, and Lord North: of the eminent men since Leland's time, space will not admit enumeration, beyond John Milton, Scarborough (the physician), Pepys, Calamy, and Marlborough.

The school is under the entire management of the Mercers' Company: the master of the company, as "senior surveyor", holds the right of nomination; but it is generally exercised by all the members, to a certain extent, in rotation. The founder's views in thus stepping out of his class to find trustees among laymen, is thus explained in a letter by his friend Erasmus to Jonas:—"After he had finished all, he left the perpetual care and oversight of the estate, not to the clergy, not to the bishop, not to the chapter, nor to any great minister at court, but amongst the married laymen,—to the Company of Mercers, men of property and reputation; and when he was asked the reason of so committing the trust, he answered to this effect,—that there was no absolute certainty in human affairs, but, for his part, he found less corruption in such a body of citizens than in any other order or degree of mankind." "Words," justly remarks Mr. Platt, "that surely should animate with the best possible spirit the trustees thus called upon to discharge their duties with fidelity."[3]

[1] The conceit for this number was derived from the text,—"Simon Peter went up, and drew the net to land full of great fishes, an hundred and fifty and three; and for all there were so many, yet was not the net broken." (John xxi, 11)

[2] Lily died of the plague in 1523, six years after his friend and patron.

[3] Knight's *London*, vol. vi, p. 10.

The school at present consists of eight forms or classes; the first receiving the pupil, instructing him in the rudiments, the last dismissing him with a sound mathematical and classical education, including Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. The age of scholars at admission must not exceed fifteen. The only expense is that for books. There are several very valuable exhibitions held for the benefit of the scholars who have been four years on the foundation, and admitted under twelve years of age; nine of them are of the annual value of £100 for five years, arising from bequests of Viscount Campden, 1685, and the munificent endowment of the founder; nine others, for five years, of £50, and several more of less value. The exhibitors are chosen by the trustees, after a strict examination of the whole school, occupying the first three days of the fourth week after Easter, when it is usual to commemorate the founder, by an oration composed by the senior boy, and several valuable prizes are presented from the governors. The first school was destroyed in the fire of 1666. The present building was erected in 1824, under the superintendence of George Smith, Esq.

High Master, Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.—Second Master, Rev. J. P. Bean, M.A.—Third Master, Rev. J. Cooper, M.A.—Fourth Master, Rev. C. C. Roberts, M.A.—Mathematical Master, Geo. Lambert, Esq.—Examiners: Rev. T. H. Steel, M.A.; Rev. R. W. Brown, M.A.

MERCERS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, College-hill. Founded 1522; but erected previously, as part of the ancient hospital of St. Thomas of Acors,[1] and in 1531 was purchased by the Mercers' Company of Henry VIII, for £969 17s. 6d., who undertook, at their cost and charge, to keep a grammar school, and educate twenty-five children for ever, with a sufficient master.[2] In 1804, the Company departed from the strictly classical system pursued, by including the other branches of a sound general education; in 1809 increasing the number of scholars to thirty-five; and since then again, to seventy. As at St. Paul's, the instruction is perfectly

[1] The foundation of the original school as a part of the hospital, may be traced to the petition of John Neil, sometime the master of the hospital. Vide note, page 317.

[2] This was a rare exception as regards the stipulation; and owing to the instrumentality (according to Strype) of Sir Thomas Gresham in making the arrangement, rather than to royal precaution.

free. There are no restrictions as to age or place of residence of scholars, but a certain proficiency is deemed indispensable. The boys are selected in turn by the master and three wardens of the company; two exhibitions, of the value of about £50 each, are held by the will of T. Rich, Esq., 1672, who further endowed the school. It may be interesting to mention, that Dr. Colet was a member of the original school; also Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Lionel, afterwards Lord Cranfield, and Bishop Wren. The present building was erected within the last few years, from the designs of George Smith, Esq.

Head Master, Rev. John Smith, M.A.—Classical Master, Rev. T. Hill, M.A.—Writing Master, Mr. W. Patrickson.—French Master, Mr. Wattez.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate-street. Is one of the five Royal Hospitals of the city of London, having been founded by letters patent of King Edward VI, dated 26 June 1553, at the same time as St. Thomas's and Bridewell Hospitals.[1]

Besides the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, and twelve members of the Common Council, who are governors *ex officio*, there are between four and five hundred noblemen and gentlemen, who have been elected governors by reason of their donations to the institution, at the head of whom are Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, with their R.H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and Prince George of Cambridge. The number of children on the foundation, who are wholly maintained and educated, varies from 1,400 to 1,500, including those at the branch establishment at Hertford (founded 1683). About two hundred are admitted annually, always going first to Hertford. The age of admission is from seven to ten years; and the mode of admission is by presentation of a governor. Her Majesty, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen present annually, and the other governors have presentations in rotation, as far as the number of children to be admitted in each year will extend; so that they have the privilege about once in three or four

[1] Large portions of the building having fallen into decay, have been rebuilt. In 1822 the new infirmary was completed; and April 1825, the first stone of the present magnificent hall was laid by the Duke of York. The building is of the Tudor style of architecture, and one of the noblest in the metropolis. It was built from designs by John Shaw, Esq.

years. The chief qualification for obtaining a presentation rests in their parents not possessing a larger income than £250 per annum; but, in cases of large families, this regulation is often extended. A list of the governors having appointments is published annually in March, and is to be had at the counting-house of the hospital.

The education of the boys consists of reading, writing, and arithmetic, French, the classics, and mathematics. There are sixteen exhibitions for scholars at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge: those at Oxford being £100, and those at Cambridge, £80 per annum; besides a "Pitt Scholarship", also a "*Times* Scholarship" (value £30 for four years), established by the merchants and traders of the city, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the indefatigable perseverance with which that powerful journal exposed an extensive mercantile fraud. The "Grecians" are the sixteen senior boys, who alone remain at the school after fifteen years of age: they remain until nineteen or twenty, and four go off every year to Oxford or Cambridge, upon the above-mentioned exhibitions: mostly entering at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in consequence of the advantages held out by the will of Mr. Sergeant Moses.

Forty of the boys are instructed in navigation, on the foundation of King Charles II, ten of whom are required to pass out annually to sea-service, having undergone an examination previously at the Trinity House.

The annual income of the hospital is necessarily a very large one, and includes an average of the following items: from rents of estates, £28,000; dividends on stock and annuities, £10,600; from governors' contributions, £9,000 to £10,000; and the remainder from special endowment funds, to mathematical boys, etc., casual receipts, legacies, etc.; amounting, from all sources, to £60,600, from which, about £9,000 being deducted for rent and other charges, a clear net amount for general purposes of maintenance, education, and establishment is left, of upwards of £50,000. The disbursements, in ordinary years, do not exceed £48,000; and legacies, as far as expenses will allow, are funded.

Amongst the separate trusts held by the governors of the hospital, is Mrs. Bowerman's, from which about £600 per annum is distributed to poor widows, at £6 each. "Hetherington's Charities to the Blind", augmented by others, is very extensive, as detailed page 183; and, included in the

statement of income, as already given, are the endowments of Pennoyer's Travers', Holditch's, and others, for various purposes connected with the hospital, such as apprenticing boys, etc.; Mrs. West's, maintaining alone forty-one boys in the establishment, at a cost of £1,400 per annum.

President, William Thompson, Esq., Ald., M.P.—Treasurer, William Gilpin, Esq.—Physician, Clement Hue, M.D.—Surgeon, Eusebius A. Lloyd, Esq.—Chief Clerk, George Trollope, Esq.—Receiver, Mr. Ralph Peacock.—Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. M. S. S. Dipnall.—Assist. Clerks, Mr. C. T. B. Keep, and Mr. J. Morris. —Head Master, Rev. Edward Rice, D.D.—Assistant ditto, Rev. J. T. White, M.A.—Second Masters: Rev. Chas. Cheyne, M.A.; Rev. Robert South, M.A.—Third Masters: Rev. James Thomson, M.A.; Rev. John Collingwood, M.A.—Head Mathematical Master, Rev. William Webster, M.A.—Second ditto, Rev. Thos. W. H. Gurney, B.A.; and Mr. F. W. Goldsmith.—Drawing Master, Mr. Wm. Henry Back.—French Master, Mr. C. J. Lelile.—Music Master, Mr. George Cooper.—Resident Surgeon and Apothecary, T. Stone, Esq.—Steward, Mr. Geo. Brooks.—Matron, Mrs. Oliver.

At Hertford: Grammar Master and Catechist, Rev. Nathaniel Keymer, M.A.—Steward, Mr. George Ludlow.—Matron, Mrs. Moore.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street. Established 1561. For the education of children of all nations and countries indifferently, to the extent of no less than two hundred and fifty scholars, by moderate payment.

This is one of the most eminent establishments in England, and was founded by the gift of £500 from Richard Hilles, some time master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and other subscriptions from members of the court, among whom was Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford. With these funds the Company purchased a large portion of a palace, originally built in the reign of Edward III, and which had successively belonged to the De la Poles Dukes of Suffolk (whence the name, Suffolk-lane), and the Dukes of Buckingham. It was called the Manor of the Rose. This edifice was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. Soon afterwards the present buildings were erected, from the designs of Sir C. Wren, whose father had been educated at the school.[1]

[1] Amongst other eminent scholars here educated, may be named Bishops Andrewes, Dove, and Tompson,—three of the translators of the Bible; Edwin Sandys, the traveller; Archbishop Juxon, who attended the

The college of St. John the Baptist, at Oxford, is connected, principally, with Merchant Taylors' School; the boys of which are entitled to thirty-seven, out of the fifty, fellowships with which it is endowed. The school possesses, also, a large number of exhibitions at both the universities, averaging from £30 to £80 per annum, each.

As the school is supported by the Merchant Taylors' Company, the statutes for instruction, terms, and mode of admission, have varied from time to time, according to the will of the governors; but Hebrew, Greek, and Latin have been taught since its foundation; mathematics, writing, and arithmetic were introduced in 1829; and French, and the study of modern history, in 1845. The present terms are ten guineas per annum. Boys are admitted on the nomination of the forty members of the Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in rotation.

For the better inquiry into the proficiency of the scholars, there are two probations in the year, in December, and on the 11th of June. On the latter of these occasions, liberal prizes are awarded, and scholars elected to St. John's College, Oxford.

Head Master, Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L.—Under Masters: Rev. J. B. Deane, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Russell, B.D., Rev. E. West, M.A.—Mathematical Masters: Rev. J. B. Deane, M.A.; Rev. J. A. L. Airey, M.A.; Mr. S. H. Russell.—French Masters: Mons. C. J. Delille, Mons. W. Chapman.—Writing Masters: Mr. R. F. Clarke, Mr. L. Barlow.

ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Southwark. Established 1562. This establishment was founded by the parish,[1] and confirmed by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth,

unfortunate Charles I to the scaffold; Bishop Hopkins, of Londonderry; Archbishops Sir William Dawes, Gilbert, and Boulter; Bishop Van Mildert; Bishop Nixon, of Tasmania; and twelve other prelates; Shirley the poet; Charles Wheatley, the ritualist; Lord Clive; Lieut.-Col. Denham, the African traveller; and many shining characters of modern times.

[1] Founded at the instance of Thomas Cure. Amongst the practical rules provided by the founders, the following occurs for observance in the choice of a master: "The master to be a man of a wise, sociable, and loving disposition, not hasty or furious, nor of any ill example; he shall be wise and of good experience, to discern the nature of every several child; to work upon the disposition for the greatest advantage, benefit, and comfort of the child; to learn with the love of his book." It was necessary then, as now, to add—"if such an one may be got."—*Carlisle*.

and is under the management of six governors. For children of the poor of the parish; number not to exceed one hundred. The scholars pay £1 per annum to the classical, and the like to the writing classes.

Visitor, the Bishop of Winchester.—Governors: William Pott, Esq. (Treasurer); G. Perkins, Charles Pott, F. Perkins, Charles James Bevan, A. Clark, Esqrs.—Head Master, Rev. Alfred Povah. —Under Master, W. R. Blunt, Esq., B.A.—Writing Master, Mr. Samuel Spiller.

HIGHGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Founded 1565; reconstituted 1826, until when, the school was conducted only for teaching writing and arithmetic; but it was then declared, by decree of Chancery, to be in strict accordance with the will of the founder, Sir Roger Cholmley, that it should be maintained as a free grammar school. A new scheme was ordered, and, after reference to the masters, the present regulations finally agreed to.

Forty scholars out of the towns of Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, etc., are to be educated free, in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England, and taught the Latin and Greek languages.

Each boy must be eight years old on admission; be able to read and write; and acquainted with the two first rules of arithmetic; and pay £1 1s. entrance fee to library.

The master's salary is fixed at £400 per annum, with the privilege of taking as many scholars as he conveniently can, after the free number, at £12 12s. per annum each.

The estates of the school produce about £1,500 a year; the governors have appropriated a portion for founding exhibitions of £50 each per annum, for four years. Master, Rev. J. B. Dyne.

ST. OLAVE'S & ST. JOHN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Bermondsey-street, Southwark. Founded 1571, by letters patent, 13th Elizabeth,[1] incorporated under sixteen governors, for "children and younglings, as well of rich as the poor, being inhabitants of these parishes." Instruction prescribed is, the Latin and English tongues, writing, and accounts. The classical school consists of 320 boys; the

[1] "The Queen consented, it appears, to become the patron, and it was consequently called her school; but her name, and a legal status, seems to have been all she gave to it."—Knight's *London*.

branch school of 250 boys; instructed in writing, reading, and accounts. Children are admitted to both schools by presentations, signed by a governor, and easily attainable by any residents within the limits of the two parishes. The age of admittance is six or seven, and the boys remain, generally, until fourteen, when those of humbler condition are apprenticed; others, who are studying for the learned professions, may remain almost an unlimited time. The court have power to award four presentations to Oxford or Cambridge, value from £50 to £80 each; also ten yearly apprentice fees, of £10 each. This is, we believe, now considered one of the most valuable of metropolitan schools, the funds having of late years greatly increased, and amount at present time to nearly £3,900 per annum. Mr. Platt, in referring to this, says: "With the enlargement of the means the ends have been pursued in a corresponding liberal spirit. The school is exclusively for the parish, or rather the two parishes, into which the old St. Olave's has been divided, and is only the more efficient for that exclusiveness, since the number of children taught is so large that undue preferences, whether of persons or of classes, become alike unnecessary, and impracticable to any important extent. The parish, therefore, is, and must be, done justice to."

Visitor, Bishop of Winchester.—Warden, John Ledger, Esq. —Head Master, Rev. C. Mackenzie, M.A.—Mathematical, Rev. R. B. Gibson, M.A.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER, South side of Westminster Abbey. Founded 1590, by Queen Elizabeth, for the classical education and maintenance of forty boys, who are prepared for the university, and called Queen's Scholars. They wear a cap and gown, and pay for education about £16 per annum, including private lessons, and lectures on mathematics; but there are several charges, in the way of extras, that amount in the aggregate to a considerable sum for each scholar to pay. There are likewise four boys, educated free, termed Bishop's Boys, who wear a purple gown, and have £60 annually divided amongst them, under a bequest from Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln (1628), who likewise founded four scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, for the boys on this foundation, value about £20 each for four years. Besides these, a great number of the sons of the nobility and gentry are educated here, which has

rendered it one of the most celebrated schools of the kingdom. Amongst the great men educated here, it will be interesting to enumerate Dryden, Locke, Smith, Prior, Rowe, Settle, Bishop Newton, Churchill, Lloyd, Warren Hastings, etc.

From six to eight scholars go off annually, either to Christ Church, Oxford, or Trinity College, Cambridge, according to vacancies (value of scholarships, about £60 a-year), and their places, and other vacancies that occur, are again filled up, by competition amongst the scholars from the fourth and fifth forms. The candidates having been decided upon, they are left to contend with each other in Latin, Greek, and grammatical questions. This sometimes lasts many days, the head master acting as umpire, and the eight head boys are finally chosen as "on the foundation."

There are several other funds, varying in amount, from which benefit is available to those scholars elected off who are in need of it. The whole control of the foundation and its possessions, as well as the general management of the school, belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The prosperity of the school, which latterly had somewhat declined, received, some few years back, considerable stimulant by the liberal bequests of Dr. Carey. This, we believe, was chiefly rendered available for augmenting the university endowments for the benefit of the scholars.

Dean, W. Buckland, D.D.—Head Master, H. G. Liddell, M.A.—Second Master, T. W. Weare, M.A.—Assistant Masters: S. J. Rigaud, M.A.; J. Marshall, M.A.; B. F. James, M.A.—Writing Master, Mr. T. Steward.—French Master, Mons. Tourrier.

THE CHARTER HOUSE, generally known as a foundation school, is even more distinguished for the asylum it offers to the aged, and will be found described amongst similar institutions, Chapter XI.

CAMBERWELL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Camberwell. Established 1615. Founded and endowed by the Rev. Edward Wilson, vicar of Camberwell, in the reign of James I, who granted him letters patent in the thirteenth year of his reign. The patronage is vested in governors. The number of free boys is limited to twelve.

The present official Governors are: Rev. J. Williams, M.A.; Arthur Kenney, D.D.; Rev. A. Cyril Onslow, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Vernon, M.A.; and the Churchwardens of Camberwell for the time being.

The following schools, although *founded* as classical, and bearing the name of grammar schools, for the most part afford but a common education for the poorer classes:—

Stepney Free School, Ratcliffe. Established 1540. Founded by will of N. Gibson, in the government of the Coopers' Company, and educates thirty boys on the foundation. The instruction prescribed is grammatical science, but is not acted up to, and the school is made available only to the poorer class.

Lady Alice Owen's School, Islington. Established 1613. Founded by will of Lady A. Owen, and is in the trust of the Brewers' Company. It educates thirty poor children from Islington and Clerkenwell, to whom the master must teach Latin, if required. Also twenty-five pay scholars receive a more classical education.

Palmer and Hill's Grammar School, Tothill-fields. Established 1655. Endowed by wills of Revs. J. Palmer and E. Hill, for forty poor children born in Westminster, twenty of whom must be of the parish of St. Margaret, to be clothed and apprenticed, and educated in English and Latin grammar, writing, and accounts, and principles of religion. Under government of trustees.

Rich's Grammar School, Lambeth. Established 1672. Founded by T. Rich, Esq, and is in the trust of the Mercers' Company, for the benefit of poor men's children born in Lambeth parish. Instruction prescribed is Latin, writing, cyphering, and reading.

Hickson's Grammar School, Allhallows, Barking. Established 1686. Endowed by the will of Alderman James Hickson, for the teaching of children of the parish in the Latin and Greek tongues, and purity of life, manners, and religion. Under the management of the Brewers' Company. who appoint the masters, etc.

Smith's Grammar School, St. Lawrence Jewry, Milk-street. Established 1693. Endowed by the will of E. Smith, Esq., for teaching boys of the parish Latin, writing, and arithmetic, and is under the management of the church-wardens and vestry. The instruction in Latin discontinued since 1784, and the present system adopted, the scholars being all children of poor parents.

Trotman's School, Bunhill-row. Founded by will of J. Trotman, 1663. For teaching youths of the original parish

of St. Giles, Cripplegate (now comprising St. Luke's, Old-street), reading, writing, and the classics. The latter has been discontinued since 1740. The report of the Commissioners states of this :—"At the present time, scarcely twelve children attend, and the school is not made available for the wants of the parish, although the value of the original bequest is now estimated at over £30,000."

GRESHAM COLLEGE LECTURES, Basinghall-street. Founded 1581. These lectures were instituted by Sir Thomas Gresham, who bequeathed his mansion in Broad-street, in trust to the Corporation of London, and the Mercers' Company, as a college, in which lectures on the seven liberal sciences should be gratuitously delivered to the public, endowing it with the rents and profits of the Royal Exchange. Until the year 1768, the professors (among whom were Dr. Isaac Barrow, Hooke, Briggs, Gunter, Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir William Petty) continued to reside, and lecture in Gresham College, when the government of that time procured an Act of Parliament, compelling the trustees to expend £1,800 in pulling it down, on part of the site of which the government erected the present Excise Office.

The site of Gresham College, which extended from Broad-street to Bishopsgate, was as large as that of the present Bank of England: for this the government paid, and still does pay, £500 per annum, receiving back, however, the greater portion of this sum, in ground rent, for such portions of the land as they had no need to occupy. The professors were then driven to a small room in the Royal Exchange, and the intention of Sir Thomas Gresham was thereby frustrated. After the Exchange was burnt down, in 1835, the lectures were delivered in the theatre of the City of London School, Milk-street, until the trustees, in accordance with the design of its founder, rebuilt Gresham College, in Basinghall-street; it was opened November 2nd, 1843. The lectures are delivered during the four law terms, at twelve o'clock at noon in Latin, and at one o'clock in English, except those on geometry and music, which are delivered at seven o'clock in the evening. The aggregate number of hearers in 1843, was 9,800, and last year (1849) it nearly reached 12,000.

For the other Gresham bequests, see Mercers' Company (page 198), and Gresham Almshouses (page 224).

The Professors are: Divinity, Rev. H. J. Parker, A.M.; Astro-

nomy, Rev. Joseph Pullen, A.M.; Music, Edward Taylor, Esq.; Geometry, W. P. Edkins, Esq., A.M.; all appointed by the Corporation.—and Law, William Palmer, Esq., A.M.; Physic, H. H. Southey, Esq., M.D.; Rhetoric, Rev. Edward Owen, A.M., appointed by the Mercers' Company.

Sion College and Library, founded 1631, vide page 213.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL and LIBRARY, Castle-street, Leicester-square. Founded 1687, as a parochial establishment, for the benefit of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields.[1] The library was for the use of the public, but especially the clergy of the precincts of old St. Martin's parish. Of late it has fallen sadly into decay, and is greatly in want of donations of books. Thirty boys are educated, upon free presentations from the trustees, and others upon payment of eight guineas a-year.

Visitor, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Trustees: Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A. (Vicar); Hon. P. P. Bouverie; Hon. Sir E. Cust; H. Pouncey, Esq.; James Haward, Esq.; Robert Taylor, Esq.; M. Staunton, Esq.; and the Churchwardens of St. Martin's for the time being.—Head Master and Librarian, Rev. Philip Hale.—Second Master, Mr. Robert Nares.

REDCROSS-STREET LIBRARY, Redcross-street. Founded 1711. This literary establishment is for the benefit of dissenting clergymen, and was founded by Daniel Williams, D.D., who bequeathed his valuable library of books and manuscripts for the purpose, with suitable salaries for a librarian and a keeper. It is under the management of twenty-four trustees.

Librarian, Mr. Richard Cogan.—Secretary, Mr. S. Cotton, 7, Lothbury-street.—Receiver, Mr. R. W. Jupp.

DR. BRAY'S INSTITUTION, 52, Hatton Garden. Established 1733. For founding parochial and lending libraries in England and Wales, and negro schools in British America.[2] Every application for a library, must be made through the bishop of the diocese, and the books are for the

[1] Founded by Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, a learned and pious prelate, formerly vicar of St. Martin's, who greatly distinguished himself for his zeal in favour of Protestantism, both before and after the Revolution.

[2] Dr. Bray, the founder of this institution, was likewise the originator of the plan of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (vide chapter XVII); also two other societies, now not in existence, known as the "Society for the Reformation of Manners," and "Society for the Relief of Poor Proselytes."

use of the clergy exclusively. Lending libraries must be applied for by petition, signed by six clergymen, undertaking to provide a librarian, five trustees, and a proper book-case, the petitioning incumbent being responsible for the safe custody of the library.

Associates meet the first Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, in every month, at the office, except January, August, September, and October. One guinea, at least, is paid by every associate annually, or twenty guineas at one time. The income, about £500 per annum, is derived, one-fifth from voluntary contributions, the remainder from dividends, etc. The expenditure, including about £50 for management, is within this amount.

Books for the purposes of the association, may be sent to the care of Dr. Wesley, at the office.

President, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer, Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A., Lincoln's-inn.—Secretary, Rev. Chas. Wesley, D.D.—Collector, Mr. H. Stretton, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

NEW COLLEGE, St. John's Wood-road. For the education of young men for the ministry, in the Congregational Churches. Founded A.D. 1850, on the basis of the trusts of Highbury College and Homerton College, and Mr. Coward's trust.

I. Faculty of Theology: Systematic and Pastoral Theology and Homiletics, the Rev. John Harris, D.D.—Criticism and Interpretation of the Greek Testament, Rev. John H. Godwin.—Ecclesiastical History, Rev. Philip Smith, B.A.—Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Criticism and Interpretation of the Old Testament, Rev. Maurice Neuner.

II. Faculty of Arts: Greek and Latin Languages, William Smith, Esq., LL.D.—Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Rev. Philip Smith, B.A.—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Rhetoric, Rev. John H. Godwin.—Natural Sciences, Edwin Lankester, M.D.—German Language, Rev. Maurice Neuner.

All communications to be addressed to the Chairman of the Educational Committee, Rev. H. F. Burder, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

The institutions which merge in this New College are:—

I. *Homerton College*, Homerton. Instituted A.D. 1730. For educating young men for the ministry.

Tutors: the Rev. John Pye Smith, D.D.; William Smith, Esq., LL.D.; Professor Wallace, M.A.; Rev. Maurice Neuner.

Congregational Board of Education, see next chapter.

II. *Highbury College*, Highbury. Instituted 1783.

This building has been disposed of to the Committee of the Church of England Training Institution, and greatly extended (vide next chapter).

Tutors: Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D.; Rev. John H. Godwin; W. Smith, Esq, LL.D.

III. *Coward College*, Torrington-square. Founded on the trust of William Coward, Esq., in 1738. Removed from Wymondley House, Herts, to Torrington-square in 1838. Theological President, Rev. Thomas Jenkyns, D.D. For the other branches of study, the students attend the classes of the professors of University College.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, Stepney. Established 1810. Candidates for admission as students must apply to the committee by letter, briefly stating, in their own words, "the means of their conversion, and views of the leading articles of Christianity." Each must be recommended by two ministers, to whom he is well known, and by the church to which he belongs. On being accepted as a probationer, if the tutors report favourably at the expiration of three months, or sooner, and the committee be satisfied, he is then admitted for the remainder of four years. The present number of students is twenty-one.

All recommendations from ministers and churches are to be forwarded direct to the Secretaries;—associated with the London University, for granting degrees to its students.

President, Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A.—Mathematical Tutor, Professor Wallace, M.A.—Professor of German and Syriac, Professor Neuner.—Treasurer, George T. Kemp, Esq.—Secretaries: Rev. James Holy, D.D., and Rev. Samuel Green.—Consulting Surgeon, William Cooke, Esq., M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square. Founded 1825.[1] Incorporated 1836. A proprietary institution, "for the general advancement of litera-

[1] The first stone of the building was laid by the Duke of Sussex on the 30th of April 1827. The handsome collegiate building known as University Hall is of more recent erection, and only just opened: the cost of the works, designed by Professor Donaldson, and executed by Mr. John Jay, was about £10,000, exclusive of the houses intended to appear as wings. It forms the centre of the west side of Gordon-square, and is intended for the reception of students generally, now tenanted by a principal, vice-principal, and a moderate number of students of University College. We are informed that theology, excluded by the rules of the College, will here form the subject of lectures and other means of instruction.

ture and science, by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense." The education includes all branches except theology. The plan comprehends public lectures, with examinations by the various professors, who derive their incomes principally from the fees paid by the students.

The summer term commences May 1, and ends July 31; the winter, from October 1 to April 15.

The amount of annual payment is regulated by the number of classes attended; but students not nominated by proprietors pay 5s. additional on every pound, until such additional sums amount to £4. 10s.; and the matriculation fee of £2 releases the student during the whole course of his study from the university fee. The office for the payment of fees, etc., is at the College, and open from nine o'clock till four; on Saturdays closes at two.

The Flaherty and Andrews Scholarships, value about £50 per annum, are tenable for four years, for which candidates must either be matriculated students, or pupils in the junior school.

President, Lord Brougham.—Vice-President, Earl Fortescue. —Treasurer, John Taylor, Esq.—Chairman of the Committee of Management, John Wood, Esq.—Dean, and Professor of English Language and Literature, Alexander J. Scott, A.M.—Ancient and Modern History, Edward S. Creasy, A.M.—Mathematics, Augustus De Morgan, Esq.—Architecture, Thomas L. Donaldson, Esq.—Chemistry, Thomas Graham, Esq.—Zoology, Robt. Edmond Grant, M.D.—Italian, Signor A. Gallenga.—German, Adolph Heimann, Ph. D.—Mechanical Principles of Engineering, Eaton Hodgkinson, Esq.—Philosophy of Mind, and Logic, Rev. John Hoppus, Ph. D.—Comparative Grammar, Thomas Hewitt Key, A.M.—Civil Engineering, Harman Lewis, A.M.—Botany, John Lindley, Ph. D.—Greek, Henry Malden, A.M.—English Law, Joshua Ryland Marshman, A.M.—French, P. F. Merlet, Esq.—Latin, Francis W. Newman, Esq.—Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Richd. Potter, A.M.—Geology, Andrew C. Ramsay, Esq. —Practical Chemistry, Alexander W. Williamson, Ph. D.—Machinery, Bennet Woodcroft, Esq.—Oriental Languages, vacant.—Jurisprudence, Charles James Foster, Esq.—Dean, and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, W. H. Walshe, M.D.—Surgery and Clinical Surgery, James M. Arnott, Esq.—Forensic Medicine, William Carpenter, M.D.—Anatomy (Junior Professor), George V. Ellis, Esq.—Chemistry, Thomas Graham, Esq.—Comparative Anatomy, Robert Edmond Grant, M.D.; William Jenner, M.D. Botany, John Lindley, Ph. D.—Obstetric Medicine, Edward W.

Murphy, M.D.—Clinical Medicine, Edmund A. Parkes, M.D.—Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Richard Quain, Esq.—Anatomy and Physiology, William Sharpey, M.D.—Practical Chemistry, Alexander W. Williamson, Ph. D.—Materia Medica, Alfred Garrod, M.D.—Secretary, Charles C. Atkinson, Esq.

University College School, under the Government of the Council of the College, and conducted on the some principles. For pupils at any age under fifteen, if they are competent to enter the lowest class. When a boy has attained his sixteenth year, he will not be allowed to remain in the school beyond the end of the current session.

The school session is divided into three terms:—from September 26 to Christmas; from Christmas to Easter; and from Easter to 4th August. Payment for each term is £6. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to a quarter before four, in which time one hour and a quarter is allowed for recreation. A fixed charge of 3s. 6d. is made for stationery, and books are supplied as required, charge being made accordingly.

The Holloway School Fund, consists of a bequest from the late Mr. Holloway, the interest of which is appropriated to pay the school fees of boys in the school distinguished for their merit, and needing pecuniary assistance for their education; such assistance is granted for three terms, and renewable at the pleasure of the Council.

Head Masters: Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A.; Henry Malden, M.A.—Secretary, Charles C. Atkinson, Esq.

KING'S COLLEGE, Somerset House, Strand.[1] Incorporated 1829. Founded on this fundamental principle,—"that every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community, ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part; without which the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor the welfare of the state." The students received into the college are matriculated students and occasional students. The number of students varies considerably, at present time being, matriculated, 523; and occasional students, 159. The prescribed course of education comprises religious instruction,

[1] Forms the east wing of Somerset House, Strand, with an entrance from the Strand: erected from designs by Sir Robert Smirke. The opening of the University College, then called London University, gave rise to this college.

according to the principles of the Established Church; the Greek and Latin classics, mathematics, English literature, and modern history. A military department has recently been added, open to youths between fifteen and the date of their commission; the full course to last not less than two years.[1]

Proprietors, or donors of £50, have the privilege of one nomination both to the college and school, at reduced rates. Except in cases of remarkable proficiency, pupils are not admitted under sixteen. The matriculation fee, paid by every student on his admission, is £1. 1s. Information as to the fees for the different departments, lectures, &c., may be obtained of the secretary.

There are libraries attached to the several departments; the books in which may be used by the students either at the college, or at their own homes. The library fee is £2. 2s.

Apartments have been fitted up in the college for students not under the age of eighteen years. The terms vary, according to the position of the rooms, from £50 to £55, in which amount is included every expense during term time. Any student may dine in the college hall at a fixed rate. Resident students are required to dine in hall.

Principal, Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D.—Professors.—Divinity: Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D., and Hebrew; Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.; Rev. R. C. Trench, M.A.; Rev. W. Biggs, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Plumptree, M.A., and Lecturer.—Practice of Physic, George Budd, Esq., M.D.—Midwifery, &c., Arthur Farre, Esq., M.A.—Anatomy, T. Rymer Jones, Esq.—Forensic Medicine, W. A. Guy, M.D.—Classical Literature, Rev. R. W. Browne.—Mathematics, Rev. T. G. Hall.—English Literature and Modern History, Rev. F. D. Maurice; J. J. Stutzer, Esq.—Oriental Languages, Duncan Forbes, Esq.—French Language, M. Isidore Brasseur.—German Language, Dr. Bernays.—Italian Language, M. V. Pistrucci.—Spanish Language, R. Lott, Esq.—Chinese Language, S. J. Fearon, Esq.—Vocal Music, John Hullah, Esq.—Drawing and Perspective, M. E. Cotman, Esq.—Fencing, H. Angelo, Esq.—Law, Edward Bullock,

[1] It should be stated, that the officers for whose education this department is designed, are the Cavalry, the Guards, the Line, and East India Company's service. The Council have been led to this addition by discovering that it was not the intention of Government to extend Sandhurst College, or to found any fresh one; and therefore, that it was desirable to give parents an opportunity of choosing between the objections to foreign education, a private and imperfect one at home, or education at a college possessed of all the resources of instruction, conducted upon principles harmonizing with the institutions of the country.

Esq., M.A.—Theory of the Fine Arts, William Dyce, M.A.—Zoology, Thomas Bell, Esq.—Political Economy, Rev. R. Jones, M.A.—Fortification and Military Tactics, W. Walker, Esq., late Captain of H.M.'s 69th Foot.—Surveying, H. J. Castle, Esq.—Military Drawing, Thomas Bradley, Esq.—Fencing, H. Angelo, Esq.—Botany, Edward Forbes, Esq.—Mineralogy, James Tennant, Esq.—Geology, D. T. Ansted, Esq., M.A.—Chemistry, W. A. Miller, Esq., M.D.—Treasurers: W. Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P.—Secretary, J. W. Cunningham, Esq.—Librarian, Rev. C. G. Nicolay.—Medical ditto, T. Stephen, Esq.

King's College School. This institution is well adapted, from its central situation, to afford to the inhabitants of the metropolis the advantage of a public grammar school, with the satisfaction and economy arising from domestic care and superintendence. The course of education partakes of a liberal and useful character, adapted equally to professional and commercial pursuits. The general age of admission is nine years. The number of scholars in the school during last year was 609; at present time, 463.

The terms for the course of tuition are 18 guineas, with one guinea as an entrance fee. These payments include every charge, except for books and stationery. The school year is divided into three terms: Christmas, Midsummer, and 1st of May. Proprietors of the college have the privilege of nominating pupils at 15 guineas.

Head Master, Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.—Second Master, Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.—Third Master, Rev. J. Fearnley, M.A.—Treasurer, Alderman William Thompson, M.P.

In consequence of the wrong impression frequently received respecting the present title of University College, it may be useful here to state, that—

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Somerset House, instituted 1837, is for the examination of candidates, and the granting of degrees to students educated at institutions in connexion with the University,[1]—as University College, King's College, Stepney College, and others situate in various

[1] Incorporated, by letters patent, in the seventh year of the reign of William IV, and the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, 1837,—"to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education"; and, "considering that many persons do prosecute or complete their studies, both in the metropolis and in other parts of the United Kingdom, to whom it is expedient

parts of the kingdom. Regulations of the Senate respecting age, proficiency, fees, etc., may be obtained at R. and J. E. Taylor's, printers to the University, Red Lion-court. Certificates of studentship must be forwarded to the Registrar fourteen days before each examination.

Supported partly by fees, and partly by Government grant; the latter amounting, for the present year, to £4,000; the former estimated at £1,000,—devoted to the following expenditure, viz., £3,000 in salaries to the various examiners, registrar, etc.; £1,070 in scholarships and exhibitions; and about £500 in miscellaneous disbursements and wages, &c.

Chancellor, Earl of Burlington.—Vice-Chancellor, J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.—Registrar, R. W. Rothman, M.D.—Clerk to the Senate, Mr. H. Moore.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67, Harley-street. Established, 1848, for general female education, and for granting to governesses certificates of qualification. It is an offshoot of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution (see page 260); and arose from the conductors of that institution being led to a plan of examining into the attainments of governesses in quest of situations, and granting certificates of approval to those who could stand the test. For this purpose it was found necessary to establish a committee of gentlemen,—to use the language of their introductory lecture,—"competent, individually, to examine in every branch of knowledge." This committee appears to have consisted chiefly, if not entirely, of professors of King's College, who, "one by one came forward, offering the assistance of their

that there should be offered such facilities, and on whom it is just that there should be such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to pursue these their laudable pursuits: *We do*, by virtue of our prerogative royal, etc., etc., constitute William Earl of Burlington, etc., one body politic and corporate, by the name of the University of London; for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in literature, science, and art, by the pursuit of such course of education, and of rewarding them by academical degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto." The Charter provides, that not only University College and King's College, London, shall issue certificates to candidates for degrees in arts or laws, but "also all other institutions, corporate or unincorporated, established for the purpose of education, whether in the metropolis or elsewhere, which the Sovereign, under her sign manual, shall authorise to issue such certificates."

practised skill and acknowledged learning. These gentlemen soon discovered, that to do any real good, they must go further; they must fit the governesses for their examination, and provide an education for female teachers; finally coming to the conclusion that it was expedient to extend that instruction beyond the governess in fact and the governess in prospect,—to all who might choose to avail themselves of it." The result has been the present establishment.

The instruction is chiefly given in courses of lectures, delivered by gentlemen connected with King's College, and other professors of celebrity; and classes meet, in the various branches of education, twice a week, both preparatory and advanced, according to the enlarged requirements of the present day, in classes open to all ladies, of twelve years old and upwards, on payment of a moderate fee per quarter.[1] About 250 are understood to be now on the list of pupils; the number in each class averaging about twenty, and the number of classes which each individual attends, varying at pleasure. In addition to these, there are preparatory classes for young ladies from nine to twelve; and evening classes for governesses at other times engaged in the duties of their profession,—the latter gratuitous. The whole is under the watchful superintendence of the Ladies Visitors.

Further particulars may be ascertained at the College, or from the Secretary to the parent Society, 32, Sackville-street; or the Deputy Chairman at the College, every Wednesday before two o'clock.

To such as are desirous of arriving at the full plan and principles of this institution, we cordially recommend the perusal of a late article in the *Quarterly Review* (No. 172). The writer very fully and fairly discusses the merits and deficiencies of the institution; and his views are well deserving the consideration of all who are desirous of availing themselves of the advantages it offers. It comes not within our province to enter into the same particulars, nor can we afford the space, but we entirely agree in the views of the article referred to.

Chairman of the Committee of Education, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.—Deputy Chairman, the Rev. C. G. Nicolay.

[1] The fees are £1 12s. 6d. for those classes which meet twice in the week; and £1 1s. for those which meet once; and a composition of £9 9s. may be made for eighteen lectures a week per term.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (City branch), has been just formed at No. 4, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square. The course of instruction is under the superintendence of the Committee of Education in Harley-street, and the domestic arrangements superintended by a committee of ladies. The terms, and other details, appear to be similar to those of the parent establishment.

Honorary Secretaries: J. R. Thomson, M.A.; John Lyon, Esq.

ISLINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, Islington. Established 1830. Combining instruction with domestic habits, the whole being based on Christian principles. The course of instruction includes the Greek, Latin, French, and English languages. Pupils must be sons of proprietors, or nominated by them. In the latter case, two respectable references are required, and a ballot is taken by the directors on the nomination. A meeting of the directors is held on the second Tuesday in every month. Notices of nominations are to be sent to the Secretary five days previous to such meeting.

Terms, according to the proficiency of the pupils, in the Upper School, sixteen guineas per annum; in the Second School, fourteen guineas per annum; in the Third School, twelve guineas per annum. Two scholarships are attached to the school, value £30 each, for four years.

President, Rev. Daniel Wilson.—Secretary, Mr. Oldershaw, Mansion House, Lower-street.—Head Master, Rev. Robert Wheler Bush, M.A.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside, based upon an old endowment, but is a modern school, established 1837, "for the sons of respectable persons who are engaged in professional, commercial, or trading pursuits, between the ages of seven and fifteen." The general plan of instruction includes the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages. The hours of attendance are from nine till twelve, and from two to four, in the winter months; and from two to five for the remainder of the year. The school year is divided into three terms; the charge being, for each pupil, £2 15s. a term; drawing extra, 14s. a term. A printed application (obtainable of the Secretary) is required to be filled up by the parent or guardian, and signed by some member of the Corporation of London, previous to admission. In addition to the fees from pupils, the school

is supported by an income of £900 a year from estates left for that purpose by John Carpenter, Town Clerk to the City in the time of Henry VI. Eight free scholarships, on the foundation, are attached to this school as rewards of merit, to be determined by an examination at Midsummer, and several have since been added by the liberality of individual citizens; amongst which is one known as the "*Times* Scholarship" (vide Christ's Hospital); others by Mr. Thomas Tegg's "Sheriff fine"; by Henry Beaufoy, Esq.; D. Salomans, Esq.; J. Travers, Esq., etc. The prizes and medals awarded are likewise very numerous and valuable. The candidates must be between eleven and fifteen years of age, and have been at least three years at the school. The advantages of each scholarship are equal to from £35 to £50 per annum, besides a premium of £50 on the successful candidate leaving school. Attendance given at the office daily, between the hours of ten and four.

Head Master, Rev. George F. W. Mortimer, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford.—Second Master, Mr. Robert Pitt Edkins, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Professor of Geometry in Gresham College; and seventeen others.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Brewer.

London (City) School for Orphans of Freemen. It is considered advisable to give a short notice of this contemplated school, as it is more than probable that its omission would cause some misapprehension with the preceding, as mention of this will doubtless be brought before the public during the next session of Parliament, when it is intended "to make application for an Act establishing a school for the maintenance and education of orphans of freemen of the City of London; and for power to appropriate to the purpose the property and funds of the London Workhouse, and the unapplied portions of fines received from persons nominated as Sheriffs, and also the freedom-fees payable to the Corporation."

Notice has been given of this application, by public advertisement, of the City Remembrancer, Edward Tyrrell, Esq. The management of the school, and appointment of the masters, will most likely be vested in the Corporation.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL, Gloucester-place, near Lisson-grove, New-road. Founded 1792. In union with King's College, and offers first-class education, gratuitously, for the sons of clergymen, naval and military officers, pro-

fessional men, merchants, manufacturers, clerks in public offices, the higher order of tradesmen, and other persons of an equally respectable class of society, whose families have been in better circumstances, and are reduced. There are also contributory scholars, who pay an annual sum for their instruction.

Five guineas annually, or fifty guineas at one time, constitutes a governor, entitled to have one boy always in the school, with immediate admission. Three guineas annually, or thirty guineas at one time, entitles to have one boy of nine years of age, to continue till the age of fourteen, always in the school. Two guineas annually, or twenty guineas at one time, entitles to present a boy of ten years of age, to be admitted in rotation, as vacancies occur. One guinea per annum, or ten guineas at one time, after the expiration of three years, or by the additional payment of three guineas, entitles to present a boy of ten years of age, for admission in rotation, as vacancies occur.

The following is a summary of the scholars in the institution at the commencement of the year:—

Of the sons of naval and military officers, 4; of professional men, 29; of clerks in public offices, 11; of merchants, manufacturers, and the higher order of tradesmen, 26; total, 70: Contributory scholars, 58.—Total, 128.

The annual expenses are about £1,300, defrayed by dividends on stock, to the amount of £430 per annum; payments from pupils, £620; and the remainder depending on voluntary contributions.

Visitor, Bishop of London.—President, Lord Portman.—Treasurer, John Turner, Esq.—Solicitors, Messrs. Jupp, Carpenter's Hall.—Secretary and Head Master, Mr. Edwin Abbott.—Senior Assistant, Mr. Horatio J. Ward.—French Master, Mr. Stanislas Bard.—Collector, Mr. Henry Manwell, 100, Milton-st. Dorset-sq.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, Lewisham, Kent. Instituted 1811. For boarding and educating the sons of ministers of the congregational or independent denominations of England and Wales. Candidates must be of the age of nine years, and under twelve; and, on election, remain five years. The elections take place each half-year, and all annual subscribers of one, or donors of ten guineas, have as many votes as there are children to be elected. The committee have the power of occasionally taking in a few pupils, at the rate of £15 per annum. The course of educa-

tion consists of English, Latin, Greek, etc., and especially the principles of the Christian religion. Number of youths at present educated, forty-three, nine of whom are paid with, as above. The expenses, generally, are met by an income of about £1,100 per annum, derived from voluntary contributions.

Classical Master, Rev. W. J. Hope.—Resident Master, Mr. G. Cox.—Treasurer, W. A. Hankey, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. G. Rose.—Collector, Mr. E. Shrewsbury, 16, King's-row, Walworth.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. Instituted 1822; incorporated 1830,—to promote the cultivation of the science of music, and afford facilities for attaining perfection in it, by assisting, with general instruction, the natives of this country; and to provide for them the means of an honourable and comfortable livelihood. 769 pupils have been instructed since the foundation; of whom 60 have been gratuitous, and 189 at reduced payments. The amount required for the institution is only half met by the payments; the rest by subscriptions[1] and dividends. Four scholarships are attached to the institution; two competed for each Christmas, open to all competitors from the age of twelve to eighteen. Candidates for admission must attend for examination on Thursdays, at two o'clock, with a subscriber's recommendation. The full payments are, for in-students, fifty guineas per annum, and ten guineas entrance; out-students, thirty guineas per annum, and five guineas entrance. The funds are in part supported by dividends from stock, amounting, at present time, to about £10,000. Students, in after life, have a claim on the institution, at the discretion of the committee, for assistance in their professional career.

President, Earl of Westmoreland.—General Superintendent, Charles J. Lyon, Esq.—Governess, Mrs. Wise.—Secretary, Mr. J. Gimson.—Librarian, Mr. G. I. Baker.—Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co.—Principal of the Musical Department, Mr. Cipriani Potter.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, New Cross, Deptford. Established 1833; incorporated 1840. To enable the less affluent of naval and marine officers, of not lower than ward-room rank, to give their sons a sound general education, combined

[1] Her Majesty the Queen has contributed £105 annually since the commencement of her reign.

with moral and religious instruction, at the lowest possible expense consistent with the further object of bestowing the same education gratuitously, or at a very reduced charge, to a limited number of the sons of such officers in necessitous circumstances,—giving a preference to the orphans of those who may have fallen in the country's service.

The present building is most favourably situated, at New Cross, commanding a view of Greenwich Hospital;[1] it will afford accommodation for about 200 pupils; a proportion of these pay either £25 or £31 per annum, medical attendance, books, stationery, washing, etc. included. Some are admitted on the annual payment of one month's half-pay of the father; or, if dead, one month's amount of the widow's pension; and others are received gratuitously. No pupils are admitted under the age of eight, or above the age of fourteen; and none are allowed to remain after eighteen years. Forms of application for the gratuitous and reduced scholarships may be obtained of the Secretary.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas at once, constitute members; and all naval and marine officers, by paying annually one day's half-pay of their respective ranks. Donors of £100 enjoy the privilege of nominating pupils; of £500, of always having one pupil in the school for gratuitous board and education. The funds are supported by voluntary contributions to the extent of £1,100 annually; and by pupils' payments, £4,000 annually; but the disbursements rather exceed the total income. The funded property is under £4,000.

President, Admiral Bowles, Esq.—Treasurer, Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing-cross; Messrs. Hoare and Co., Fleet-street.—Mr. Alfred Eames.—Head Master, Rev. Thomas Chambers, M.A.—Matron, Mrs. M. A. Jones.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL; office, 32, Sackville-street. Founded, 1840, by the late admiral Sir Thomas Williams, to bestow upon the daughters of necessitous naval and marine officers, of and above ward-room rank, at the lowest reduction of cost practicable, a good, virtuous, and religious education, in conformity with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England. The ages for admission are from ten to fifteen; but no pupil can remain longer than

[1] Upon land the property of Christ's Hospital.

five years, nor after the age of eighteen, unless under special circumstances. The claims for admission to be founded upon the services of the father and circumstances of the family. After the case is adjudged by the committee to be a proper one, it is submitted to the subscribers, who decide on the admittance of a pupil by vote. Every subscriber is entitled to four votes for each guinea. The election takes place at the annual meeting in April. The committee meet the last Wednesday in every month, at twelve o'clock.

The establishment is situated at Richmond, Surrey;[1] and at present there are eighty-three daughters of naval and marine officers; twenty-seven of whom are received on the annual payment of thirty or thirty-five guineas, and fifty-six at £12 per annum; the establishment defraying the *larger* amount of actual cost through the means of voluntary contributions. Of the number of pupils on the reduced scale of payment, five have lost both parents, and thirty-four others have lost their fathers.

The total annual expenditure is under £4,000; defrayed, by pupils' payments, to the extent of £1,600; interest, and other property, £540; and the remainder depending upon voluntary contributions, last year realizing £1,753.

President, Earl Manvers.—Treasurer, F. Alleyne M'Geachy, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries, Commander Hon. F. Maude, R.N.; Commander George Hope, R.N.—Lady Governess, Miss Clifton. —Clerical Visitor, Rev. T. W. D. Hales. — Hon. Consulting Physician, Dr. Julius, Richmond.—Honorary Surgeon, F. Julius, Esq. — Bankers, Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co. — Managing Secretary, Mr. Arthur Ellis, Purser R.N.—Honorary Solicitor, Thomas Graham, Esq.

[1] The founder liberally and judiciously bequeathed, besides £1,000, the payment of £100 per annum, for seven years, to pay the rent of this establishment; "to meet the usual difficulties of a newly-formed institute."

CHAPTER XVI.

INSTITUTIONS FOR AIDING AND IMPROVING NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The object of promoting Christian Knowledge closely identified with that of educating the Poor.—The necessity for Extension of National Education recognized.—The difference of Opinion as to its Character.—Secular and Religious Education.—Views of the present Government, and their Measures.—Summary of the Institutions contained in this Chapter, with their Aggregate Amount of Income, &c.—Committee of Privy Council.—Kneller Hall.—Bell and Lancaster's first efforts.—The British, National, Infant, and other School Societies.—Metropolitan School Statistics.—Metropolitan and Cheltenham Training Schools.—Educational Boards.—Institutions for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge and Influence.—Lord's Day Society.—Protestant and Reformation Societies.—Church Extension and Clerical Aid Fund.—Christian Visiting, by Pastoral and Lay Agents.—Ragged Schools.—Cottage Schools.—Sunday Schools.—Institute for Teachers.—Young Men's Societies.

With the various institutions for improving and extending national education, we have connected such as aid in promoting Christian knowledge; including in the present chapter those having a more immediate reference to instruction at home, and devoting the next chapter to those more specially engaged in propagating the same abroad.

We have thus classed *National Education* and *Christian Knowledge* Societies together, from a conviction that their objects are too intimately connected for the separation of their operations to be effectual; and at the present day, when the claims of the poorer classes to liberal and general education are so readily acknowledged, and at times even extravagantly met, it appears desirable that no opportunity should be omitted, by even the most humble advocate of Christian instruction, of advancing its claims to equal, or

rather *prior*, consideration with secular knowledge—in all provisions for national instruction. The "Knowledge is power" of one, is now aptly echoed by the "Ignorance is vice in action" of another; both are taken up and acted upon with energy and prompt philanthropy by the generous and the influential, whilst the falsity attached to each proposition is, in a measure, overlooked or forgotten. Daily experience proves, that mere human knowledge is a "*power*" of *evil* as well as good; and that crime is more the product of *abused* knowledge than "active ignorance": what does this teach, but that a higher and more enduring principle requires implanting?—in the mind of the young especially; thus much is man's work; the Christian's duty—and privilege—to promote and assist; and it is God's promise, and his certain power and will, to render the same effective. It is a matter of astonishment, that so many can join in the cry of educate! educate! with the object in view of "secular" knowledge only, and that propositions can be entertained of authorizing and encouraging schools where Holy Scripture is avowedly excluded: such can only, one would think, be influenced by one of two principles—either that secular or non-religious education is better than religious; or, that it will lead to, and promote religion. As the first of these positions can only be seriously entertained by the infidel; so does all human experience rise up to controvert the second. The tendency of training for the present life, is only to confirm the bent of man's natural affections and material pursuits: he requires a counteracting influence, and that knowledge that maketh wise unto salvation, imparted in early years, when, as the good king of Prussia once forcibly expressed it, "the mind receives impressions with the flexibility of wax, and retains them with the durability of bronze."[1]

Whatever be the arguments used by the advocates of this system of "non-religious" education, and however specious the pretext under which they may be introduced, it is ardently to be desired they may be opposed as effectually, as upon occasion of a recent debate. Amongst other opponents of such a measure for national adoption, it was gratifying to observe the first minister, in a speech, qualified in parts it might be, and temperate throughout, express firm

[1] "Scratch the rhind of the tender sapling, and the gnarled oak will tell of it for centuries."—*Tupper.*

determination to retain Holy Scripture in all government enactments for the education of the people.[1]

In thus advocating the claims of the poor to Scriptural instruction, we would not be misunderstood, or thought to undervalue the present gratifying movement for promoting general education: the amount of moral and intellectual destitution, daily developed through the length and breadth of the land, demands it; but it must not be supplied to the neglect of the still worse and more appalling extent of spiritual destitution. This requires, and likewise demands, our utmost efforts and strenuous advocacy; that, not only in voluntary, but, what is much more important, in government provision, the religious wants of the people may be recognized, and, as far as practicable, supplied. Neither can we join in the objections raised to the government plan as at present developed; or sympathize with those who refuse to receive its assistance and facilities, as offered by the "Committee of Council,"—deeming it neither wise nor desirable to scrutinize *for defects* in that which, taken *as a whole*, must be characterized as comprehensive, and calculated to secure a system of education *adapted to the necessities of the people;* with the peculiar recommendation, moreover, that it offers an unprecedented stimulant to the corresponding exertions of all friends of Christian instruction.

The following summary of institutions contained in this chapter, affords a condensed view of the metropolitan resources devoted to the purposes referred to.

11 school societies, boards and unions (exclusive of the Privy Council Committee). the annual income of which amounts in the aggregate,[1] to . . . £35,269

[1] "Nothing but the most absolute necessity should oblige Parliament to establish an education for the children of this country, in which religion should be entirely excluded,—in which the immortal part of man should be altogether forgotten. It would be a great fault, when you are providing a law for the instruction of the people of this country, not to inform them of the great and leading truths of religion; and, I think, when you are teaching moral doctrines, you lose nine-tenths of the force with which they might be inculcated, if you omit to tell the pupils that these are the precepts which are given by divine authority, which have received divine sanction, and upon which their eternal welfare or misery is to depend."—*Lord J. Russell's Speech*, April 17, 1850, on Mr. J. W. Fox's Education Bill.

[2] These amounts are, of course, independent of all local operations,

of which, there is derived from voluntary contributions £28,291

12 book and tract societies, for promoting Christian knowledge and influence.
with an aggregate income of,—
from sale of publications . £113,280
voluntary contributions . £45,825
funded and other sources . £7,672
Total £166,777

17 societies for church and chapel extension, clerical aid, pastoral and lay visiting, &c.
with an aggregate income of,—
from voluntary contributions £83,737
funded and other sources . £30,406
Total £114,143

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
Privy Council Office, Downing-street. Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed to superintend the application of all monies voted by Parliament for the promotion of public education in Great Britain.[1]

All communications to this department are to be addressed to—"The Secretary, Committee of Council on Education, Privy Council Office, Downing-street."

Members of Committee: Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President); Earl of Minto; Earl of Carlisle; Earl of Clarendon; Lord John Russell, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.; Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay; Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P.; Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart. —Assistant Secretary, R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.—Examiner, F.

as the annual amount expended for educational purposes in the metropolis alone, including schools of all denominations, cannot be less than £190,000.

[1] The amount of vote for the year ending April 5, 1850, was £125,000, disbursed much in the following manner:—for the erection of school buildings, £20,000; school books, maps, and improved apparatus, £10,000; stipends and gratuities to teachers, and augmentation of schoolmasters' salaries, £50,498; erection of training schools, £15,000, and education of students therein, £4,000; towards Kneller Hall (half-a-year), £1,750; for salaries and travelling expenses of inspectors, £17,000; salaries in the grant department, £1,800; annual grant to the National Society's training schools, £1,000; ditto British, £750; ditto Education Committee of the Scotch Church, £500; and sundries, about £1,200.

The Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, is a separate board (in Dublin); and the grant placed at their disposal last year was £120,000.

R. Sandford, Esq.—Counsel, W. G. Lumley, Esq.—Architect, W. Westmacott, Esq.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools: Rev. Henry Moseley, M.A.; Rev. Frederick Charles Cook, M.A.; Rev. H. Walford Bellairs; Rev. Frederick Watson; Joseph Fletcher, Esq.; John Gordon, Esq.; Rev. J. J. Blandford; Rev. Edward Douglas Tinling; Rev. Muirhead Mitchell; Edward Carleton Tufnell, Esq.; Joshua Festin Ruddock, Esq.; Henry George Bowyer, Esq.; Thomas Browne Browne, Esq.; Rev. William Henry Brookfield, M.A.; John Daniell Morell, Esq.; Jelinger C. Symons, Esq.—John Gibson, Esq.; Rev. William James Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A.; Thomas William Marshall, Esq.; Rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A.

Principal of the Training School for Schoolmaster at Knellar-Hall, Rev. Frederick Temple.

The last named establishment has just been completed, and the following forms an outline of its objects, plan, and regulations: The school has already opened, and is intended to be filled gradually. Candidates must not be under seventeen years of age, and must be free from any bodily infirmity tending to impair their usefulness as schoolmasters; produce certificates of moral character and conduct, and of attention to religious duties; and pass such an examination as is prescribed for pupil teachers at the close of the third year of their apprenticeship. Pupil teachers who have been examined for the close of their third year will be admissible to this examination on fulfilment of the conditions, provided they obtain

[1] This handsome new edifice, just completed, and opened for the training of male teachers, is situated at Whitton, a small village between Hounslow and Twickenham. The estate, consisting of about forty-five acres of land, with the mansion originally known as Kneller Hall, was formerly in the possession of Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated state painter, (Charles II, to George I); and, about twenty years since, the property of Mr. Calvert the brewer. The property was purchased a short time since by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and the house, a plain, square brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, begun in 1709, taken down, and the space covered by the Principal's residence, the library, and class-rooms, etc. Kneller Hall School, as now arranged, will afford accommodation for about one-hundred pupils, with apartments for three masters, and a separate residence for the principal master. The chapel is over the school library, and occupies the entire remaining height of the building. The interior accommodation is rendered as complete as modern science and ingenuity can render it. The building erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of, Mr. George Mair, architect. Mr. John Kelk, builder. The total cost of the establishment has been about £30,000.

the consent of the managers and of the other parties to their indentures. The payment required of students is £30 a-year, to be paid half-yearly in advance, excepting of such as obtain presentations; as, among the advantages available, are five exhibitions, of £30 each for one year; six of £25 each for one year; and ten of £20 each for one year.

Fuller information on the subject, together with the remaining conditions to be fulfilled for admission and for obtaining exhibitions, may be had on application to the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education, Whitehall, to whom the names of candidates, with their certificates, have to be sent.

Before entering upon a statement of the general plan and operations, of the societies called into existence by the vast impulse given to education, at the commencement of this century, it may serve many useful purposes, and certainly not be devoid of interest briefly to detail the origin of the two institutions that come first on our list.

The merit of originating the system pursued by these two institutions, is attributed to the friends respectively of Mr. Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell, and, as in most similar claims, there is much of justice in attributing to each the merit of being founder; the exertions of the former developed and made public a system which was at the time being pursued by the latter: to Lancaster, is due the great public attention first devoted to the subject; but to Dr. Bell, the first adoption of its principles.

Whilst superintendent of the Military Orphan Asylum at Madras, in 1791, Dr. Bell[1] one day observed a boy, belonging to a Malabar school, writing in the sand; thinking that method of writing very convenient, both as regards cheapness and facility, he introduced it in the school of the asylum, and as the usher refused to teach by that method, he employed one of the cleverest boys to teach the rest. The experiment of teaching by a boy was so remarkably successful, that he extended it to the other branches of instruction, and soon organized the whole school under boy teachers, who were themselves instructed by the doctor. On his return to England, he published a report of the Madras Orphan Asylum, in which he particularly pointed out the new mode of school organization, as far more efficient than the old.

[1] Mr. Bell received his diploma of M.D. in 1787, and of D.D. in 1812.

This publication took place in 1797, and in the following year Dr. Bell introduced the system into the school of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, London. He afterwards introduced it at Kendal, and made attempts with small success to obtain its adoption in Edinburgh. Settling down soon after as rector of Swanage in Dorsetshire, he was secluded from the world for some years; yet he retained his strong opinion of the value of the new system of education, and had the school at Swanage conducted on that system.

In the meanwhile Joseph Lancaster, son of a Chelsea pensioner, in the Borough-road, London, opened a school in his father's house, in the year 1798, at the early age of eighteen. He had been usher in schools, and being of an original, enterprising, and ardent character, he had himself made improvements in tuition. Dr. Bell's pamphlet having fallen in his way, he adopted the Madras system with eagerness, making various alterations in its details. In the year 1802, he had brought his school into a very perfect state of organization, and found himself as well able to teach 250 boys with the aid of the senior boys as teachers, as before to teach 80. His enthusiasm and benevolence led him to conceive the practicability of bringing all the children of the poor under education by the new system, which was not only so attractive as to make learning a pleasure to the children, but was so cheap as exceedingly to facilitate the establishment and support of schools for great numbers of the poor. He published pamphlets recommending the plan, and in one of them ascribes the chief merit of the system to Dr. Bell, whom he afterwards visited at Swanage. His own school he made free, and obtained subscriptions from friends of education for its support.[1] The Duke of Bedford, having been invited to visit it, became a warm and liberal patron of the system. Lancaster pushed his plan with the ceaseless energy of an enthusiast; nothing daunted or discouraged him; he asked subscriptions for new schools from every quarter; and at length he was admitted to an interview with the king (at Weymouth in 1805). Being charmed with what he heard of his large designs, the admirable order and efficiency of his schools, and also with the simplicity and overflowing benevolence of the man, his majesty subscribed £100 a year, the queen £50, and the princesses £25 each,

[1] Lancaster was a member of the Society of Friends; and he received much encouragement and assistance from them.

to the extension of the "Lancasterian system." The king also declared himself to be the patron of the society which was soon afterwards formed to promote education on this system.

Such was the origin of the "British and Foreign School Society."[1]

Dr. Bell's method thus publicly brought forward and advocated, in process of time was adopted in the Lambeth schools, by the Archbishop of Canterbury: and in the Royal Military School, by the Duke of York's authority; numerous schools forthwith springing into existence upon what is known to this day as *the Madras system;* the distinctive features between these and such as were founded by Lancaster's party, consisting in the extent to which the religious instruction should be mixed with the secular; the former, as a clergyman of the Established Church, advocating the inculcation of the truths of Christianity as held in the Church articles and formularies; the latter, representing the dissenting interests, admitted the reception of the Bible as the foundation of all instruction, but *without any note or comment.* This still remains the essential difference between the two societies and the schools conducted on their principles. In 1808, Dr. Bell endeavoured to induce the government to take up his plans, and to establish "A National Board" of Education, with schools placed under the management of the parochial clergy. In this he failed, but friends of the Established Church rallied round him, and, through their efforts and under the patronage of the bishops and clergy, the National Society was eventually formed in 1811.

In addition to these great societies, and the rising establishment of the Home and Colonial Infant schools, efforts are being made on a large scale by the Wesleyans for building schools in different parts of the country; the original scheme being, it was stated, to build 700 in seven years; the Congregationalists also, it will be seen, are about commencing an extension of their training and model establish-

[1] Originally designated "The Royal Lancasterian Institution for promoting the Education of the Children of the Poor." In 1808, Lancaster resigning his affairs into the hands of trustees, it assumed more of the character of a public institution.

[2] Mr. Lancaster died in 1838, supported, in his later days, solely by an annuity purchased for him by a few old and attached friends. Dr. Bell died in 1832, leaving the princely sum of £120,000 for the encouragement of literature and the advancement of education.

ment in the metropolis, with the view of increasing and improving their schools. Most of the local schools in the metropolis, indeed with few if any exceptions, are connected either directly or indirectly with one of the principal societies or other unions and boards detailed in this chapter; consequently, we are enabled, with some little trouble, to afford statistics respecting them, trustworthy under each, if not as a whole, satisfactory. The British Society, being the oldest established, appears entitled to first consideration.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY. Borough-road. Established 1805. For the promotion of the daily instruction of the children of the labouring poor, and for the training of teachers; differing from the National Society, by the following fundamental principle: "*that no catechism, or church formulary, shall be taught* in any school connected therewith or assisted thereby, and that every child shall be expected to attend the Sabbath school, or place of worship, *which its parents prefer*"—the desire being to unite every denomination of dissenters for the purpose of Christian education." The selection and training of suitable young persons as teachers with the same views, is a great object of the society, and for that purpose it maintains model schools and normal seminaries for both sexes.

The Model Boys' School numbers nearly 700 children in daily attendance; the girls' school, 300. Since their establishment, 52,828 children have been received.

The Normal Seminaries are for instructing teachers, to fit them for the right performance of their duties. Since the formation of the society, nearly 3,000 teachers have thus been selected and trained.

Local schools, although conducted on the plan and principles of the society, are governed by independent local committees; the schools in the immediate neighbourhood of London, are regularly inspected once in three months, under the direction of the Parent Society, and those in the country receive visits as frequently as is practicable: 167 schools, containing 23,823 scholars, are under the supervision of the London inspector: and 58 distinct country schools, with 7,205 scholars, within 10 miles of London.

[1] Here the most improved methods of instruction may be seen in actual operation. The Schools are open to visitors every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 4.

The society likewise extends its operations in establishing schools in the colonies, France, Spain, and South America.

In consequence of the increase during the last five years of 660 in the number of schools, and of 7000 children, the society has lately issued an appeal for the extension of normal schools, and is about establishing one on a large scale, to commence with at Bristol.

The gross receipts are about £11,560 annually, derived nearly half from the sale of publications, and the remainder from voluntary contributions. One guinea annual or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member entitled to school books and stationery at reduced prices.

President, Duke of Bedford.—Treasurer, Samuel Gurney, Esq. —Secretary, Henry Dunn, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Boulton, 31, Westmorland-place, City-road.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, Sanctuary, Westminster. Established 1811; incorporated 1817. For promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales. By its constitution, it includes among its directors all the higher ecclesiastical authorities throughout the kingdom, together with ten temporal peers or privy councillors, and sixteen other members of committee, six of whom are clergymen.

Connected with the central institution, in Westminster, various boards of education, throughout the country, have been established in furtherance of the same objects, although, perhaps, differing slightly in their internal arrangements. Dioceses are variously organized for educational purposes; but every diocesan board bears the same relation to the rest, and to the central institution. Each board is formed and presided over by its own bishop; and, with the exception of a few special grants to the parent institution, every diocese spends its own funds within its own limits. Thus constituted, the National Society, together with these its affiliated associations, may be regarded as an accredited organ or agent of the Church, in the all-important duty of instilling Christian principles into the children of the poor; to provide, if possible, for every parish in the kingdom, the means of daily instruction in sound Christian principles; and to realize the hope expressed with so much feeling by the venerable George III, "that a time might come when every poor man in his dominions would be able to read his Bible."[1]

The operations of this society have now been carried on for nearly forty years, with the greatest success. During the last five years, the society has expended in aid of building, enlarging, and otherwise improving school-rooms and teachers' residences, the sum of £139,197, to 1,940 cases of application; thereby affording accommodation for 265,542 children, at a total outlay of £767,980; and, during the same period, has sent out 1,042 trained masters and mistresses, to schools in various parts of the country.

The general result of the exertions made by the society is, that the number of schools formally in union with the society, and in which, consequently, the children are instructed in the Holy Scriptures, and in the liturgy and catechism, and are regularly brought, if possible, to the parish church on the Lord's day, was, in 1847, as follows, and has since been materially increased:—Sunday and daily (including infant schools), 6,798, with 526,754 scholars; Sunday and not daily, 1,597, with 237,848 scholars. Total number of schools in union, 8,395, with 764,602 children.

The total number of schools under the direction of the clergy throughout England and Wales, including the above, was, according to returns obtained two years ago by the society:—Sunday and daily schools, 17,015, with 955,865 scholars; Sunday schools, 5,230, with 466,794 scholars. Total Church schools, 22,245, with 1,422,659 scholars.[2]

With a view to the improvement, as well as extension of education, the following institutions are wholly supported

[1] An expression of his Majesty during the audience he granted to Lancaster in 1805, before referred to.

[2] *Metropolitan Statistics of Church Schools.*—The returns being made up in counties,—any attempt to break into this for the sake of giving the metropolis proper, and adding Southwark, might prove at the cost of accuracy, without presenting the advantage of definite limits,—we therefore give the summary as enabled to compile it. The county, it will be borne in mind, includes the City of London and Westminster; is in the diocese of London, and contains 313 parishes, or ecclesiastical parishes, with a population of nearly 1,600,000. There are 767 schools; 414 either directly or indirectly connected with the National Society, of which there are 340 in connexion with the Diocesan Board.

Sunday and week-day, 488; week-day only, 168; Sunday only, or additional on Sunday, 91; Sunday and week day evening, 14; week-day evening only, 6.

Amount of instruction.—Total number of scholars receiving both Sun-

by the society, the central schools affording not only instruction to the scholars, but exhibiting the working of the national system, on a large scale, to the young persons in the training establishments, and affording them means of practising as instructors.

Institution for Educating Youths to be Schoolmasters, Stanley-grove, King's-road, Chelsea. Principal, Rev. Derwent Coleridge, M.A.

Institution for Educating Young Women to be Schoolmistresses, Whiteland's House, King's-road, Chelsea. Chaplain, Rev. H. Baber, M.A.; Treasurer, John Shephard, Esq., Doctors' Commons; Managers, Mrs. Field and Miss Lowman.

Institution for Educating Adult Schoolmasters, Terrace House, Battersea. Principal, Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Boarding House for Adult Schoolmasters, 10 and 11, Manchester-buildings, Westminster. Superintendent, Rev. Alex. Wilson. *Boarding House for Schoolmistresses*, Smith's-square, Westminster, Matron, Mrs. Barber.

The Central Schools:—Boys' School, Sanctuary, Westminster. Master, Mr. Richards. Girls' School, Sanctuary, Westminster. Mistress, Miss Heyes. Infants' School, Tufton-street, Westminster. Mistress, Miss Clarke.

The special fund for the establishment of Schools in the Manufacturing and Mining Districts. This fund, raised in 1843 and 3, amounting to £150,000, is now exhausted, having been mainly devoted to building school-rooms and teach-

day and week-day instruction, boys, 23,382; girls, 18,684: Week-day instruction only, boys, 11,352; girls, 10,817,—total, 64,235,or about 1 in 25 of the population: Sunday instruction only, boys, 7,207; girls, 8,623,—total, 15,830: Sunday and week-day evening instruction, boys, 311; girls, 177,—total, 488: Week-day evening instruction only, boys, 245; girls, 179,—total, 424. Total under instruction, boys, 44,073; girls, 40,279,—80,977.

In the Sunday schools there are 2,707 gratuitous teachers,—1,089 males, and 1,618 females. There are 1,336 paid teachers employed in this county, viz., 248 masters, 446 mistresses, 34 assistant masters, and 89 assistant mistresses, and 278 male and 241 female paid monitors. Total amount of salaries, £37,611 12s. 0d.

Total expense of maintaining Church Schools in the county, £89,698 11s.

Supported in the following manner:—Endowment only, 35; subscription only, 145; endowment and subscription, 94: total Free Schools, 274. Payments from the children only, 49; endowments and payments, 6; endowments, subscriptions, and payments, 87; subscription and payments, 351: total of Pay Schools, 493.

ers' houses, among the mining and manufacturing part of the population: but the demand for further aid upon the funds of the society, from all parts of the country, are still most urgent.

The funds of the society are entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and vary in amount from £10 to £15,000; from time to time (about once in every three years) a "Queen's letter" is granted, for the purpose of enabling the committee to extend their grants towards local operations; the sum realized thereby is ordinarily about £35,000.[1]

One guinea annually, or ten guineas in one sum, constitutes a member, and entitles to vote at the annual general meeting.

President of the Society, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer, Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair.—Secretary, Rev. John G. Lonsdale.—Chief Clerk, Mr. F. W. Stretton.—Receiver, Mr. H. Stretton, 77, Great Queen-street.

HOME AND COLONIAL INFANT School Society, Grays-inn-road. Established 1836. For the general improvement and extension of the Infant School system, and education generally, on Christian principles, as set forth and embodied in the articles of the Church of England.

This excellent establishment consists of two schools, where near 500 children are instructed upon a graduated course; in the lower school, the infant faculties are endeavoured to be developed; and in the upper, where they are generally kept until ten years of age, the children are taught to exercise and improve those faculties.[2] These schools are supported

[1] The amounts collected by "Queen's Letter" are now paid over direct to the Treasurer of the charity for which they are granted; and not, as formerly, subject to fees and other abatements. The old "Church Briefs," in spite of the provisions of the act of Anne, 4, c. xiv, for their improvement, constituted a much abused system, by their being farmed by bankers and others; and the patent charges were very heavy. They were virtually abolished by the 9th George IV, c. xlii. "Queen's letters" are generally for the benefit of one of the three societies,—The National; The Incorporated Church; and The Gospel,—one each third year.

[2] The Model Schools are open during the usual school hours for the inspection of the public; but Tuesdays, from half-past two to four, is a time when the complete working of the Institution may be seen, from the first to the last step, under the direction of their own teachers, when lessons likely to be interesting to visitors will be given; and a more interesting, and at the same time instructive, afternoon can be scarcely spent,—it will well repay the experiment.

for the further and chief purpose of the Institution, viz., that of *training* teachers; qualifying them by practical instruction for masters and mistresses, and thereby enabling them to be recommended to schools as occasion may offer. Eighty-four teachers can be in training at one time in the Institution, they are required to remain six months at least, and pay the sum of seven shillings per week for board and lodging, the remaining expenses being defrayed by the Society's funds; those who remain twelve months pay £15, and such have the opportunity of obtaining the government certificate, after examination by Her Majesty's Inspectors; in that case, they have to pay only £10. Nearly 1200 teachers have been already sent out for Home, Colonial, and Foreign service, experiencing those advantages. Teachers may be readmitted for further training at any time they feel their deficiences, for a few weeks, at five shillings per week. The remaining objects of the Institution are, to circulate information, correspond with the friends of infant tuition, print and publish lessons, provide school materials, &c., and appoint inspectors to visit schools, and places where schools may be required.

The Society's publications may be obtained at 169, Fleet-street, or at the Institution. Application for teachers, or to be admitted for training, etc., to be addressed to the Secretary. The funds are deservedly well supported; the whole expenditure is about £3500, from which must be deducted from £1200 to £1500, received by payments for publications and teachers' fees: the balance must, however, continue entirely dependent on voluntary contributions.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member.

Treasurer, John Bridges, Esq.—Hon. Secretary, J. S. Reynolds, Esq.—Travelling Secretary, Mr. Prince.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND METROPOLITAN Training Institution, Highbury.[1] Instituted 1849. The object of this Institution is to train pious persons as masters and mistresses of juvenile schools, connected with the Established Church, "upon principles scriptural, evangelical, and pro-

[1] Long known as "Highbury College," purchased by the committee for £12,500; a purchase, which involved £5,000 more to render it available for training masters, and model-school inclusive; to meet which, the amount of subscriptions to time of purchase was only £8,000, and a promise of £4,000 more in aid thereof from the Committee of Council;

testant".[1] It is quite distinct in its operations from any other society, and originates in the view, that the existing provision is far short even of present requirements, besides the prospect of future demands that will necessarily ensue, when the present pupil teachers in the government schools will be looking for higher religious training: it is calculated that in about three years, one thousand such young persons will be terminating their periods of apprenticeship, an accession of numbers, one half of which the existing establishments will not be capable of accommodating.

This Institution proposes, therefore, providing suitable reception for eighty masters and eighty mistresses, in distinct and separate establishments, under a committee composed exclusively of clerical and lay members of the Church of England, to be elected annually by the subscribers; and in furtherance of these objects, this committee have been fortunate enough to meet with the present handsome and commodious building.[1] The establishment for training masters will consequently be shortly opened, but that for mistresses, requiring additional building and outlay, will be deferred for increase of funds.

satisfactory as the purchase is in every respect, yet the immediate large outlay precludes the whole of the projected purposes from being carried out, until warranted by an increase of funds.

[1] The plan of this training institution is very similar in principles to, and in entire unison with, the Cheltenham training schools. The closing paragraph in the constitutional deeds of which is worthy insertion here, for the purpose of illustration: "And lastly, it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, that while it is desired that the particular mode, plan, and scheme of education in the said schools shall be left freely in the hands of the committee of the said institution, and their successors, for ever; and that it shall be left to them to adopt, in conjunction with the principal, such modifications of existing systems of conveying instruction, or such new plans to be subsequently recommended, as to them may seem expedient,—it is solemnly intended and purposed, that the religious education to be conveyed in the said schools, shall always be strictly Scriptural, Evangelical, and Protestant, and in strict accordance with the articles and liturgy of the Church of England, as by law established, in their literal and grammatical sense. And that these principles should for ever be preserved, as a most sacred trust, at any sacrifice of pecuniary loss, or temporal interests. And this will and purpose is hereby recorded and affirmed, in dependence on the aid and blessing of Almighty God, and in sole reliance upon the teaching of the Holy Ghost, through the only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

It is intended to reduce the payments required from students, to the smallest possible sum, but it will finally all depend on the amount of funds at the Society's disposal. The following are the terms contemplated: general ages of admission 18 to 30; candidates to satisfy the clerical referees as to the soundness of their views, etc., and their fitness for admission; the charges for males £25 for the first year, and £20 for succeeding years; and for females, £20 the first year, and £16 for succeeding years. A "certificate of merit" entitles to one year without charge, after the first year; and a government exhibition in lieu of payment for the first year. The length of residence to depend on age, acquirements, and pecuniary means, but in no case less then one year. One pound annual, or from clergymen, 10s., or £10 at one time, constitutes a governor, entitled to one vote.

Chairman of Committee, Lord Ashley, M.P.—Treasurer, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. J. Wilson, 9, Barnsbury Park, Islington; John Martin, Esq., 23, Chancery-lane.

LONDON DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION, 79, Pall Mall. Instituted 1839. For the purpose of forming a medium of communication and mutual suggestions between the clergy and other persons of the diocese interested in the cause of religious and general education, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church; to collect and circulate information as to the state of education in the diocese, and the obstacles which impede its progress or efficiency; take measures for the extension and improvement of education in connexion with the Church of England throughout the diocese; bring into union with itself as many as possible of the schools existing in the diocese, on the terms adopted by the National Society; and establish an effectual system of inspection and periodical examination of the schools in union with the board, with the concurrence of the managers of such schools, and under the sanction of the bishops. It also assists in establishing and supporting, by means of grants, Ragged Schools in populous districts. The whole number of schools in union directly or indirectly with the National Society in London and Westminster, is 414, of which 340 are in union likewise with this board. The expenses of maintaining this board are under £350 per annum, and are defrayed by voluntary contributions of its members. Vide National Society, page 364.

General Meetings, on the third Tuesday in February, May, and November, respectively. The annual meeting of the subscribers, in May.

President, Bishop of London.—Treasurer, Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. R. Burgess.—Auditors: Rev. H. Howarth, and John Martin, Esq.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. C. Silk.—Collector, Mr. J. Burningham.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION. Established 1843. Consists of Normal Schools, at 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury; and of model schools at 2, Goldsworthy-place, Rotherhithe.

The former for the training of young persons from 18 to 30, who are "of decided piety, possessing suitable qualifications, and who are decidedly opposed to government aid in education": payment for males, 5s. a week, females, 4s. a week.

The latter is at present conducted in the building formerly known as the Jewin-street Chapel, and contains 170 children.

The balance sheet for 1848-9, exhibits the gross receipts to be £2,152, and expenditure, £2,083. It is in immediate contemplation to remove the whole establishment to Homerton College, the purchase of which for the purpose having just been determined upon by the board. Application for admission to be addressed to the Secretary of the Congregational Board of Education, Liverpool-street, Finsbury.

Principal, Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A.—Treasurer, Samuel Morley, Esq.—Secretary, William Rutt, Esq.—Mistress, Miss Whitmore.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, 26, New Broad-street, City. Established 1849. Founded on the principle of "repudiation of state assistance", affording secular instruction; combined with religious only to those whose parents do not object to it. The committee announce their having taken premises, 30, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, and readiness to accept applications from pupils for the Normal schools.

Treasurer, George W. Alexander, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Messrs. Henry Richard, Joseph Barrett, Chas. Theodore Jones.

SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN Knowledge, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Founded 1698. The operations by which this Institution is more generally known, consist of publishing cheap religious works, approved of by a commit-

tee of members of the Church of England, and circulating them at a low charge ; also, purchasing works of a good and instructive tendency in large numbers, and disposing of them to "members" at reduced prices : but, great as the good probably effected by these means, and amazing as the extent to which the system is carried, it partakes too much of a commercial character—conducted though it be on Christian principles—to entitle the society to be recognized, in our volume, as a "Charity", were it not for the importance of its collateral operations in carrying out the objects conveyed by the title.

The profits of the establishment, together with the large annual amount of legacies and donations to its funds, are devoted to the spreading of Christian knowledge and general education of the poor. It is thereby enabled to make gratuitous grants of its publications to parochial and other lending libraries throughout England and Wales ; and by means of its numerous district committees, to collect and transmit information respecting the best mode of promoting Christian education abroad :—to establish, enlarge, or superintend schools[1]—to supply natives and settlers with its books—effect translations, when necessary—and lastly, to render aid in behalf of our colonies and dependencies, and contribute to the endowment of bishopric and collegiate establishments. Many of our present missions[2] owe their formation to the instrumentality of this institution, and the assistance rendered by it to the cause, generally, entitles it to cordial support.

A brief summary of recent operations will serve to convey in the most satisfactory manner the present working of the society.

A grant of £2,000 in 1848 towards the endowment of the bishopric of Hong Kong, and in 1849, a like amount towards the collegiate establishment : also during the two years, £2,000 to each of the following dioceses, for the purpose of

[1] As lately as the year 1811, the Society's operations were *mainly* devoted to this great branch of usefulness ; but as their extent of labour increased, it was found desirable to transfer it to an institution then fostered by the Society, and now known as "The National Society."

[2] The well-known and devoted missionary, Schwartz, was appointed by the Society ; and the missions in Southern India were maintained by it for many years, until, in 1824, transferred to "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

colleges and schools, viz., New Zealand, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, and Cape Town. The sum of £44,000 has been granted by the society towards church building in the Colonies, since 1822. In 1846, £1,000 was set apart for the spiritual wants of emigrants, and to the present time the society supports an agent at Portsmouth and Liverpool, to visit and comfort those about to leave their native land.

During the past year the following number of publications were issued:—bibles, 129,242; new testaments, 90,880; prayer-books, 287,272: other books and tracts, 3,646,934. And the amount of sale of books and tracts in the retail department alone realized £16,226. From the year 1733, when the society first began to report its annual issues of publications, to 1840, it has distributed upwards of *ninety-four millions* of books and tracts. Of these there have been, bibles and new testaments, 6,559,810; common prayer-books, 7,253,265. The subscription for membership is one guinea per annum; and benefactions are received for the general designs, or any particular branch of them, to any amount.

This extensive establishment, besides its annual returns for publications, amounting to between £50,000 and £60,000, is supported by an income, derived from voluntary contributions and legacies, of £27,000; and from dividends, etc., of between £5,000 and £6,000.

President, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurers: Rev. J. Endell Tyler, B.D.; William Cotton, Esq.; Edward Hawkins, Esq.; James Wigram, Esq.—Secretaries: Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A.; Rev. John Evans, M.A.; Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A.—Bankers, Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.—Superintendent of Depository, Mr. Cox.—Collector, Mr. Stretton.

BOOK SOCIETY for promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor. Depository, 19, Paternoster-row. Instituted 1750. For the gratuitous distribution of bibles and testaments, and other books of established excellence, adapted to the instruction of the poor. No books of a controversial nature are distributed; and no new book introduced for distribution, or being already approved, rejected, unless with the consent of seven-eighths of the members present at a special meeting of the committee, after having been first proposed at a former meeting; and in the summonses for such meeting, the books proposed for approval or rejection, to be expressly mentioned. Besides its profits on sales, amounting last year to £253, the funds are supported by

voluntary contributions of about the same amount, and dividends about £90.

One guinea annually, or £20 at one time, constitutes a member; who is entitled to a nomination of books, of the value of 20s. annually; 10s. 6d. annually entitles to the value of 7s. 6d. only, in books. Such nominations to be distributed monthly to the members in rotation, according to the time of their becoming subscribers; the number issued in each month being at the discretion of the committee.

Treasurer, Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. J. Barber, D.D.; Rev. R. H. Shepherd; Rev. E. A. Dunn.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. James Palmer, 19, Paternoster-row.—Depository, Mr. George Harbidge, 19, Paternoster-row.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, Paternoster-row. Instituted 1799. For circulating religious works of its own publication in the British dominions and foreign countries, under the direction of a committee, composed of an equal portion of Churchmen and Protestant dissenters: on all other points, it partakes of the same characteristics as the previous Institutions, and the same remark applies to this and several other kindred societies, that their system strictly speaking is *commercial;* but the profits arising from their trade, together with the benefactions of members, enable them to devote large sums for the furtherance of Religion, to supply their publications at very low prices, and make grants gratuitously of portions of their stock, as may appear desirable. The amount of usefulness achieved by the society in these operations, and the extensive influence exercised by them for fifty years throughout the known world, entitle it to Christian consideration and support. Assisted by the labours of the missionaries of different Christian denominations, it has printed important books and tracts in about 110 languages; its annual circulation, from the Depository in London, and from various foreign societies, exceeds 22,000,000, and its total distribution to March 1849, has been nearly 500,000,000 of copies of its publications. The gross income of this institution, judging by last year's cash statement, is nearly £60,000 per annum; but this includes £44,972, arising from the sale of publications, which are so arranged, as to defray all business expenses: the voluntary contributions and subscriptions last year amounted to £12,638 (exceeding the ordinary amount by nearly £7,000, in consequence of the jubilee fund); and the dividends to £215.

Ten shillings and sixpence annually, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member, who is entitled to purchase the publications of the society, to any extent, at reduced prices.

Treasurer, John Gurney Hoare, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. Robert Monro, M.A.; Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D.—Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent, Mr. William Jones.—Assistant Secretary and Cashier, Mr. William Tarn.—Bankers: Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., Lombard-st.; Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street.—Collector, Mr. Edward Marriott, 56, Paternoster-row.

ENGLISH MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY, 20, Red Lion-square. Established 1837. The object of this society is to forward a religious tract gratuitously each month, to families whose names are supplied by subscribers, and in other quarters; the number thus circulated by the society during the past year, was 140,000, being an increase of 20,000 over the preceding year. The funds are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and amounted last year to £1410.

Treasurer, M. Poole, Esq., 4, Old-square.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A.; Rev. John Leifchild, D.D.—Secretary, Mr. John Stabb, 20, Red Lion-square.—Collector, Mr. Wade, 14, Swinton-street, Gray's Inn-road.

WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY, 8, St. Ann's-lane, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Established 1847. The tracts are published weekly, and contain the simple truths of the gospel, without regard to controversial points. These are circulated by auxiliaries, subscribers, and others, many of whom receive weekly, monthly, and quarterly parcels, and cause them to be distributed in such districts, both in town and country as peculiarly require it. Seventy thousand tracts have been issued during the past year, with several thousand hand bills for distribution at the doors of theatres, etc.

Treasurer, William Garlick, Esq., 33, Great James-street.—Secretary, Rev. W. H. Elliott, 12, Wharton-street, Lloyd-square.

SOCIETY for PROMOTING the DUE OBSERVANCE of the LORD'S DAY, 12, Exeter-hall. Established 1831. "By diffusing information as widely as possible on the subject, by the publication and circulation of books and tracts on the divine authority of its institution; adopting all such measures, consistent with scriptural principles, as may appear

best adapted to lead to a due observance of the Lord's-day; opening correspondence throughout the British empire, and, if possible, on the continent of Europe, for the purpose of forming local associations; promoting, by all proper measures, petitions to the legislature, throughout the country, for the enactment of such laws as may be necessary for repressing the open violation of the Lord's-day: and generally to form a point of union for similar efforts that may be made in every part of the world." The operations of the society have, for the last two years, been more specially directed to the obtaining a better observance of the Sabbath by railway companies and the Post-office. The late addition of London duties in the latter office, caused great exertions to be used by the society, and it is much to be desired that the same will eventually terminate in a total abolition of all transmission of mails during the Sunday, both in town and country. But we cannot help expressing our regret, that so much of its first energies in the struggle, were limited to the attempting an alteration in a matter of detail, for the carrying out of which government certainly presented fair reasons, sufficient, indeed, to justify their determination to adhere to it.

The expenditure is scarcely above £600 per annum, but depends entirely on voluntary contributions to be defrayed, with the exception of £30 or £40, derived from the sale of its publications. Half-a-guinea annually, or 5 guineas at one time, constitutes a member for life.

Treasurer, T. Hankey, Esq.—Hon. Secretary, Joseph Wilson, Esq.—Clerical Secretary, Rev. J. T. Baylee.—Collector, Mr. Geo. Eagleton, 14, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE SOCIETY, 57, Old Broad-street. Instituted 1843. For the purpose of promoting the cause of Christianity; "urging the necessary measures for its advancement, on Her Majesty's ministers for the time being, on the bishops, and on the legislature; bringing the same under the notice of pious and reflecting men throughout the kingdom, and influencing the public mind, by means of the press, in a right direction, on the subject of religion and morals." Its management is vested in a committee of six gentlemen; and to them every member of the society has the privilege of proposing what he may deem worthy to be taken under their consideration: and, in the event of the committee determining to entertain the subject so proposed,

the member proposing it is invited to attend, and take part in it. The annual amount of contributions, upon which the society depends, does not exceed £100; and an accumulating amount advanced by the committee (£856) stands against the funds.

All persons subscribing one guinea per annum, or giving a donation of ten guineas, are members of the society.

Honorary Secretary, Alexander Gordon, Esq., Old Broad-street. —Committee: John Bridges, Alexander Gordon, R. B. Seeley, J. J. Cummins, J. D. Paul, and F. Sandoz, Esqrs.

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY, 1, Exeter Hall. Established 1812. The object of this society is to distribute gratis, and to circulate at reduced prices, both at home and abroad, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Homilies, in separate sermons, or in the entire volume. All copies of the Book of Common Prayer issued by this society, contain the thirty-nine articles of religion, the ordination services, and other offices complete: this regulation applies only to the Book of Common Prayer in English, not interfering with the issue of Psalters at home, or selections from the Prayer Book in other languages. Since the society's establishment, it has distributed 433,318 Prayer Books, 53,929 Services, Family Prayer Books, and volumes of Homilies; and 2,864,038 tracts from Homilies, and selection of Services, &c.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas donation, constitute a member, entitled to the society's publications at reduced prices, to three times the amount of subscription. Every clergyman subscribing half-a-guinea annually, is a member; and if contributing a congregational collection, is entitled to receive two-thirds of the amount in books at cost prices.

The income is derived chiefly from voluntary contributions, amounting last year to £1,192, besides which, £492 was derived from sale of publications.

President, Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley.—Treasurer, Joseph Wilson, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Cornwall Smalley, jun., M.A.—Visiting Secretary and Accountant, Mr. Thomas Seaward.—Depository, Mr. John Corfield.—Collector, Mr. J. C. Bowles.

BRITISH SOCIETY for Promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation, 8, Exeter Hall, Strand. Instituted 1827. "To assist clergymen in their efforts, in their parishes, to promote and perpetuate the principles of the

Reformation, in their scriptural purity and power; by inducing Protestants, either in person or by deputy, through missionaries, Scripture-readers, tracts, and associations of young men, to engage in weekly and daily labours to convert Roman Catholics in their neighbourhood; to visit, give them tracts, enter into discussion when it is desirable, read the Scriptures to them, and adopt such other means as may appear desirable." The income varies from £2,800 to £3,500, including £1,600 derived from sale of publications; the remainder from voluntary contributions.

One guinea per annum, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member of the society.

Treasurers: Williams, Deacon, and Co.—Honorary Secretary, G. Finch, Esq.—Secretaries: Eastern District, Rev. W. Foye, M.A.; Midland District, Rev. R. P. Blakeney, M.A.—Scotland, Rev. J. Cumming, M.A.—Assist. Secretary, Mr. James Miller.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, 11, Exeter Hall. Established 1835. For the purpose of upholding the Protestant faith, and the fact of its being essentially the religion of the Scriptures; "to maintain and increase sound Protestant feeling; and enforce, both on the legislature and the people," the great principle of its forming an essential characteristic of the constitution.

The Protestant Magazine is conducted by this association; and its other operations consist in holding meetings, publishing tracts, and assisting in the preparation of petitions, as events call forth interference to advance the objects advocated. The funds of this society, judging from last cash statement, require assistance; the expenditure exceeding the income, which depends, with slight exceptions, upon contributions, last year amounting only to £656.

Annual subscribers of ten shillings and upwards, and donors of five guineas and upwards, assenting to the fundamental resolutions, are members of the association.

Chairman, James Lord, Esq.—Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. A. S. Thelwall.—Assistant Secretary, Elmer Henry Owen.—Collector, Mr. Arthur William Stone, 1, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square.

Islington Protestant Institute, Islington Green. Instituted 1847. A local institution, established on similar principles to the last, for the purpose of advocating Protestantism by publications, lectures, and public meetings.

Five shillings annual, constitutes a member, entitled to the publications.

President, Rev. D. Wilson, M.A.—Treasurer, George Friend, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. J. Sandys, M.A., and others.—Collector, Mr. Liddle, Parochial Schools, Church-street.—Publisher, Mr. J. H. Jackson, Islington-green.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, 7, Whitehall. Since its formation, in 1818,[1] it has assisted in the erection of 763 additional churches and chapels; and otherwise, by enlarging and rebuilding, has provided additional church room for 760,000 persons, of which number the free and unappropriated sittings for the use of the poor are for 566,000 persons: 2,735 parishes have thus been enabled, by its help, to effect their objects; and it has expended for the increase of church accommodation, £439,698; during the last year, nearly £13,000.

The committee grant funds towards the enlargement or building of churches or chapels; having regard, in their selection of parishes or districts, to the amount of the population, present accommodation for attendance, and pecuniary ability of the inhabitants thereof to raise the greatest proportion of the expense required for the enlargement or building. The committee likewise grant aid towards the repairs of churches and chapels, which have fallen into dilapidation without the neglect of the existing parishioners, and the entire expense of repairing which they are unable to defray; reference being had to the amount of money raised by the parishioners, and to the proposed accommodation for the poor.

Forms of application for assistance, with suggestions and instructions to persons engaged in enlarging or building churches or chapels, may be obtained on application. The committee meet the third Monday in each month, except August, September, and October. The last cash statement exhibits an income of £17,000, derived from voluntary con-

[1] This society was incorporated by act 9th Geo. IV, cap. 42, intituled "an act to abolish church briefs, and to provide for the better collection and application of voluntary contributions for the purpose of enlarging and building churches and chapels." Dated 15th July, 1828. Queen's letters are granted every third year on behalf of its funds; vide note to the National Society, page 367.

tributions, £7,692, and dividends, £9,544; an amount, however, more than engrossed by the distribution, in grants and requisite expenses, last year exceeding the receipts by £400.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member.

President, the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Trustees: Lord Kenyon; Charles Hoare, Esq.; Joshua Watson, Esq., D.C.L.; William Cotton, Esq.—Treasurer, Newell Connop, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Thomas Bowdler.—Clerk, Mr. W. H. Pitcher.—Collector, Mr. Henry Stretton, 67, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE ACT 58 *GEO. III, c.* 45, *for Building additional Churches in Populous Parishes*, 13, Gt. George-street, Westminster. Established 1820. For the purpose of granting aid from funds placed at their disposal towards the erecting or completing the erection of churches in populous parishes; particularly furnishing accommodation for the poor by appropriating a large portion of seats to their use. Thus, since the commission was established, 449 churches have been completed, affording seats for 483,273 persons, including 281,076 free seats: besides which, 21 churches are now in course of building, and plans for 22 approved of, in various parts of the country. They also determine the division of large parishes and the assignment of ecclesiastical districts, and afford facilities under the Church-building Acts for obtaining additional burying-grounds, etc. The power of declaring the patronage of chapels is also vested in the Commissioners.

All applications, whether for Parliamentary grants, or perpetual patronages, must be accompanied with full particulars of site, building, and proposed endowment, etc., and set forth in a petition to "The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for Building additional Churches in populous places," addressed to George Jelf, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary.[1]

Commissioners: Archbishop of Canterbury; Archbishop of York; Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, Chester, Lichfield, Ripon; Dean of St. Paul's; Dean of Westminster; Archdeacons Hale, Harrison, Headlam, and Sinclair; Principal of King's College; together with the Lord Chancellor; Lord President of the Council; Speaker of the House of Commons; First

[1] The twenty-ninth report of this commission was presented to Parliament 28th of July 1849, and is now published.

Lord of the Treasury; Home Secretary; Chancellor of the Exchequer; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; Master of the Faculties; Dean of the Arches; and Judge of the Consistory Court,—all for the time being. Also, Earl of Harrowby; Bishop of Worcester; Bishop of Ely; Lord Kenyon; Lord Bexley; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Joshua Watson, Esq.—Treasurer and Secretary, George Jelf, Esq.—Surveyor, J. H. Good, Esq.—Chief Clerk, Thomas Beachcroft, Esq.

METROPOLIS CHURCHES FUND, 79, Pall Mall. Established 1836. This fund was raised in the first instance for the immediate "building of fifty new churches and chapels in the metropolis"; much of the original design has been carried out, but there still remains a scope for extensive additional operations. No report, it is stated, has been issued by the committee since 1846, and that being returned as "out of print", no detailed statement of late progress can be given. But up to April, 1845, thirty-eight new churches and one new chapel had been erected, at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million; averaging an increase of five new churches each year.

President, Bishop of London.—Vice-President, Bishop of Winchester.—Secretary, Rev. William Dodsworth.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. C. G. Silk.

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND, for new Churches, the patronage of which shall be vested in Trustees. Instituted 1844. 18, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street. The distinguishing characteristics of this fund—its leading aim and object—are, "that in providing churches, the appointment of faithful and zealous ministers shall be secured, so far as human instrumentality may avail, both in the present and all future generations." With a view to the attainment of this object, the patronage of the churches, to the erection of which the committee contribute, is vested in trustees—men of piety and judgment—the survivors of whom, upon the death of any of their number, may reasonably be expected to nominate to the trust individuals like-minded with themselves. No arrangement so effectual as this perhaps can be devised for securing, under the Divine blessing, a pure and conscientious exercise of church patronage.

The following statement shews the funds at the disposal of the committee, and their engagements:—

				£	s.	d.
Contributions received from 14th February, 1845, to 31st May, 1849				20,556	2	6
Expected of the instalments of donations yet outstanding				1,000	0	0
				21,556	2	6
Expended,—						
On account of grants	10,769	3	8			
For rent, and expenses of management, for four years	1,586	11	4			
				12,355	15	0
				9,200	7	6
Liabilities,—						
For second church in Southwark	3,000	0	0			
For two churches at Nottingham	4,500	0	0			
For completion of church in Castle Hall	2,000	0	0			
				9,500	0	0

From this statement it will be obvious that the association is in want of large additional funds, at a time when there is a cry through the length and breadth of our land for an increase of church accommodation. There are, we are informed, about ninety districts constituted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the Act commonly called "Sir Robert Peel's Act", for which no churches have yet been provided. The population of those districts is about 320,000.

The direction of the fund is under a committee of thirty lay members of the Established Church. Applications for assistance from the fund must be addressed to the committee, accompanied with full and accurate information as regards destitution, church accommodation of the district, and amount of local contributions that can be secured towards the object in view; extra seats for the poor, are made a special point with the committee, in all churches aided by the fund.

Chairman of Committee, Lord Ashley.—Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Alexander Gordon, Esq.; G. J. Philip Smith, Esq.—Assistant Secretary, Rev. A. R. Pennington, M.A.

THE LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL Building Fund, 4, Bloomfield-street, was established 1848, for the purpose of erecting, or assisting in the erection of, fifty new chapels, in the metropolis and its vicinity, "in the course of twenty years or less." Two are already opened; one is near completion, in the City-road; and a fourth in contemplation, in Somers Town.

Treasurer, John Remington Mills, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. J. C. Galloway, M.A.

Southwark Fund for Schools and Churches, 4, St. Martin's-place,—a local fund, in order to supply the deficiency of spiritual instruction in the borough, discovered, in 1845, to be truly alarming: thus, in Lambeth and Southwark, with a population of 135,000, there was church room only for one-eighth, and educational provision, in connexion with the Church, for one only in fifty-five. £30,000 has been soon collected, and mostly appropriated as under:—five new districts have been legally constituted; sixteen schools erected, or in course of satisfactory progress; two new churches erected, and five more determined upon, as funds will allow.

It is open to subscribers to direct, if they think fit, that their contributions shall be applied to the erection of churches or schools, as they may individually prefer; or to particular parishes or districts. Payments may also be made, if desired, by five several instalments.

President, Bishop of Winchester.—Hon. Secretaries: Henry Kingscote, Esq.; Rev. Jeffery Foot.—Treasurer, Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY, Temple-chambers, Falcon-court, Fleet-street. Instituted 1836. Such aid is rendered to the clergy in the discharge of their duties as they may be desirous to accept, and the society has in its power to render; no aid being given except so far as local exertions are unequal to the necessities of the case. In destitute places, where no other sufficient means are available, the society assists, in appropriating as places of worship buildings already erected, or in erecting churches or chapels for that end, and contributing help to the support of additional clergymen, who may zealously and faithfully cooperate with the incumbent. The society maintains also, or assists in the support of, lay agents, whether candidates for holy orders, or others, to act under the direction of the incumbent, and subject to removal at his pleasure. No grant from the society's funds is made, unless the Incumbent apply, or sanction the application, and furnish sufficient proof of the exigencies of the case. The nomination of an assistant is left with the clergyman to whom the grant is given, the committee claiming only full satisfaction as to the qualification of his nominee, who, when approved, will be under en-

gagement only to the clergyman by whom he is employed, and solely responsible to him. Such grants are voted only for one year.

The following is a brief summary of the society's present operations:—It aids 289 incumbents, whose average care of souls is 7,247, and their incomes, £203; 160 of whom have no parsonage house. The aid afforded comprehends 238 additional curates, and 76 lay assistants, for popular parishes; 4 chaplains, and 2 assistants, for railway labourers, boat and canal men; and the incomes of 32 incumbents supplied or improved.—And, the immediate results are, 505 *additional* full services, 209 Bible classes, &c. The annual income amounts to £32,000, derived, with the exception of about £518, from voluntary contributions, and is sufficient to defray the present expenditure. The funded property is under £12,000.

Annual subscribers of one guinea and upwards, and if clergymen, half-a-guinea, with collectors of 52s. and upwards, donors of ten guineas or upwards, clergymen making congregational collections of twenty guineas, and executors paying to the amount of £50, are members.

President, Lord Ashley, M.P.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. Charles Clayton, M.A.—Secretary, Rev. John Hutton Pollexfen, M.A.—Association Secretaries: Northern District, Rev. A. P. Irwine, M.A., Richmond, Yorkshire; North Midland, Rev. John Lees, B.A., Kenilworth; South Midland, Rev. Edw. Walker, M.A., Cheltenham.—South Western, Rev. J. G. Kelly, B.A., Bristol; South Eastern, Rev. J. N. Green Armytage, M.A., Society's offices.—Assistant Secretary, Thomas Atchison, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Robt. Watkins.—Bankers, Messrs. Williams and Co.

SOCIETY for PROMOTING the EMPLOYMENT of ADDITIONAL CURATES in Populous Places, 7, Whitehall. Instituted 1837. To increase the present means of pastoral instruction and superintendence, and contribute to the maintenance of additional clergymen, in parishes where their services are most required. This society represent that they are prepared to grant, by way of endowment, a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount raised for the same purpose by local contributions, and under £500: such local contributions to be actually raised or secured under the trusteeship of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. Applications received only through the bishop of the diocese,

or with his sanction ; and no payment can be made to incumbents except for curates approved by the diocesan, and duly licensed.

This society, with the aid of its five affiliated diocesan associations, disburses about £35,000 annually, for the maintenance of additional curates. The present number of annual grants, supporting an equal number of clergymen, is three hundred and thirty-three ; besides forty-one endowment grants, effected since its formation. The annual income of this fund amounts to £21,000, derived, with the trifling exception of £952, entirely from benevolent contributions. The funds appear in a satisfactory condition, and the expenditure well covered.

Presidents, Archbishops of Canterbury and York.—Trustees ; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; and the Treasurers : Joshua Watson, Esq., D.C.L.; Benjamin Harrison, Esq.——Secretary, Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A.—Assistant Secretary, Rev. George Ainslie, M.A.

CHURCH of ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' Association, 4, Trafalgar-square. Instituted 1844. For providing assistants to the clergy of populous parishes in the metropolis, to supply the people with such private ministrations and reading of God's word, as the clergy themselves are unable adequately to afford. Its operations include grants to seventy-two incumbents, whose parochial population amounts to 996,992, being a population of 13,847 to each incumbent; and support ninety-seven scripture-readers, by whose labours not less than 118,000 families are visited and instructed in the Holy Scriptures. The readers are selected by the clergy of the respective districts, or by the committee ; and in no case are continued in any district against the will of the incumbent. The sanction of the bishop is likewise required to each appointment. The engagement with each reader is to give thirty-six hours a-week to reading the Scriptures from house to house ; keeping account of the portions read, &c.; urging upon parents and others the duty of attending church, and of sending children to school. No other work but the Scriptures and the Prayer Book is allowed ; and no preaching, either in houses or elsewhere. The readers going from house to house through their allotted districts, the proportion in which these visits have been divided among different denominations, may fairly be taken to represent the general religious profession of the population visited. During the past year the visits have

been made as follows: to members of the Church of England, 200,280; Dissenters, 34,840; Roman Catholics, 23,850; those of no religious profession, and who frequent no place of worship, 96,314.

The cash statement for the past year presents some little improvement over former years. The committee had been seriously considering the expediency of withdrawing a large number of their readers; but now, although nine have been withdrawn, they have been enabled to place them in other localities; and to prevent a recurrence of embarrassment, they have determined to require a small contribution, for the future, from each district in which the reader is placed. The funded property realizes £5,000 per annum, leaving £2,500 depending upon voluntary aid.

Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Clerical Secretary, Rev. Edward Garbett, M.A.—Lay Secretary, J. R. Tate, Esq.—Bankers: Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, & Co.—Collector, Mr. R. S. Hartnell.

CLERICAL EDUCATION AID FUND, 18, Sergeant's Inn. Instituted 1845, To increase the efficiency of the Established Church, by adding to the number of its ordained ministers, the inadequacy of which is shown by the difficulty too often experienced by incumbents in obtaining curates, as testified in the working of the Church Pastoral Aid Society. In seeking out and selecting such young persons as may be deserving of aid, and whose views it would be desirable to advance, "a decision of Christian character, and a devotedness to the cause of Christ, with a clear and heart-felt perception of the distinguishing truths of the Gospel, to form the basis of proceedings—full evidence of which must be produced to warrant the advancement of any one proposed as candidate for aid." During the four years in which the committee have been engaged in carrying out this object, the education of nine young men has been completed, out of twenty-three, whose education has been undertaken at an expense of upwards of £3,000.

The present income is little better than £1,000 per annum, and apparently very insufficient for the purpose, the last cash statement presenting an excess of expenditure over receipts. It is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions.

Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Thomas Rochford Redwar, M.A.—Honorary Physician, Dr. Chapman, 27, Lower Grosvenor-street.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION in London and its Vicinity, 60, Paternoster-row. Founded 1825. About one hundred chapels of the metropolis, chiefly Independent or Congregational, are associated with this institution in carrying out its objects, which are thus defined in the words of its report:—"To advance evangelical religion, by promoting the observance of the Lord's Day, preaching of the Gospel, establishment of prayer meetings and schools, circulation of religious tracts, and the establishment of gratuitous circulating libraries, with every other legitimate method which the committee may from time to time approve, for the accomplishment of the great object contemplated by the society." For these purposes, above 2,000 gratuitous agents are systematically employed in the visitation of the poor. The income, which amounts to about £500 per annum, is derived, half from voluntary contributions, and half from sale of publications, and exceeds the expenditure.

Agents and ministers rendering personal service, and persons subscribing ten shillings and sixpence per annum, are members.

Treasurer, Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, 32, Wilson-square, Finsbury.—Secretaries: Rev. Robert Ashton, Putney, Surrey; Mr. John Pittman, 9, Grove-place, Hackney.—Collector, Mr. J. Ridler, 3, Normandy-place, Brixton.

LONDON DOMESTIC MISSION SOCIETY, 45, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Established 1834. To advance the improvement of the moral and religious character of the poor, and the amelioration of their condition: "by employing missionaries to visit and assemble them at appointed stations for the purpose of worship and instruction; establishing day, Sunday, and evening schools, and other means of improvement; and by the gratuitous distribution, sale, or loan, of copies of the Scriptures, books, and tracts." The whole amount of expenditure is about £1,000, defrayed by voluntary contributions of about £1,200, and £105 dividends; but these receipts include a provision for a special building fund.

Five shillings annually, or five guineas donation, constitutes a member.

Treasurer, P. Worsley, Esq., Brewery, Chiswell-street.—Missionaries: Rev. W. Vidler, Chapel-street, Milton-street; Charles L. Corkran, Spicer-street, Brick-lane, Spitalfields.—Hon. Secretary, Henry Enfield, Esq., 45, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—Collector, Mr. Wiche, 5, New King-street, Deptford.

LONDON CITY MISSION, 7, Red Lion-square. Instituted 1835. For the purpose of affording Christian instruction, on a large and comprehensive scale, throughout London, especially amongst the lower classes. This society employs missionaries of approved character and qualifications, who give themselves entirely to the work, visiting from house to house, in the respective districts assigned to them, reading the Scriptures, engaging in religious conversation, and urging those who are living in the neglect of religion, to observe the Sabbath and to attend public worship. They also see that persons possess the Scriptures,[1] distribute approved religious tracts, and aid in obtaining Scriptural education for the children of the poor. From the catholic Christian principles of the constitution of this society, its zealous and successful operations, the funds are supported very generally by both Churchmen and Dissenters. The receipts, during the past year were the largest it has yet had, viz., £19,069, and the present number of its agents is 235. The average number of families under their constant visitation is 120,000, or nearly half a million of human beings. Candidates for missionary labour must be between twenty-four and forty-five years of age, and each has to pass an examination by the committee.

One guinea annually, or £10 donation, or the payment of a legacy of £50 and upwards as an executor, constitutes a member; also clergymen and Dissenting ministers, who collect for the mission £5 annually, are members.

Treasurer, Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., M.P..—Sub-Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Marks.—Secretaries: Rev. J. Garwood, M.A.; and Rev. John Robinson.

BRITISH & FOREIGN TOWN MISSION SOCIETY, 20, Red Lion-square. Established 1837. To employ missionaries, scripture-readers, and colporteurs, in the cities, towns, villages, and agricultural districts of England and Wales. To select and qualify, by suitable training, men of approved character, as scripture-readers, and town or city missionaries, without reference to any denominational distinction. In

[1] "In the year 1838, every family in the metropolis found destitute o the Scriptures, was supplied, through the London City Mission, by the generosity of the British and Foreign Bible Society."—*Extract from the Report.*

connexion with this society are about fifty missions, in which are employed above one hundred agents, Scripture-readers, &c., at a cost of £4,000 per annum.

Treasurer, J. Dean Paul, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. R. W. Dibdin; Rev. J. A. Miller.—Secretary, Mr. Thomas Geldart, 20, Red Lion-square.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY, 2, Jeffreys'-square, St. Mary-axe. Instituted 1818. For the promotion of the religious and moral welfare of British and Foreign seamen, by the distribution of Bibles, tracts, preaching, domiciliary and ship visitation, by model lodging houses, retreat for aged seamen, a registry office, and savings' bank. This society has only recently been reorganized; the annual report consequently not being completed, the present extent of operations cannot be arrived at.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member; also being an office-bearer of an affiliated institution.

President, Earl of Ducie.—Treasurer, Sir John Pirie, Bart.—Secretaries: Rev. Edward Muscutt; Mr. T. A. Fieldwick.

THE MARINERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 58, Fenchurch-street. Established in 1849. Somewhat similar in designation to the Shipwrecked Fishermen's Society (p. 139), but that attempts to provide more against destitution after shipwreck. But this, now in its infancy, is formed "to promote the spiritual, moral, and social improvement of seamen, fishermen, and others connected with maritime affairs, and to prevent loss of life, and other exigencies, arising from wrecks, fires, and various disasters incidental to seafaring life." Their moral improvement it is proposed to accomplish by establishing day and evening schools, delivering lectures, holding religious services, distributing tracts, lending books, &c.; their safety is to be provided for by establishing wreck brigade stations on the most dangerous parts of our coasts, and furnishing them with all the well known appliances to be used in case of shipwreck, &c.

Treasurer, Henry Francis, Esq.—Superintendent, Mr. William Bradford.—Secretary, Mr. John Arnold.—Office, 94, St. George-street, London Docks, and 58, Fenchurch-street.

THE THAMES CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY, 74, King William-street. Instituted 1844. For promoting the spiritual welfare of the seamen remaining on board the ves-

sels which lie at the different sections in the River Thames, between the pools in London and the anchorage at Gravesend, awaiting their turn to go up and deliver their cargoes in the metropolis. The admiralty have granted the "Severn" cutter, for the service; it is fitted up as a church for 120 men. The chaplain resides on board, and conducts two full services, at one station or other, every Sunday; in the afternoon an Adult Bible Class is held; and throughout the week he is engaged in holding evening services on board the Mission vessel, in visiting from ship to ship, becoming acquainted with the crews of the colliers, imparting to them religious instruction, and seeing that they are provided with bibles, prayer-books, and religious tracts; he has also a lending library on board. This Thames church is generally to be seen moored of a Sunday alongside the largest collection of ships, with her boats engaged in conveying seamen to and fro to each service.[1] Suitable signals are made to denote the hours, and the bell rings for half an hour previous. 4028 vessels have been visited, 1730 English bibles, 460 prayer-books, etc., have been sold, and 196 public services held during the past year. The annual income realizes about £500, derived entirely from voluntary contributions; but this is exceeded by the present expenditure to an extent of nearly £100.

One pound annual, or 10s. from a clergyman, or £10 donation, constitutes a member of the society.

Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Treasurer, Capt. Frederick Madan.—Honorary Secretary, Capt. W. E. Farrer.—Chaplain, Rev. William Holderness.—Collector, Mr. W. Maltby, 41, Tredegar-square, Mile-end-road.

RAGGED SCHOOLS had their origin in the early operations, it is believed, of the London City Mission; the first school formed of the character, being in 1837, in Westminster, by a Mr. Walker, an agent of that society, under the title of the

[1] *The London Episcopal Floating Church Society* is no longer in existence, its necessity having been superseded by the establishment of "St. Paul's Church for seamen of the port of London", Dock-street, consecrated July 10, 1847; supported in part by contributions. In the course of a year, it is computed that above 7,000 seamen come to this church; a field of usefulness that can scarcely be overrated. (See "Sailors' Maritime Establishment", page 138). Treasurer, Andrew Johnson, Esq., 11, Great Tower-street.—Incumbent, Rev. C. B Gribble, M.A.

"Ragged School, or School of Industry": the plan was improved upon in 1843, by Sheriff Watson and others in Aberdeen: the design of its authors being "to reach the very depths of ignorance, vice, and destitution, by drawing the mendicant and ragged children out of the streets."[1] The class comprehended by the object of ragged schools, it must be borne in mind, are debarred, by their abject and sadly demoralized condition, from all other means of instruction and improvement; no existing schools previous to this scheme, could admit them within its walls: sunk as they were in ignorance and vice, they were considered unfit to mix with any other part of our juvenile population: children, with none of the happiness, and little of the innocency of childhood—with frames stunted by hunger and filth—with hearts ignorant of the first rudiments of Christian knowledge, yet whose hands are perhaps skilful in the intricate mysteries of theft: a class large enough to occupy all our efforts without interfering with those otherwise provided for;—it comprehends the children of convicts and thieves not in custody; of mendicants and tramps; of worthless drunken parents; and others too numerous to mention—varying in age from two to twenty, and occasionally much older.

Ragged schools, with all their acknowledged imperfections, have done much to improve this class. Whether we look at the benefits conferred on the children themselves (who are many of them from time to time drafted off to better schools, or placed in situations to earn an honest livelihood), or at the influence for good exerted on the parents and neighbourhood, of which some remarkable cases might be adduced; whether we regard the amount of Christian benevolence such institutions have called forth in favour of the destitute poor, or the information they have tended to diffuse respecting their forlorn condition—whether we dwell upon the blessings they produce, or on the evils they prevent, there can be no doubt that a vast amount of good has been effected through their instrumentality within the last few years; and it is pleasing to observe that this good is daily spreading, not only from the increase in the number of schools, but from the improvement everywhere visible in their discipline, order, and usefulness; so that parents are thus becoming alive to the benefits conferred on their children, and the teachers increasingly interested in the work.

[1] Vide note, page 394.

We cannot close this necessarily brief testimony to their value, without noticing the series of papers lately published,[1] not only calling in question the usefulness of ragged schools, but stigmatizing them as the promoters of that which it is their design to suppress, terming them "nurseries for criminals, and houses of call for thieves." From the general tone of philanthropy running through the previous letters, and the usual character of the author's other works, we were led to think that in the first instance this attack was an inadvertance; but when it is seen how pertinaciously these statements are adhered to, and laboured inferences endeavoured to be drawn from ingenious statistics, we can only come to the conclusion, that it is an intentional effort to write them down, and to influence the public against their support. It appears chiefly grounded on the fact of ragged schools having failed to accomplish—that which never could be, and never was, expected of them by their promoters—the regeneration of the community we have already described; to be grounded on a total ignorance of the thorough corruption of the heart of man, expecting even a moral influence from the education of the worst; contrary to the school-day experience recorded in the memory of the very best amongst us; and from confusing the effects to be expected from imparting knowledge, and explaining means, with that which alone is the work of the grace of God.

We only notice the attack here, with a view of drawing attention to the complete refutation published by the Union, in their magazine for May 1850: the perusal of this we recommend to all likely to be swayed by the arguments of the writer referred to; entirely agreeing with the conclusion come to by the editor, that "the friends of ragged schools have nothing to fear," and almost to believe, with him, that "charges so monstrous as Mr. M—— has brought against them, can only be believed *by such as wish them to be true.*"[1]

THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, established for the support of free schools, for the destitute poor of London and its suburbs, 1844. 15, Exeter-hall. "To encourage and assist those who teach in Ragged Schools, to help such by small grants of money, where advisable; to collect and dif-

[1] Letters on the Labouring Classes, by the Special Metropolitan Commissioner of the *Morning Chronicle*, during April 1850.

fuse information respecting schools now in existence, and promote the formation of new ones; to suggest plans for the more efficient management of such schools, and for the instruction of the children of the poor in general; to visit the various schools occasionally, and observe their progress; to encourage teachers' meetings and Bible classes; and to assist the old as well as the young in the study of the Word of God."

The annual receipts of the union vary in amount from £3,000 to £4,000, derived wholly from voluntary contributions; and the expenditure and aid afforded to the various schools in union, is necessarily regulated by it. Amongst other means of usefulness effected by the fund, is the publication of a monthly magazine, devoted to the cause, affording every information of its progress. Members, teachers, and superintendents representing ragged schools, and all Subscribers of ten shillings per annum and upwards, have the privilege of attending its meetings.

Chairman of Committee, Lord Ashley, M.P.—Treasurer, R. L. Bevan, Esq., Lombard-street.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Locke, 127, Regent-street.—Secretary, Mr. Joseph George Gent, 15, Exeter Hall.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. Alexander Anderson. —Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street. —Collector, Mr. W. A. Blake, 4, Southampton-row, New-road.

The following is a summary of the ragged schools in London and its suburbs; arranged in districts:—1st. Eastern Districts; 2nd. Central and Northern; 3rd. Western; and 4th. Southern. They are all under the management of local independent committees, but are in connexion with the "Union", and from time to time receive pecuniary assistance from its funds.

District.	Schools.	Attendance of Scholars.			Attend. of Teachers.		Room to Accommodate.
		Sunday.	Weekday.	Evening.	Voluntary.	Paid.	
1st .	15	1865	735	981	210	20	2045
2nd .	24	2479	1463	1388	123	39	3235
3rd .	20	2065	1684	1140	269	43	3090
4th .	23	1721	413	1315	237	22	3340
	82	8130	4295	4824	929	124	11710

The number of children partaking more or less of the benefits of these schools might be stated at 16,000; but the average of numbers, in actual attendance, cannot be safely estimated at more than 9,600. This is adding the evening

scholars to the day scholars, as they are almost in every case a distinct and different class, but does not include Sunday scholars, who are many of them the same as those who attend the day or evening schools. The number of these in attendance is nearly 9,000.[1]

It would prove an unnecessary occupation of space, to give a full list of these local schools, although possessing the material; but the under-mentioned, as one of the longest established, will, with what has already been said, and the examples given of various collateral operations arising out of the system, serve for all practical purposes, to illustrate the objects aimed at, mode of operations, extent and value of this great work as a whole.

Field-lane Ragged School, corner of West-street, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill. Instituted 1841. This school, situate in one of the most wretched and demoralized localities in the metropolis, is not only one of the first that was established, but is now one of the largest of its kind in London. In the language of its last report "this school receives those whom every one else refuses", either from their extreme poverty, or their filthy and ragged condition; and is free of any expense to all who attend. The school is open daily, morning and afternoon, for children under 12 years of age. On Monday,

[1] The following description, two years since, of the neighbourhood of one of these schools, taken from the report, strikingly demonstrates the peculiar sphere of operations of Ragged Schools: "The degraded condition of the Seven Dials, St. Giles', is notorious,—vagrants, thieves, sharpers, gamblers, beggars, costermongers, scavengers, basketwomen, charwomen, army-seamstresses, and prostitutes, compose its mass; infidels, chartists, socialists, and blasphemers, exist there as in head-quarters. Sabbath desecration there is awful; and, in addition to the street traffic, there are not less than one hundred and fifty shops open, in these streets, upon that sacred day: the laws of God and of man are alike defied; all social order is set at naught; the passenger is more or less molested and insulted; and even the members of their own degraded fellowship and fraternity are often forcibly deprived, by their companions, of any little property which they may happen to possess. Lodging-houses of the lowest and dirtiest description, thickly studded in these streets, alleys, and yards, afford temporary shelter to the vagrant and the criminal. It is in the very heart of this debased and debasing locality, that our school is situate; its entrance-door is in the extreme angle of an irregular, three-cornered yard,—a spot so exceedingly uninviting, that few respectable persons have courage to venture through it."

Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, there is an adult school for males; and on Tuesday evenings, an adult school and industrial class is held for females.

On Friday evening, and on Sunday afternoon, and Sunday evening, the school is open for religious instruction exclusively. Upwards of 1200 children and adults have been admitted in a year. The large number of poor and utterly destitute orphan boys attending the school has led the committee to open a refuge for a few of the most necessitous. The Refuge, (No. 11, John's-court, West-street), is now full. Here, the boys' industrial classes, of tailors and shoemakers, are held on Monday and Wednesday evenings. There are now under instruction upwards of 700 men, women, and children weekly. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, which amount to nearly £300 per annum, and the necessary disbursements to within a few pounds of that sum.

Treasurer, Mrs. Stuart, 46, Old Change.—Superintendent, Mrs. Mounstephen, 72, West Smithfield.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. T. M. Ware, 34, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road.

The Westminster Ragged Dormitory, is in connexion with the New Pye-street Ragged School, and only for the benefit of such as attend thereat from nine till five. For the first fortnight, each inmate is admitted only to the probationary room, and allowed one pound of bread daily. After giving satisfactory evidence of earnestness, they are taken into the dormitory, where they undergo a regular course of training, both educational and industrial. The number at present in the dormitory is but thirteen, who are maintained at a cost of £3 per week, including rent. The plan deserves to be more fully carried out than the present[1] receipts allow of, and the more so, as there is plenty of room to accommodate more scholars. Master, Charles Nash.

Somewhat similar to this local existing refuge, the committee of the union have now in view, on a larger scale, the establishment of *a central refuge, or industrial school*, where destitute boys and girls, from the various ragged schools,

[1] The promoter and superintendent of the plan writes: "A benevolent lady, who has been my chief support in this matter, has promised I shall not want for the means for the present inmates, if I cannot obtain them from any other source. The greatest difficulty is, how I am to dispose of them all; several have been with me for months, and all wish, eventually, to leave England."

may, for a certain time previous to qualifying for emigration, be lodged, trained, and taught some useful trade; thus being made, in many respects, "more fit for the duties of a colonial life than those who have just gone out." With this view, a public meeting was held in June last, at the Guildhall, presided over by the Lord Mayor, when the sum of £350 was subscribed towards such an establishment; but the committee have not yet succeeded in obtaining suitable premises, or a suitable site for building.

The Ragged School Emigrant Fund, originated with the government grants to the promoters of ragged schools, for the purpose of trying the effect of the plan. It doubtless would have been persevered in to a much greater extent, but for the many applications all over the country, upon behalf of the industrious and deserving poor artizan or labourer, for similar facilities and assistance; and the selection of the ragged and degraded portion of the community, however deserving, in preference to the more respectable, but equally destitute, presented so many difficulties, that government signified they were not prepared to grant any further amounts to the purpose. The committee are now, therefore, restricted to such funds as are supplied by the charitable; and the assistance to emigrate is offered only in the shape of extras prizes to the most diligent and deserving of the scholars.[1]—(For Emigration Societies vide chapter VIII.)

Contributions for this purpose are received by the secretary of the Union, as before.

THE COTTAGE SCHOOL SOCIETY. Established 1848. For the training of mistresses, and for otherwise aiding the formation of small private schools for the poor. Thus describes the principles and objects aimed at:—"The Cottage School Society hopes to make schools in rural localities a very feasible scheme, to introduce into dame schools

[1] Conditions required of every candidate for emigration from the Ragged Schools:—Sound health; regular attendance, for at least six months, in a Ragged School; the ability to write a single sentence from dictation; to work the four simple rules of arithmetic; to read fluently; to repeat the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, showing a comprehension of their meaning, and answer a few simple questions on the life of our Saviour. To these must be added a certificate of regular attendance in some industrial class, for at least four months; or a competent knowledge of some handicraft, or practical occupation, which would serve as an equivalent for such industrial training.

a more intellectual tone, and to meet the wants of half a million untaught children in an exceedingly economical manner. The system of this society is based upon the pure and simple principles of evangelical truth, as set forth in the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England ; and it will require, that in all schools connected with it, the religious teaching shall be governed by the same principles. A training and model school will, it is hoped, shortly be opened, where the peculiar system of the society may be seen in operation. Pious steady females will be received, and trained for six weeks in the clear and simple method of the Cottage School Society. From this institution it is hoped to send out about three hundred mistresses every year. The expense of supporting a cottage school in rural localities is very slight. There are already nearly thirty such schools in operation, and the children's pence are generally sufficient for the support of the mistress. The cottage forms the school-room, and only a trifling sum is needed for the school requisites, &c. The London Training Institution will be nearly self-supporting, but funds are much needed for the preliminary expenses, and also to enable the society to make grants to very necessitous localities."

The Metropolitan Training School not being opened, there is no report yet ready. The temporary training school is at High Wycombe, where forty mistresses have now been trained.

Additional particulars may be obtained of the Rev. W. Meynell Whittemore, St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, to whom applications for the training institution should be addressed. The books for cottage schools, already published, may be had of the Society's publishers, Wertheim and Co., 24, Paternoster-row.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Inadvertently placed last in our educational chapter, but not least in estimation, come "Our Sabbath Schools," blessed in their operations and their results at all times ; but especially when connected, as they generally are in London, with the schools for week-day instruction. Then, indeed, there is good hope afforded that the secular duties and instruction pursued during the week may be sanctified by the privileges of the Sabbath, with the tendency at least, both to pupil and teacher, of making the week, like the Sabbath, more and more consecrated to the service of God.

It is now about seventy years since, we believe in 1781, when the first Sunday school was collected by Mr. Robert Raikes, in Gloucester. Nothing can be more simple than the history of the institution; it soon commanded universal approbation and eventually adoption. The seed that was then sown, like the handful of corn on the top of the mountains, has shaken like Lebanon, and now there is scarcely to be found a locality unblessed with its Sabbath school; alike clustering in the city and isolated in the village,[1] they exist in every Christian country under heaven, and millions of children and youth are thus brought to the pure fountain of God's truth and permitted to drink freely of its life giving waters.[2]

SOCIETY for the SUPPORT and Encouragement of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, throughout the British Dominions, 60, Paternoster Row. Instituted 1785. The means employed are the gratuitous supply of Bibles, Testaments, and elementary lesson books, to all schools requiring aid. It does *not* furnish catechisms of any kind, but supplies such books as are used by Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Congregationalists, as well as by schools in connexion with the Established Church. Number of schools stated to have been assisted during the year, 118; containing scholars, 9,506. The income appears very limited, under £100 per annum, and the funded amount not to exceed £500.

The committee meet on the third Wednesday in every month, to consider applications. Forms of the queries to be answered by applicants may be had of the assistant secretary.

President, Marquis Cholmondeley.—Treasurer, D. Borsley, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Mr. Joseph Eke; Mr. W. H. Bruce. —Collector, Mr. James Brown, Exeter Hall.

[1] The present number of Sunday schools throughout England and Wales, is computed to exceed 20,000; and the number of scholars, in 1849, above 2,000,000; but no parliamentary returns on the subject have been made since 1833, when the former was 16,828, and the latter, 1,548,890. Judging from the returns of the Sunday School Union, the Sunday scholars in the metropolis were as 1 in 19.

[2] "The mainstay of religious education is to be found in our Sunday Schools,—the most earnest, the most devoted, the most pious, of our several congregations, are accustomed, with meritorious zeal, to dedicate themselves to this great work."—*Dr. Hook's Letter to the Bishop of St. David's.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, 60, Paternoster Row. Established 1806. It aids in the formation of Sunday schools, and encourages the exertions of teachers at home and abroad; it consists of the members of the auxiliary unions in London, and subscribers.

The following are the numbers of schools, teachers, and scholars, within a circle of five miles from the General Post Office, as reported last year: Schools 623; teachers 12,642; scholars 123,949. Average attendance 82,675, or rather more than two-thirds.

Supported by subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually and upwards, who are entitled to purchase, at reduced prices, books to five times the amount of their subscriptions.

The annual income is about £1256, derived, £460 from voluntary contributions and £781 from net profits on sale of publications. The annual amount of sales averages about £9000.

President, Earl of Roden.—Treasurer, W. Brodie Gurney, Esq.—Secretaries: Messrs. W. H. Watson, Peter Jackson, Robt. Latter, and W. Groper.—Collector, Mr. C. T. Howshall, 34, Margaret-street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE, 169, Fleet Street. Established 1843. The object of this very excellent institution is not only to assist in the formation of Sunday schools throughout the country, but also to form a central point of union where the teachers may gain such information as may enable them faithfully to discharge the duties they undertake; there is also a library for circulation of good works in general literature, and lectures are given to the members, from time to time, by clergymen. Conversational meetings are also held on matters of Sunday school discipline.

Members must be recommended by a clergyman, or a member of the committee, or the superintendant of a Sunday school; and contribute to the funds either by a donation of five guineas and upwards, or, if Sunday school teachers, pay 5s. per annum or 1s. 6d. per quarter. Also the teachers of schools in union with the institution, that contribute one guinea annually. The present number of schools connected with it are 57; and of teachers, 1642.

The funds are supported by such subscriptions and donations to a present extent of £360 per annum; the receipts

for publications now average between £600 and £700 per annum; this can afford no exact estimate, however, of the society's operations for a future year: as the zeal and devoted earnestness characterizing its promoters and immediate directors, promises for it a much larger scope of action and the exercise of a more powerful influence than its present limited means would seem to justify. A quarterly publication issued by this society, termed the *Church Sunday School Quarterly Magazine*, is replete with interesting matter connected with the great cause of Christian education, is conducted upon excellent principles, and evidences much singleness of purpose aided by talent.

Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Corresponding, Mr. J. G. Fleet, 141, Fenchurch-street; Finance, Mr. C. H. Charlton, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Minute, Mr. T. M. Ball, 10, Albion-terrace, Canonbury.—Depositary and Collector, Mr. Thomas Geo. Broadstock, 169, Fleet-street.

The Church of England Schoolmasters and Mistresses Mutual Provident Society partakes of the usual characteristics of a mutual assurance fund. It is not within our limits to do more than refer to it, as available and apparently desirable for teachers and assistants. The office is at 10, Exeter-hall, but detailed information can be obtained at this institution. Secretary, Mr. S. J. J. Hind.

The chief effects aimed at by the two next institutions, being the exercise and extension of Christian influence upon a class, they appear closely associated in object with many of the foregoing, and therefore comprehended in the present chapter.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY for aiding missions at home and abroad, 10, St. Bride's-passage, Fleet-street. Established 1844. For promoting a missionary spirit among young men, by the dissemination of information, &c., respecting missions. There are twelve branch associations in London, and thirteen in the country. Weekly meetings are held for prayer and reading scripture; also monthly lectures on missionary topics. Various reading-rooms and libraries are supported for the use of members, furnished with good works in biography, history, travels, etc.

The funds, after deducting expenses, are paid in equal proportions to the Church Pastoral-Aid Society; the Colo-

nial Church Society; the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews; and the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East; except where donations or subscriptions are given for either of them in particular. The whole expenses of the institution are under £100 per annum, and about £400 is contributed by it to the purposes above mentioned: of course regulated each year by the amount of income, which depends entirely on the volutary contributions of its members. Young men under thirty-five years of age, subscribing one penny per week or upwards, or collecting to the amount of two pounds per annum or upwards, are members of the society.

The aggregate increase of members during last year was 700, making a total, at present time, of 2,700; and the number of the Branch Associations is twenty-eight.

President, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.—Treasurer, Henry Kingscote, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Mr. Edwin Hough, 5, Exeter Hall; and Mr. Charles Reeves, 102, Guildford-street.—Secretary, Mr. R. Lockhart, Handyside.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7, Gresham-street, City. Instituted 1844. Somewhat similar in its objects to the last institution, as far as it aims at the moral and intellectual improvement of a class; but the funds of this are devoted to the extension and further development of its own purposes, whilst in the former instance, they are devoted to the cause of missions. Strictly speaking, this partakes more of the character and benefits of a Christian club, and comprehends the following advantages:—a first-class library and reading-room, with a selection of good standard works; meetings for Biblical instruction, and mutual improvement; evening classes under the superintendence of efficient masters, for the acquirement of the French, Hebrew, Greek, German, and other languages, English literature, etc. A room provided with tea, coffee, etc.

Terms for membership, one guinea annually; or 10s. 6d. under the age of 18; the classes for languages extra. The income averages from £500 to £600 per annum; but £150 of this is derived from sale of tickets and publications. The expenditure, judging from last year's statement, exceeding this amount by £30.

The entire management of the institution is in the hands of the committee; and the selection of books, etc., regulated by the examiners. An annual course of twelve lectures at

Exeter-hall, is promoted by the funds of this society, upon intellectual and Christian subjects ; generally in December and January, conducted by clergymen and gentlemen of acknowledged talent and oratory. Admission to these lectures is extra, 2s. 6d. the course, and they obtain a crowded audience.

Chairman, R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.—Treasurer, George Hitchcock, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. T. Henry Tarlton.—Examiners of Books: Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, A.M. ; Rev. John Harris, D.D. ; Rev. J. Farrar ; Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, B.D. ; Rev. J. Howard Hinton, A.M.—Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.

CHAPTER XVII.

BIBLE AND MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The Missionary Cause.—Its comparatively feeble Agencies.—Total Amount expended through the Metropolitan Societies.—A General Summary of their present Resources and Extent.—*Bible Societies:* The British and Foreign.—The Trinitarian.—And Naval and Military.—*Missionary Societies of General Operations,* arranged according to Date of Organization: The Gospel.—The Baptist.—The London.—The Church.—The Wesleyan.—Female Education in the East.—The Scotch Church.—*Continental:* The Foreign Aid.—*Colonial:* The Negro Conversion.—The Mico Fund.—Newfoundland.—The Ladies' Negro Society.—Colonial Church.—Bishoprics' Fund.—The Colonial, with other Funds connected with the Baptist and Congregational Unions.—*Mission and School Societies for Ireland and Scotland:* London Hibernian, Ladies', etc.—Sunday School.—Religious Tract.—Scripture Reader.—Irish Society.—Irish Church Missions.—Royal Highland School.—Scottish Episcopal.—*Jewish Missions, &c.:* The London.—The British.—The Operative Convert.—*Moral Improvement and Training of Jews:* The Ladies' Society.—The Industrial Society.—*The Syrian Education,*—and *German Mission.*

According to the arrangement of the last chapter, we have now to consider all those institutions whose operations extend more especially or exclusively to foreign lands, our colonial dependencies, and united kingdoms. When the magnitude and value of the cause advocated is considered, and the vitality depending upon the promulgation and right reception of the great truths embodied therein, we instinctively look with dismay upon the feebleness of the attempt, and the means devoted to its accomplishment: for, however imposing and gratifying the present machinery of missionary effort may appear, as, one by one, each compartment is per-

sented to view, and even as a whole, when viewed abstractedly,—yet, taken in connexion with what is professedly aimed at—with what the whole is designed to effect—the merely intelligent will exclaim: Any extent of good is impossible.—But the Christian is constrained to add, "with God all things are possible", and to derive comfort and encouragement from the very peculiarity attending the feebleness of the means: for he knows that it is by little and little the Almighty has declared that He works; and that, as certain as His word, "*thou mayest not do it at once*" has its wisdom, so certain will be the final accomplishment, that the "earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." And it is this conviction that makes him deem it a privilege to be instrumental, in ever so slight a degree, in bringing to pass that which *needs not* his assistance, except as an evidence of his obedience to Divine command, and as an earnest of his own faith and love.

It is, then, more on account of the evidence the support of the cause affords, than for any impediment to the accomplishment of the great purpose its contrary can effect, that, both as a nation and individuals, we have to regret more has not been attempted during the past, and that the operations of the present do not excite more general interest, more devoted zeal, and more liberal support. It has been well said, and often quoted by the Christian advocate, that "it is England's privilege to teach other nations the way of life"; but this was never recognized until the eighteenth century; and even now, our search over the records of the one hundred and fifty years of the history of missions, discovers to us that the whole amounts devoted to the purpose of propagating in heathen lands the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ may be thus summed up:—

	£
Total amount of the incomes of three Bible Societies, from 1780 to 1850	3,670,000
9 Missionary Societies, 1701 to 1850 . .	10,876,344
8 Colonial ditto, 1795 to 1850 (exclusive of the operations comprehended in the preceding Societies) .	395,000
11 Irish and Scotch ditto, 1806 to 1850 . .	296,380
2 Jews' ditto, 1808 to 1850	640,147
Total	15,877,871
Present annual aggregate income (1849-50) £561,552	

It comes not within our present purpose to do more than

record this summary: it may be depended upon, so far as honest investigation can arrive at the truth; and we trust it may be found useful in preventing anything like exultation for the past; serve, at the same time, to add a stimulant to renewed exertions for the future; and prove a reason for confirmed trust that He, who has declared "not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit", will abundantly bless every effort made to extend His kingdom; making it subservient to His own glory, and the sanctification of those who engage in it in His name.

The following statement affords a concise summary of the number and present resources of our missionary societies, as detailed in this chapter:—

3 Bible societies, with an aggregate income of—		
from contributions . .	£54,900	
from sales . . .	£44,203	
from funds, &c. . .	£840	
Total		£99,943
8 general mission societies to foreign parts; with a present aggregate income of—		
from voluntary sources .	£376,531	
from dividends, rents, &c. .	£15,486	
Total		£392,017
8 societies for promoting Christianity in the colonies; with an aggregate income of—		
from voluntary contributions .	£15,810	
dividends, &c. . .	£6,129	
Total		£21,939
11 for promoting Christianity in Ireland and Scotland.		
with an aggregate income of . .		£13,263
arising from voluntary contributions, except about £400, sale of publications.		
2 for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.		
with an aggregate income of . .		£34,390
Besides these, will be found in this chapter, 2 for improvement of Jews; 1 for Germans; 1 for Syrians.		

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars. Exclusively for the promotion of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, both at home and abroad (the authorized version only,

excluding the Apocrypha). Established 1804, nearly 25 years after the Naval and Military Society; but we cannot so far recognize the arrangement of dates, as to place it anywhere but first: it appears to claim this position, as the most catholic in its operations and supporters of any religious society. On the twelfth of March, in 1804, when the committee met to complete their final organization, the appointment of secretary met with much opposition, on the ground of impolicy in constituting, as was proposed, a Dissenting minister (Rev. Joseph Clarke), the manager of an institution which proposed to unite the whole body of Christians. "This led at last to an arrangement, the principle of which was at once so judicious and liberal, that it has constituted one of the chief pillars of the society's stability and success. Three secretaries were appointed,—a clergyman, a Dissenting minister, and a foreign secretary, in order that the foreign churches might be represented. And thus, the progress of an hour carried the committee on from the hasty suggestions of a shortsighted attachment, to the wise determination of a liberal policy."[1] At the same time, it would appear, the future proportion of Churchmen, Dissenters, and Foreigners in the body of directors was laid down, as observed to the present time; the business of the society being conducted by a committee, consisting of thirty-six laymen, six of whom are foreigners residing in London, fifteen members of the Church of England, and fifteen of other denominations of Christians. Every clergyman and Dissenting minister, who is a member of the society, is entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the committee. The funds of the society are supported by voluntary contributions, exceeding £50,000 per annum; amount of sales, from £40,000 to £45,000; and dividends, under £1,000. The income last year amounted to £91,634.

The centre of this institution is in London; and its auxiliary societies, branch societies and associations, extend throughout the British dominions in every quarter of the globe, amounting, in Great Britain, auxiliaries, to 416; branches, 344; associations, 2,457; total, 3,217. Of these associations, the far greater part of them are conducted by ladies. In the colonies and other dependencies, auxiliaries, 68; branches, 267; associations, 190; total, 525. Extensive

[1] Owen's History of the Bible Society.

correspondence has been opened with the clergy and laity of different nations; and powerful coadjutors are actively employed in circulating copies of the sacred Scriptures among men "of every nation under heaven."[1] During the forty-five years that the society has existed, it has circulated more than twenty-three millions of copies of the Scriptures, and promoted, directly or indirectly, the distribution, printing, or translation of the sacred volume into one hundred and forty different languages or dialects, and expended nearly three millions and a half sterling.

One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member; five guineas annual, or £50 at one time, constitutes a governor, entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the committee. At the last annual meeting, it was announced that Prince Albert had become a life governor. Members are entitled to purchase Bibles and Testaments at reduced prices, to five times the amount of their annual subscription. Auxiliary societies are allowed to purchase Bibles and Testaments at prime cost; their members having the same privileges at the local depositories as the members of the parent society enjoy in London.

All letters on the business of the society, to be addressed to the officers respectively, at the society's house, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

President, Lord Bexley.—Treasurer, John Thornton, Esq.—Secretaries: Rev. Andrew Brandram, A.M., Rector of Beckenham, Kent; Rev. George Browne, Clapham.—Superintendent of the Editorial Department, Rev. Thomas Meller, A.M., Rector of Woodbridge.—Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Mincing-lane, London.—Accountant and Assistant Secretary, Mr. William Hitchin.—Assistant Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henry Knoleke.—Depository, Mr. Richard Cockle.—Collector, Mr. William Davies.

THE TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 151, Strand. Instituted 1831. This institution in its object is identical with the preceding society, of which, indeed, it is an offshoot. It is composed of members of all Protestant denomi-

[1] There is a difficulty in ascertaining correctly the grand total, including those issued from the Continental and American Societies, complete reports not being given in some few instances; but, from the list before us, we may safely put down the number as forty millions of copies of the entire Bible, or New Testament, or integral portions thereof, in different languages, to the end of July 1849.

nations, holding the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; whilst the other stipulates for no test for membership, but the desire manifested to circulate the Scriptures: this requires so much, at least, of uniformity of faith in essentials, as is implied by the recognition of the Divinity of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

The Bible adopted is the authorized edition, without note, comment, or Apocrypha; the number of copies annually circulated averages 5,000 Bibles, 3,000 Testaments, besides "portions." Also translations in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian languages: of these, the circulation appears to vary; in 1847-8 being 2,102, in 1848-9 only 270. The circulation of portions of Scripture in Ireland, consisting of Matthew, Acts, Romans, and John, has, the last two years, been extensively promoted, to the number of 55,000 copies. The mode employed for circulation is by agents, disposing of them, either by gift or for weekly reduced payments, to such poor in their districts as require them.

The subscription constituting membership is one guinea annual, or ten guineas donation. The funds are supported by voluntary contributions, to an extent of £1,100 per annum; and the amount of payments for Bibles, from £400 to £500. The committee meet once in every month, and oftener, as business may require. Attendance is given at the depository from ten to five o'clock. The weekly subcommittee meet every Friday evening at half-past five, except the Friday succeeding the meeting of the general committee, which takes place monthly.

Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Hon. Clerical Secretary, Rev. G. Washington Phillips.—Hon. Lay Secretary, J. J. Cummins, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. William Henry Johnson.—Collector, Mr. R. G. Burrows, 34, Exmouth-street.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY, 32, Sackville-street. Instituted 1780. For promoting a wide circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, to sailors and soldiers. The annual average number of Bibles and Testaments circulated by the society is about 20,000; and a total of 517,691 since the establishment of the society. The following analysis of last year's distribution shows at one view the value of the society's operations, and affords a true conception of the large classes to be benefited thereby.

To Her Majesty's ships and vessels, Haslar Hospital, &c., 781 Bibles, 675 Testaments; soldiers, barracks, guard rooms,

hospitals, military schools, &c., 1,485 bibles, 56 test.; troops, Hon. East India Company, 500 bibles; royal marines, barracks, &c., 291 bibles, 60 test.; pensioners, 79 bibles, 19 test; boatmen, bargemen, fishermen, etc. on canals and rivers, 1,747 bibles, 1,206 test.; merchant seamen, fishermen, schools, &c., in grants, and by sale at reduced prices, 9,657 bibles, 6,619 testaments.

A subscription of one guinea per annum or donation of ten guineas, constitutes a member; a subscription of five guineas per annum, or donation of £50, a governor. All governors are entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the committee. The annual income does not exceed £2,000 per annum from contributions, and about £500 from payments for Bibles, &c.

President, the Marquis of Cholmondeley.—Treasurer, Mr. T. P. Platt.—Sub-Treasurer, Mr. James Nisbet.—Honorary Secretary, Major F. S. Sotheby.—Travelling Agent, Lieut. G. V. Simmonds, R.N.—Assist. Secretary, Lieut. W. Skinner.—Distributing Agent, Mr. John Jeffery.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Pitts.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL in Foreign Parts. 79, Pall-Mall. Incorporated 1701.[1] For the "receiving, managing, and disposing of such funds as may be contributed for the religious instruction of her Majesty's subjects beyond the seas; for the maintenance of clergymen in the plantations, colonies, and factories of Great Britain; and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts." The corporation consists of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, the members appointed by charter, and of three hundred other members. Every incorporated member contributes not less than 2 guineas annually, or not less than 20 guineas in one sum. All subscribers of one guinea annually, or 10 guineas in one sum, and clergymen subscribing half-a-guinea annually, are associated members, and from them the incorporated members are chosen, by ballot.

The total number of missionaries maintained, in whole or

[1] Amongst its founders and earliest supporters were Archbishops Tenison, Sharp, Wake, Potter; Bishops Compton, Patrick, Burnet, Beveridge; Dean Prideaux, Robert Nelson, William Melmoth, John Evelyn, etc. The Rev. John Wesley was originally a missionary of this society, and in that character proceeded to America in 1735, returning to England, 1738.

in part, by the society, is 355; besides 46 in Canada, supported by the interest of the Clergy reserve fund; and 17 in Nova Scotia, by a parliamentary grant, limited to the lives of the present missionaries; total 413. These are chiefly engaged in the Canadas, Newfoundland, India, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

The following summary of the amounts expended last year in different portions of the world, will best illustrate in what proportion. In British N. America, £27,464; West Indies, £5,912; East Indies, £23,528; Australia and New Zealand, £9,991; Cape, Mauritius and Seychelles, £3,929. The ordinary annual income of the Society from voluntary sources, (including special funds and legacies), averages £61,000; from rents, annuities, and dividends, £8,825: this amount is aided from time to time by the grant of a "Queen's letter",[1] which for this purpose realizes, we believe, now somewhat under £40,000. The present annual amount of expenditure averages £79,000.

Upper Canada Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Established 1837. Formerly entitled "Upper Canada Clergy Society." Is now comprehended in, and its missions supported by, the parent society; the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, for some years the secretary in London of this committee, is now engaged in Upper Canada as one of the society's missionaries. All sums destined for the Upper Canada committee, may be therefore correctly appropriated to the society.

Treasurers: Rev. John Russell, D.D.; Charles John Manning, Esq.—Consulting Physician, R. B. Todd, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D.—Assistant Secretaries: Rev. Henry John Vernon, B.A.; Rev. H. Hyndman Jones, M.A.—Treasurer's Clerk, Mr. Edmund Reynolds Fayerman.

THE BAPTIST MISSION SOCIETY, formed in 1792. Is entitled to be next mentioned, as being the first that sprang up in London after an interval of nearly a century from the establishment of the last-named venerable institution. The present number of stations maintained by it are 232, of which 79 are represented as being in the Island of Jamaica.[2] The number of European missionaries main-

[1] Once every third year. Vide note, page 367.

[2] By the report of the Baptist Mission, it appears that the stated number of their members in the island of Jamaica comprehends one ninth of the whole population.

tained by it was 48, and the number of native teachers 120, and gratuitous agents 180. The income varies from £18,000 to £26,000 per annum; last year (1849) £19,736, wholly dependant on voluntary contributions. The funds are now represented to be in debt about £6,000.

The management of this society is connected with the Baptist Union hereafter referred to, and all communications are to be addressed to the house, 33, Moorgate-street.

Treasurers: W. B. Gurney, Esq.; S. M. Peto, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Joseph Angus, A.M.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, usually called THE LONDON Missionary Society. Mission-house, 8, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury, was established 1795. Upon the fundamental principle, "not to send any form of Church order and government, (about which there may be difference of opinion among serious persons), but left to persons to assume for themselves such form of Church government as to them shall appear most agreeable to the Word of God." The number of European missionaries maintained by the society is 171; and native agents about 700. The annual expenditure for the purposes of the society, is between £60,000 and £70,000; the income depending on voluntary contributions, except about £700 derived from dividends.

One guinea annually, or 10 guineas donation, constitutes a member; also, a collection of £5 by a minister or other representative of a congregation. The committee meet the second and fourth monday in every month.

The Boys' and Girls' Mission Schools, established 1838 and 1842, at Walthamstow, are conducted for the children of missionaries. The former now under the care of Dr. Bell of Stockwell-green. The terms to the parents are in each case £15 per annum, for maintenance. Number of boys, 17; girls, 31. Annual income of the former establishment £380, the latter, £1765.

Trustees: William Alers Hankey, Esq.; Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman; Thomas Merriman Coombs, Esq.—Treasurer, Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart.—Foreign Secretary, Rev. Arthur Tidman.—Home Secretary, Rev. Joseph John Freeman.—Collector, Mr. John Sard, 58, Westmoreland-place, City-road.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY for Africa and the East. Salisbury-square, Fleet-street. Established 1800. This society is conducted in conformity with Ecclesiastical

principles as they are recognized in the constitution and practice of the Church of England, and the missionaries sent out are all under the superintendence of the Bishop of the diocese to which they may be sent.[1] It was established shortly after the "London Missionary Society", in order to afford an increased missionary spirit, and to develope energies hitherto lying dormant in the Church of England. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel did not, it was considered at the time, sufficiently partake of and impart a national impetus to missions; and the large field open for exertion, and the subsequent success attending the operations of this society during the last fifty years, fully justify the proceedings and anticipations of its early founders.[2] The former society devoted its missions more exclusively to the British possessions; this sought the whole unoccupied sphere of the heathen in Africa and the East, and proposed the employment of catechists where sufficient clergy could not be obtained. The following is a brief summary of the missions now supported by the society:—Missionary stations, 104; European clergymen, 134; native and East-Indian clergymen, 13; European lay teachers, 27; native and East-Indian lay teachers, 1321; communicants, 13,551.

The Institution at Islington is a recent but important branch of the society's machinery; here the students are trained for future missionaries. The number resident at one time generally averages 24; during the year perhaps 12 or more enter on probation, and about that number leave for their stations abroad. The annual cost to the society is about £3,000.

[1] The following passage from the thirty-ninth annual report illustrates the practice of the Society in reference to this rule: "The Bishops of the Church, under the authority of the law of the land, ordain, and send forth (ecclesiastically speaking) our missionaries; these missionaries are licensed and superintended abroad, in every case where it is practicable, by colonial Bishops of the Church of England,—as are the other clergymen of the Church officiating in the same colony. The services which the missionaries perform are in strict conformity with the ritual and discipline of the Church."

[2] Amongst these may be mentioned the revered names of Wilberforce, Scott, Cecil, Newton, Venn, and Pratt. It was chiefly matured at the meetings of a religious association, termed the "Eclectic Society," assembling then, and at this present time, at the vestry of St. John's chapel, Bedford-row.

The annual cost of the society's operations averages £100,000; or somewhat under £1,000 for every station, and its concomitant benefits of schools, teachers, catechists, etc., including therein all contingent expenses, home and foreign, and funds for both training students, relieving and pensioning disabled or superannuated missionaries, etc., foreign voyages, outfits, etc. The annual income, from all sources, varies from £98,000 to £110,000; for the year ending March 1850, £104,270; and the previous year, including the amount raised for the "Jubilee", £155,000: the funded property reserved, mostly for special purposes and funds, amounts to £110,270.

Annual subscribers of 1 guinea and upwards, and, if clergymen, half-a-guinea, with collectors of 52s. and upwards per annum, are members of the society. Benefactors of 10 guineas and upwards, clergymen making congregational collections to the amount of 20 guineas, and executors paying to the amount of £50, are members for life. Annual subscribers of 5 guineas are governors, and benefactors of £50 and upwards governors for life. Members and governors of associations who contribute the above sums are considered as members and governors of the parent society.

All bills and orders for money to be made payable to one of the secretaries. The office of the society is open daily (Sundays excepted), from nine in the morning till six in the evening. One of the secretaries attends daily, between the hours of 11 and 4. The committee meet at the society's house, every second Monday in the month, at eleven o'clock. The general annual meeting is held on Tuesday, the 30th of April, or the first Tuesday in May.

Vice-Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.—President, the Earl of Chichester.—Treasurer, John Thornton, Esq.—Principal of the Institution, Rev. Charles Frederick Childe, M.A.—Secretaries: Rev. Henry Venn, B.D.; Rev. John Tucker, B.D.; Major Hector Straith.—Acting Secretary, Rev. Joseph Ridgeway, M.A.—Association Secretaries: Rev. Thos. Bartlett, M.A., Kingstone, Canterbury; Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, M.A., Shadforth, Durham; Rev. Henry Carpenter, B.A., Liverpool; Rev. R. Collins, M.A., Kirkburton, Huddersfield; Rev. George Hodgson, M.A., York; Rev. John Johnson, M.A., Congleton, Cheshire; Rev. George Pinhorn, M.A., Brimfield Court, Ludlow; Rev. Henry Powell, Chalford, Stroud; Rev. J. Ridgeway, M.A., Church Missionary House; Rev. Samuel Rowe, Crediton, Devon; Rev. T. C. B. Stretch, M.A., Pottersbury, Stony Stratford; Rev. John Thomas,

Pembroke; Rev. Carr J. Glyn, M.A. (Hon. Sec.), Witchampton, near Wimborne; Rev. C. W. Bingham, M.A. (Hon. Sec.), Melcombe Horsey, near Dorchester; and George C. Greenway, Esq., Church Missionary House.—Collector, Mr. John Burningham, 13, Liverpool-street, King's Cross.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY Society, Centenary-hall, Bishopsgate-street Within, was established 1816.[1] To combine on a plan at once systematic and efficient, the exertions of the societies and congregations of the Wesleyan Methodists, in the support and enlargement of the foreign missions first established by the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., and the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D., and others; and which are now from year to year carried on under the sanction and direction of the Conference "of the people called Methodists."

General summary of all the Wesleyan missions: Central stations, called circuits, 290; chapels and other preaching places, as far as ascertained, 2,302; missionaries and assistants, 393; other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, etc., 743; unpaid agents, as sabbath-school teachers, etc., 7,298; full and accredited members, 100,231; on trial, as far as ascertained, 5,066; scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools, 74,318; printing establishments, 8.

The total income from all sources, including ordinary receipts at the mission-house and district associations, £75,167; foreign auxiliaries, £11,836; Colonial grants, £5,907; legacies, £6,065; also annuities, dividends, and special funds realizing in the total, £111,685. Persons subscribing annually one guinea and upwards, or at one time ten pounds and upwards, are deemed members of the society.

Treasurers: Thomas Farmer, Esq.; Rev. John Scott.—Secretaries: Rev. Dr. Bunting; Rev. Dr. Beecham; Rev. Dr. Alder; Rev. Elijah Hoole.—Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.—Treasurer of the Auxiliary Society for the London District, John Josiah Buttress, Esq., 29, Spital-square.

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS LONDON ASSOCIATION, 28, Charles-street, Parliament-street. Established 1817. Known as the London association in aid of the missions of the united brethren, commonly called "Moravians." The Moravian missions among the heathen, designated as "the

[1] Virtually, however, the missions commenced as early as 1786.

[2] The Church, under its present name, was formed, about sixty years

society for the furtherance of the Gospel amongst the heathen", have attracted much attention, both as models of what such establishments should be, and as presenting details of noble and painstaking perseverance in the cause they advocate; the chief field of their labour comprises Greenland and Labrador, the West Indies and Danish Islands, etc. Their exertions have been blessed with much success, and at the present time their operations are carried on by 265 missionaries, at 60 stations. The "London Association" in aid of these missions, is composed of those not in Church fellowship with the Brethren, and has existed for upwards of thirty years, contributing towards the cause about £4,000 annually. The income last year amounted to £5,827; but this included £1,050 for special funds, the whole is derived from voluntary contributions.

President, John Willing Warren, Esq.—Treasurer, William Leach, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. John Harding, M.A.; Rev. James Stratten.—Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Robt. Webb. —Collector, Mr. Robert Watkins, jun.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION in the East. 32, Cheapside. Established 1834. For the establishment and superintendence of schools in the East. The selection and preparation in this country of pious and well-educated persons to go out as mistresses, and the training of subordinate native teachers, its special care and sympathy being the female population. About £1500 a year is thus devoted through the instrumentality of the society; besides the sums realized totally by contributions of ladies work, disposed of last year for as much as £702.

The applications for assistance and extended operations, however, far exceed the means at hand, and the committee represent that a large increase of usefulness could soon be effected by them, if their receipts were but increased.

President, the Duchess of Beaufort.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq., 20, Birchin-lane.—Sub-Treasurer, Mrs. Bonar.—Hon.

before the Reformation, out of the wreck of the Bohemian Church which had escaped into Moravia after the martyrdom of John Huss. There, previously to the time of Luther, they employed the newly-invented art of printing in disseminating three editions of the Word of God in the vernacular tongue. The missions were first commenced by the brethren to the West Indies, 1732; Greenland in 1733; North America, 1734; South Africa, 1736; Labrador, 1770.

Secretaries: Miss Adam; Miss Bridges.—Assistant-Secretary, Miss Webb, 15, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico, London.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSIONS. The London auxiliary of these missions, instituted 1830, contributes an amount of about £2,300 per annum; the operations of the parent society consist in Home, Colonial, Indian, and Chinese missions. The schools supported in Scotland educate about 15,000 children, at an expense of between £6,000 and £7,000 per annum; the amount spent in home missions, £3,527; and amongst the Jews, £2,000: the gross income realizing last year £25,620.

President, Duke of Argyll.—Hon. Secretaries in London: Rev. John Cumming, D.D.; Rev. A. P. Black, A.M.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS of the Free Church of Scotland, appear to have no organized auxiliary in London, although considerable assistance is afforded by individuals, and a public meeting is occasionally held in London in aid of its funds. The office in Edinburgh is at 38, York-place. Secretary of the board, Rev. John Jaffray.

FOREIGN-AID SOCIETY. For promoting the objects of the European "Sociétés évangéliques." 10, Exeter-hall. Established 1841. By collecting funds in aid of the Sociétés Evangéliques of France and Geneva, and other institutions formed on similar principles, within the limits of the French Protestant churches; and likewise to promote the religious principles of the Reformation beyond those limits on the continent and islands of Europe. The annual income varies from £2,000 to £3,000, depending entirely on voluntary contributions; last year £2,512: and the expenditure £2,251.

One guinea annual, or ten pounds at one time, constitutes a member.

President, Marquis Cholmondeley.—Treasurer, Sir W. Farquhar, Bart.—Hon. Secretary, Rev. Richard Burgess.—Secretary, Major S. Thorpe.—Collector, Mr. R. G. Burrows, 34, Exmouth-street.

SOCIETY for advancing the CHRISTIAN FAITH in the British West Indian Islands, etc. Bounty-office, Dean's-yard. Incorporated 1795 and 1836.[2] Commonly known as

[1] The original "Continental" and "European" missionary societies have merged into this.

[2] The original plan was matured in 1793, under the direction of Bishop Porteus, for the "conversion, instruction, and education of the negro

"the society for the conversion of negroes", for which purpose clergymen were employed to act as assistants to the parochial clergy there. We have been unable to obtain any report of the state of the funds, or plan and extent of operations, but believe the former are derived chiefly from rents of estates, vested in the corporation of London, under decree of the court of Chancery, upon the will of the Honourable Robert Boyle.

President, Lord Bishop of London.—Treasurer, Christopher Hodgson, Esq., Dean's-yard, Westminster.—Secretary, Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D., Bounty Office.—Collector, Mr. John Holford, Great Dean's-yard, Westminster.

THE MICO FUND, for the Education of the Negro and Coloured Population of the West Indies. Arises out of an old bequest, of considerable extent, left by Lady Mico, in trust of the Ironmongers' Company, for the redemption of slaves. In default of objects more in accordance with the founder's purpose, the income derived from this property had for some years merged into the general charity fund of the company; until, by a Chancery scheme, bearing date 1835, trustees were appointed, for the purpose of devoting the funds to the support of schools, chiefly normal, for the education of native teachers; also juvenile, infant, and Sabbath schools, conducted upon the British system. For some years after the abolition of slavery, a government grant of about £20,000 a-year, was annexed to the funds at the disposal of the trustees; but since the discontinuance of this, they have only the original amount, realizing now about £4,000 annually. The fund, being considered of a private character, has no printed report. Amongst the original trustees were—The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., T. G. Hoare, Esq., J. E. D. Bethune, Esq., James Gibson, Esq., Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., &c. The present Secretary is Robert Stokes, Esq., 20, Buckingham-street, Strand.—(See African Civilization Society.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY for Newfoundland and the Colonies, 14, Chatham-place, Black-

slaves in the British West Indies;" the Bishop indulging a hope, "that the same beneficent spirit of the Gospel, which, by degrees, extinguished pagan slavery, will also gradually, and without injury to any one, relieve mankind from the pressure of this personal and perpetual slavery."

friars. Established 1823. The schools under the superintendence of this society are in all cases managed by teachers, who are members of the Established Church, and conducted as nearly as possible on Dr. Bell's system. Thirty schools are supported by the society in various districts of Canada, and thirty-six in Newfoundland: the aggregate number of scholars attending which are between 4,000 and 5,000.

The funds are represented as very inefficient for the extent of the requisite operations, and two of their most valuable schools have lately been closed in consequence. During the year 1849, the receipts only amounted to about £1,600, derived wholly from voluntary resources; and the cash statement presented the necessity of having effected a loan of £200, in order to cover the expenditure.

One guinea annually, or 5 guineas at one time, constitutes a member.

President, Right Hon. Lord Bexley.—Treasurer, John Deacon, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Henry Deck, M.A.—Assistant Secretary and Collector, Mr. George Eagleton.

LADIES' SOCIETY, for promoting the early education and improvement of the children of negroes and people of colour in the British West Indies. 12, Charter-house-square. Established 1825. The special and immediate object of its founders was to fit the population for the coming boon of emancipation, by establishing and assisting schools in the West Indies, for the instruction of the children of the black population. Until within the past two years, a gradually decreasing allowance was annually made to the society by government; this has now ceased, likewise the local island contributions much reduced; consequently from these two causes, the society's usefulness is greatly contracted by want of funds; at the present time, however, as many as 140 schools are aided by it, to an extent varying from £5 to £30 each. The whole amount of income is under £1,000 per annum, and depends entirely on voluntary contributions.

Treasurers: the Hon. Miss Calthorpe, Grosvenor-square; Mrs. Hoare, Hampstead—Hon. Secretaries: Miss Fuller Maitland, Park-place, Henley; Mrs. Henry Smith, Morden College, Blackheath.—Secretaries: Mrs. and Miss A. Lloyd, 12, Charterhouse-square.—Bankers, Sir C. Scott, Bart., and Co.,—Collector, Mr. Vaughan, Sloane-square, Chelsea.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY, 4, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street. Instituted 1836. For sending out clergymen,

catechists, and schoolmasters to the colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents in other parts of the world. The society is managed by members of the Church of England. The support afforded to its funds appears very short of what the importance of the cause requires, and the peculiar claims which her Colonies have to missionary assistance on the part of a Christian nation. The annual income is under £4,000; last year only £3805; consequently its stations are at present but few, and power of usefulness limited, although embracing the large territories of eleven distinct colonies and one station in France. They have a total of forty-three persons only, engaged in carrying on the work as missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters and mistresses.

One guinea and upwards annually, or, if clergymen, half-a-guinea, collectors of £2. 12s. and upwards, and donors of 10 guineas and upwards, are members of the society.

President, the Earl of Gainsborough.—Treasurer, R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.—Clerical Secretary, Rev. W. Chave.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. Edwin Hough.

West London Ladies' Association: President, the Right Hon. the Countess of Gainsborough.—Treasurer, Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird.—Secretaries: Lady Louisa Boyle, 69, Cambridge-terrace; Mrs. Chave, 9, Porteus-terrace, Paddington.

North London Ladies' Association: President, Lady Ashley.—Treasurer, Mrs. Wood.—Secretary, Miss Minot, 11, North-crescent, Bedford-square.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS FUND, otherwise, Council for Colonial Bishoprics. Office, 79, Pall Mall. Was formed at a meeting of the archbishops and bishops at Lambeth Palace, Whit-Tuesday, 1841, when a declaration was drawn up setting forth the great need of the immediate erection of thirteen new bishoprics: of the thirteen provinces then stated, ten have since been formed into dioceses, and one besides, not then contemplated. Of the bishops consequently thus ordained, the first was Bishop Selwyn, 1841, (New Zealand); the last, Bishop Smith, 1849, (Hong Kong). For the endowment of the latter, one-half the amount was contributed from one quarter, under the designation of a "brother and sister." It may not be uninteresting to observe the effects of these new bishoprics in extending the number of the clergy in each respectively.

Bishoprics founded.	No of Clergy when the See was founded.	No. of Clergy by the last reports.
1841.[1] New Zealand . . .	0	25
1842. Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) .	19	53
1842. Gibraltar (Mediterranean) . .	30	32
1845. Fredericton (New Brunswick) .	30	45
1847. Melbourne (Port Philip) . .	3	15
1847. Adelaide (South and West Australia) .	4	15
1847. Newcastle (New South Wales, North) .	17	27
1847. Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope) .	13	34
1849. Victoria (Hong Kong) . .	10	13
	135	259

Since the formation of the fund, upwards of £50,000 has been collected for special application to stated bishoprics, and £70,000 to the general fund; which, with dividends, amount in total to above £140,000; the present amount of stock invested is upwards of £100,000, to meet the annual payment to the various dioceses.

President of the Fund, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Honorary Secretary, Rev. Ernest Hawkins.

THE BAPTIST UNION, 33 Moorgate-street. Established 1812. For the purpose of promoting unity of feeling and concentration of action amongst the ministers and churches of the Baptist denomination; obtain accurate statistical information relative to their societies, institutions, colleges, &c., throughout the world; and address to the united congregations an annual publication, termed "*The Baptist Manual*", reporting the proceedings of the Union, and the state of the denomination. The number of Baptist chapels in the United Kingdom is reported as 1,911. The minister of every chapel connected with the Union is an *ex officio* member, besides two others appointed on its behalf.

Treasurer, George Low, Esq., 39, Finsbury-circus.—Secretaries: Rev. Edward Steane, Camberwell; Rev. John Howard Hinton, M.A., 59, Bartholomew-close.

[1] The dioceses of Toronto (Upper Canada) and Newfoundland were founded in the year 1839,—two years before the creation of the "Colonial Bishoprics Fund"; and in both these dioceses a similar result in the increase of the number of the clergy has followed. Thus there were,—in 1839, in Toronto, 71; Newfoundland, 10: in 1850, Toronto, 138; Newfoundland, 42.

The following are the principal London institutions connected with the Baptist denomination, with their respective incomes :—

Baptist Mission. Formed 1792. Income £19,736. Treasurers, W. B. Gurney, Esq., S. M. Peto, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Joseph Angus. Vide page 410.

Baptist Home Mission. Formed 1797. Income £4621. Secretary, Rev. S. J. Davis.

Baptist Irish Society. Formed 1814. Income £2546. Secretary, Rev. F. Trestrail.

General Baptist Mission. Formed 1816. Income £2689. Secretary, Rev. J. G. Pike.

Bible Translation Soc. Formed 1840. Income £1774.

Particular Baptist Fund. Formed 1717. For education of ministers, assistance of poor churches, &c. Income £2,604. Secretary, Mr. Bailey.

Bath Society. Formed 1816. For support of superannuated ministers. Income £352.

Baptist Building Fund. Formed 1824. For erection of chapels. Income £528. Secretary, Mr. John Eastley.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION, 4, Bloomfield-street. Established 1830. Chiefly for promoting efficiency and uniformity of operations amongst the Congregational denomination, by the publication of appropriate tracts and books, meetings of the representatives ; efforts to promote missions; &c. Meetings of the committee are held on the first Tuesday in every month, at twelve. The annual expenses are about £350, derived from the contributions of its members.

The Congregational Year Book is an authorized organ of the Union, and affords full information on all points connected with it and its societies.

The Congregational Fund Board should have obtained insertion in chapter XIII, being chiefly for the purpose of assisting ministers. It was formed so long back as 1695, and is an association of nine churches in the metropolis, usually making a collection in aid of the fund.

Treasurer, Benjamin Hanbury, Esq.—Secretaries : Rev. Algernon Wells, and Rev. W. Stern Palmer.

Connected with the Union are the following societies, amongst which its funds are divided, all comprehended under the designation of

The British Missions. Established 1847. Are conducted by one board of directors ; but each continuing its original independence, and having their own officers.

I. *Home Missionary Society.* Established 1819 ; with the design of "the evangelization of the unenlightened inhabitants of the towns and villages of Great Britain, by the preaching of the Gospel, the distribution of religious tracts, and the establishment of prayer meetings and Sunday schools, with every other scriptural method for the accomplishment of this important object." The society, in furtherance of its object, cooperates with county associations, and extends assistance to country ministers, whose labours are impeded by want of pecuniary resources. Income £6,445.

This institution, but for its connexion with the others, would have appeared with those of kindred objects in the last chapter.

Treasurer, Thomas Thompson, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D.—Collector, Mr. Pitts, 8, Melina-place.

II. *The Irish Evangelical Society.* Established 1814. To promote the preaching of the Gospel in Ireland, by assisting pastors of congregational churches, by supporting missionaries, itinerant preachers, and Scripture-readers of the same denomination : and to aid in the education of approved candidates for that ministry, intending to labour in the country. Income, £3,701.

Treasurer, Thomas Merriman Coombs, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Thomas James.

III. *Colonial Missionary Society.* Instituted 1836. To promote evangelical religion among British or other European settlers, and their descendants, in the colonies of Great Britain, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of Independent or Congregational churches. Income, £2,950.

Treasurer, J. R. Mills, Esq.—Secretary, Rev. Algernon Wells.

LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, in aid of the Church Education Society for Ireland, 29, Southampton-street, Strand. Instituted 1806. The operations of this society are merely those of an association confined to raising funds to be employed by the committee in Dublin, for the support of the old Hibernian schools, and the purpose of scriptural education generally. The objects of the parent society are "to assist schools at present existing in the country, and to establish new schools on an improved system,

for the purpose of affording to the children of the Church, instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the catechism and other formularies of the Church, under the direction of the bishops and parochial clergy, and under the tuition of teachers who are members of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The sum raised in England averages about £3,000 annually for this purpose; and the total amount received in Dublin by the parent society, embracing all sources, is annually about £37,500, which is expended in maintaining the following operations: and when it is considered that the whole of the education imparted *is based upon Scripture*, there is great reason to urge for continued and increasing support of the society's operations.

The total number of schools in connexion is now 1,870, and scholars on the rolls, 120,202; showing an increase of two schools and 3,234 scholars, as compared with 1847, and giving an average attendance of 73,372. The schools are open to all, and are attended by Roman Catholics, and Protestant Dissenters. The lists made up shew the following numbers: children of the Established Church amounted to 58,533; children of Protestant Dissenters, to 15,562; and children of Roman Catholics, to 37,857; total, 111, 952.—And that the increase of numbers during the past year, has occurred in the following proportions:—children of the Established Church, 489; children of Protestant Dissenters, 1,016; of Roman Catholics, 1,729; total, 3,234.

One guinea annual, or 10s. 6d. from a clergyman, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member of the London society.

President, Marquis of Cholmondeley.—Treasurer, John Deacon, Esq., 20, Birchin-lane.—Honorary Solicitor, G. F. Abraham, Esq., 6, Great Marlborough-street.—Secretary, Rev. H. Hughes, M.A.—Assistant Secretary and Accountant, Mr. James Brown.—Collector, Mr. R. G. Burrows, 34, Exmouth-street, Spa-fields.

LADIES' HIBERNIAN FEMALE SCHOOL SOCIETY. London association, 15, Shaftesbury-crescent. Instituted 1822. For providing the female population of Ireland with religious instruction, by means of girls' schools; the present number of which is 197, containing 12,738 scholars.

The usual annual income is about £2,000, derived from voluntary contributions.

A special fund, raised during the time of the scarcity, was the means of support to 11,000 children.

President, Duchess of Beaufort.—Treasurer, Hon. Miss Waldegrave.—Collector, Mr. Ashley, 9, Exeter-street, Sloane-street.—Secretary and Sub-Treasurer, Mrs. R. Webb, 15, Shaftesbury-crescent, Pimlico; to whom all letters should be addressed.—Assistant Secretary, Miss A. E. Webb.—Secretary in Dublin, C. French, Esq., 2, Foster-place.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. Office, 32, Sackville-street. Established 1809. To promote the establishment and facilitate the conducting of Sunday schools in Ireland, by disseminating the most approved plans for the management of such schools, and supplying them with spelling books, and copies of the Sacred Scriptures, or extracts, without note or comment, either gratuitously or at reduced prices. The present number of Sunday schools in connexion with the society is 2,936,[1] containing 224,171 scholars, nearly one-half of whom derive no other instruction, on account of their poverty, or other causes. The number of gratuitous teachers, 20,000. The number of bibles, portions of scripture, and other books, issued since 1809, has been 2,297,564. One guinea annually constitutes a member.

President, Earl of Roden.—Treasurers, Messrs. La Touche and Co., Dublin.—Honorary Secretary, James Irvine, Esq.—Travelling Agent, Mr. George O'Neille.—Agent in London, Mr. John Johnston, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY for Ireland, 32, Sackville-street. Established 1814. The object of this society is to compose, compile, and review religious tracts and books, to purchase copyrights, and to promote generally throughout Ireland the circulation of such as are approved. The works published by the society are mostly directed against the errors of Romanism, and are written for the special adaptation of the Irish people. The total number stated to be issued since the society's commencement is, tracts 8,000,000, and books nearly 3,000,000. A considerable number of lending libraries are also maintained. The society's funds are supported, half by contributions, and half by payments for publications, amounting last year, in total, to only £777.

One pound annually, or £10 at one time, from members

[1] This Society, at its first formation, was entitled "The Hibernian Sunday School Society." The progress of the Sunday school system in Ireland may be inferred from the fact, that, at its establishment in 1809 only about eighty were known to exist throughout the country.

of the Established Church, constitute members of the society, or half that amount from a clergyman.

President, Viscount Lorton.—Treasurers: Messrs. La Touche and Co., Dublin; Messrs. Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., London. —Honorary Secretary, P. J. Majoribanks, Esq.—Collector in London, Mr. R. G. Burrows.—Agent in London, Mr. Orton.

SCRIPTURE READERS SOCIETY for IRELAND, 32, Sackville-street. Instituted 1822. For affording assistance to the parochial clergy in Ireland, in instructing Roman Catholics and others. This society at present employs eighty-three readers, stationed in the several provinces and counties of Ireland, who make themselves useful in reading the Scriptures amongst the poor from house to house; and being of the same grade, they are willingly admitted where Protestant clergymen cannot gain access.

Honorary Secretary, Baron Lefroy.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. Falconer Miles, 27, Lower Pembroke-street.

IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON, 32, Sackville-street. Instituted 1822. For promoting the education and religious instruction of the native Irish, through the medium of their vernacular language, as well as affording them an accurate knowledge of the English: and for this end, are distributed among them, the Irish version of the Scriptures, by Archbishop Daniell and Bishop Bedell, the Irish Prayer-book, where acceptable, and such other works as may be necessary for school books.

The funds are supported to an amount of between £7,000 and £8,000 annually, derived from voluntary contributions; and the present operations of the society embrace eight missionary stations, in charge of five Irish-speaking clergymen, two itinerating missionaries, and two candidates for ordination. One hundred and eight Irish readers, and eight hundred and twenty-three teachers, under the care of fifty gratuitous superintendents, are employed in instructing 33,000 pupils, old and young, who are examined every fourth month, by thirty-three inspectors, each in his own district.

Two guineas annually, or twenty guineas or upwards at one payment, constitutes a governor, entitled to attend and vote on committees, if a member of the Established Church of England and Ireland. One guinea annually, or ten guineas at one time, constitutes a member for life.

President, Marquis of Blandford.—Treasurer, Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N.—Hon. Secretaries: Rev. Henry Hamilton

Beamish, A.M.; Thomas Cook, Esq., R.N.—Secretary, Rev. John Edward White, M.A.—Collector, Mr. William Stone.

THE SOCIETY for IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS to the Roman Catholics, 14, Exeter Hall. Originated as "The Special Fund" of 1846. Formed during the collecting of the large sums for Irish distress, to meet the spiritual wants of the land, by aiding in their then exigencies the societies just detailed. To the close of 1847, £6,260 was distributed amongst them. In 1848, the committee were induced to extend the operations of this fund, by employing curates to labour among the Roman Catholics; and in order to avoid any interference with the Irish Society, an arrangement was made with the committee of the latter, to continue its labours exclusively to the Irish-speaking population; the chief attention of the Irish Church Mission being directed to the English-speaking population, except in the missions to Galway, and in such districts as may not be occupied by the Irish Society.

The society has at present fifteen clergymen, nine ordained specially for the mission, and one a reformed priest. The other agents consist of a corresponding missionary agent, four lay agents, forty-three readers or assistants, twenty-four schoolmasters, ten schoolmistresses, in all ninety-five persons. The operations of the mission in the various localities are conducted with the concurrence of the bishop, and generally in combination with the parochial clergy. The funds are supported by voluntary contributions to an extent of nearly £5,000 per annum, and the continuance or increase of this will, of course, regulate the future proceedings of the society.

President, Duke of Manchester.—Hon. Secretaries: Rev. Alex. R. C. Dallas, Wonston Rectory, Andover-road; Rev. Robt. Bickersteth, Clapham-rise.—Clerical Secretary, Rev. Wm. Wilkinson.—Assistant Secretary, John Knott, Esq., 14, Exeter-hall.—Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq., Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., Strand.

ROYAL HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY, Edinburgh. Incorporated 1709 and 1738. London corresponding board, established 1773. This association is for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and otherwise aiding the society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and islands, which was originally founded in the year 1701, "for the reformation of manners" in Edinburgh. And

on the 27th of May, 1709, it received a patent of incorporation from Queen Anne, under the title of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge. The last return of scholars on the first and second patents, shews that including the children taught by the various missionaries, catechists, etc., the present number is beyond 20,000. 138 schools on the first patent, giving instruction only; 43 superannuated teachers on ditto; 40 missionaries and catechists; 104 schools on the second patent, including both instruction and manual occupations; 18 superannuated teachers on ditto. The sum total of annual expenditure, including the charges for school-books, Gaelic printing, usually exceeds £5,000. The amount raised by this London board in voluntary contributions is under £300 annually.

President, Duke of Cambridge.—Treasurer, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P.—Bankers, Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street.—Secretary, Chas. Mackie, Esq., 72, Farringdon-street.

LONDON AUXILIARY of the SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL Church Society, 79, Pall-mall. Instituted 1838. For providing Episcopal schoolmasters, books, and tracts for the poor; and to assist in the formation or enlargement of diocesan libraries; providing for aged or infirm clergymen, salaries for their assistants, and general aid for congregations struggling with pecuniary difficulties; and to assist candidates for the ministry, in completing their theological studies. All applications for assistance must be certified by the bishop of the diocese, or the committee appointed by him, that exertions reasonably to be expected *have* in each particular case been made by the congregation to provide their pastor with a suitable income.

Every Episcopalian subscribing 10s. annually, or £5 or upwards at one time to this society, or the Episcopal Fund, is a constituent member of the society. The London committee meet on the last Tuesday in January, April, July, and October. The last cash statement presents an income of about £2250 from contributions, and £500 from dividends, the funded property being about £12,000.

Secretaries for London Board: Rev. Thos. Bowdler, 79, Chester-square, Pimlico; A. J. C. Lawrie, Esq., Westwood House, Sydenham, Kent.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY amongst the Jews, 3 Chatham-place, Blackfriars, was founded 1808, and has for its object the spiritual wel-

fare of the Jews. Public worship, and the education of the children under the care of the society, within the United Kingdom, are conducted in strict conformity with the principles and formularies of the Established Church.

The Hebrew College lately founded by this society—principal, Dr. McCaul,—trains young Jewish converts for the ministry, devoting themselves to the missionary work abroad after a probationary trial on the same work at home. There is a total of 76 agents employed by the society, 17 in Great Britain, and the remainder in other parts of the world—38 of these are believing Jews.

The committee meet at the society's office, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday. The report for the year ending March 1850 presents a very encouraging statement of the funds, the receipts being £28,283; the items of this will serve to develope the present operations:—for general purposes, such as foreign mission-schools, home missions, etc., £25,758, raised chiefly by auxiliaries, congregational, and anniversary collections; besides which, contributed for special purposes of Hebrew Bible Fund, £387; Hebrew schools, £119; Jerusalem mission, Hebrew church at Jerusalem, £74; Hospital for sick Jews at Jerusalem, £219; House of Industry at Jerusalem, £41; for the purchase of house for ditto, £700; Convert relief fund, £177; Widows' and Missionaries' fund, £130, etc.

Annual subscribers of one guinea, and upwards (or if clergymen, half-a-guinea), donors of ten guineas and upwards, and every person collecting to the amount of 52s. per annum, and upwards, or clergymen making congregational collections of £20 at one time, are members of the society.

Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.—President, Lord Ashley.—Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Home Secretary, Captain W. H. L. Layard.—Foreign Secretary, Rev. William Ayerst, A.M.—Collector, Mr. R. G. Burrows, 34, Exmouth-street, Spa-fields.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL among the Jews, 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars. Established 1841. The objects of this are much the same as those of the preceding society, but its directors comprehend Christians of all sects; whilst the former, in spirit and direction, is exclusively Church of England. A Jewish Mission College is supported by the society, at 48, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, where there are at present eight students training.

A Prayer Meeting on behalf of the Jews is held at the office on the third Wednesday in each month, at 7 o'clock.

Judging from last year's receipts, the income is £4390; of which about £80 is derived from publications, the remainder from voluntary contributions; the present extent of operations is consequently limited. Last year the amount disbursed in its immediate objects, was £2456, and total expenditure, £3714.

Ten shillings annual, or five pounds donation, constitutes a member.

Treasurer, John Dean Paul, Esq.—Honorary Secretaries: Rev. E. Henderson, D.D.; Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.; Rev. William Bunting.—Resident Secretary, Mr. George Yonge.

OPERATIVE JEWISH CONVERTS' INSTITUTION, Palestine-place, Bethnal Green, London. Instituted 1831. It is a well known fact, that the first indication even of a wish on the part of a Jew, to inquire into the truth of Christianity, cuts him off from the sympathies of his brethren, excludes him from their connexion, and annihilates his means of livelihood. He has to encounter a series of persecution and privation, which, though it affords, in most cases, the best proof of sincerity, leaves the convert without the means of future support. This institution, therefore, has virtually become an indispensable auxiliary to the work of the societies for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

To furnish him, in this extremity, with the means of earning his own maintenance, is the object of this institution, which, after ascertaining in each case, by every possible scrutiny, the reality of a change of mind and heart, accompanied by evidence that the party is utterly destitute, receives and shelters him for the time that may be requisite for his learning a trade.

During its establishment, 250 persons following had the benefit of its operations, many of these, in the course of so many years, are necessarily lost sight of; but, upwards of 100 can now be traced as leading consistent and useful lives. The number of inmates at one time is generally 25.

Patron, Bishop of London.—President, Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose. — Treasurer, John Twells, Esq. — Honorary Secretary, W. Wynne Wilson, Esq.—Clerical Superintendent, Rev. J. C. Reichardt.—Collector, Mr. Samuel J. Behrens.

THE LADIES' SOCIETY for Promoting the Mental Improvement and Religious Welfare of Jewesses, 27, Red Lion-square, was formed in April 1840; with an Auxiliary in Edinburgh, under the sanction and patronage, it is represented, of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; also in Dublin, where a Ladies' Association is formed, adopting the same rules.

The parent society confined their labour amongst the Jews, to the populous districts of Spitalfields and Goodman's Fields, for four years, establishing schools, and urging the Jews forward to promote an improved state of education amongst themselves, which has been effected very satisfactorily.

A Mission to the Continent was undertaken, 1844, with the object of promoting the interest and welfare of this ancient people.

An Industrial Branch was added to the Educational Society, in 1845, for the purpose of affording a respectable trade to those children who had distinguished themselves at the schools of the society. Funds, it is stated, alone have been wanting to render the general operations invaluable in promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of the Jews.

The present School for Jewesses is at 3, Church-passage, Spital-square, conducted on the Pestalozzian system. Mrs. Jane Simpson, Honorary Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRY AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION amongst the Jews of both Sexes, 27, Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury, appears to have been formed in 1846, with the view of extending the operations of the last-named to both sexes.

The especial objects of the undertaking are thus explained: "to lead the rising generation of Jews into habits of industry and a knowledge of the Word of God, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments; and teach them various useful Trades, united with a System of Bible Instruction."

In furtherance of the Industrial Branch, a printing press has been established in Theobald's-road, worked by Jewish youths, under the direction of a Christian manager; other trades have been sought, but printing, it is stated, has been found to be an employment well suited for the Jews.

The last report published, that for July 1846, exhibited the receipts up to that time to be £144, and the disburse-

ment thereof to have been applied chiefly in preliminary expenses.

Treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. G. Simpson.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY for Promoting Christian Education in Syria, 250, Blackfriars-road. Formed 1838, for the establishing of native agency, and educating for that purpose Syrian youths, from time to time sent to this country; to some being afforded medical instruction, others instructed for schoolmasters and ministers; uniting with all mental accomplishments, Christian knowledge. Dr. Assaad y Kayat, an Assyrian, was engaged, in his native country, in furthering the objects of this society, for some time; but the committee now represent a great want of pecuniary assistance, and we believe, have virtually suspended all operations for the present.

Treasurer, Hon. Capt. Maude, R.N., 52, Eaton-sq.—Bankers, Messrs. Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. —Collector, Mr. Stone, 250, Blackfriars-road.

The Syrian Medical Aid Association was founded in connection with the above, for the purpose of granting efficient medical attendance to the indigent sick of Syria, but was in existence only a short period. Dr. Hodgkin, of Lower Brook-street, officiated as one of the honorary secretaries.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL MISSION in LONDON. Savoy. Instituted 1849. For the purpose of diffusing the knowledge of the Gospel amongst a numerous class of poor Germans, dispersed in various parts of London, many of whom are in the most deplorable state of ignorance, irreligion, immorality, and wretchedness. At present, one missionary is employed, who, within the short period of six months, has paid upwards of eight hundred visits to about two hundred families; and either sold or gratuitously distributed nearly two hundred German bibles and testaments. A Sunday school has also been formed, in which from sixty to eighty boys and girls are instructed. The mission is conducted by a committee, consisting of a number of German clergymen and laymen, who desire to extend its benefits, by the employment of one or two additional missionaries, and by the establishment of a school of industry; provided the liberality of the public enables them thus to enlarge the sphere of their operations.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. C. Schoell, the Savoy, Strand.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES, LOCAL AND TEMPORARY FUNDS.

Institutions not comprehended under previous subjects.—Evangelical Alliance.—Peace Society.—Aborigines Society.—Anti-Slavery Society.—Blockade of the African Coast.—Petition of the Church Missionary Society.—African Civilization.—Temporary Funds, for Irish Distress, and British Workpeople in France.—Irish Amelioration Society.—List of Societies ceased to exist, within the last few years.—Form of Charitable Bequest.—Congregational Associations and Collections: Examples afforded of amounts in aid for one year, with usual local Charities attached to Parish Churches, and District, and Dissenting Chapels.—General Summary and Review.—Concluding Remarks.

But few institutions now remain on our list: these, having failed to find their place under preceding subjects, are, consequently, comprehended in this, our concluding chapter; the contents, as may be gathered from the above, are miscellaneous, but all, more or less, are required, in connexion with our subject, to render the information as a whole complete. The institutions coming under notice are of too miscellaneous and indefinite a class for a summary of their character and extent, and, indeed, too few to require it. We therefore proceed at once to detail each separately.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, Office, 10, Adam-street, Adelphi. Formed first at the conference in Liverpool, the first of October 1845, and in London, 20th August 1846. Has for its aim the union of all classes of denominations, as thus expressed:—"The great object of the alliance is to aid in manifesting the unity which exists among the true disci-

ples of Christ. In subserviency to this great object, the alliance will endeavour to exert a beneficial influence on the advancement of evangelical Protestantism, and on the counteraction of infidelity, popery, and other forms of superstition, error, and profaneness. No compromise of the views of any member, or sanction of those of others, on points wherein they differ, is required or expected; but all are held to be as free as before to maintain and advocate their religious convictions, with due forbearance and brotherly love."

"In the admission of members, regard shall be had not simply to an intellectual assent to the summary of doctrines enumerated in the basis, but also to the practical exhibition of their influence upon the conduct and temper of the individual; and no member shall be admitted, except he be recommended by two members of the organization resident in the same sub-division, or a member of the divisional committee, or a member of the executive council, as being, in their judgment and belief, a person of Christian character, spirit, and deportment."

Members are entitled to attend the various meetings, and introduce friends, without its necessarily involving membership to the devotional meetings. Members are expected to contribute to the funds. The amount of income last year, for the whole of the different divisions, as well as central fund, amounted to about £800, disbursed chiefly in expenses of conference, salaries, and other items for carrying out the objects.

Chairman, Sir C. E. Smith, Bart.—Treasurers: R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.; J. Farmer, Esq.—Office Secretary, Rev. J. P. Dobson.—Publishers and Agents, Messrs. Partridge and Oakey, 34, Paternoster-row.

SOCIETY for the PROMOTION of Permanent and Universal PEACE, 19, New Broad-street. Established 1814. The society consists of persons of every denomination, who represent themselves as desirous of uniting in "the promotion of peace on earth and good will towards men." Its chief supporters are amongst the Society of Friends, also many who take a prominent part in promoting the temperance movement; and likewise, those who are agitating for retrenchment of standing army expenses, &c.; so that its members are actuated by various motives and feelings, in advocating and promoting the design. The amount of con-

tribution constituting membership is ten shillings and sixpence annually, or five guineas donation.

An annual convention is held in May or June, to receive reports of the progress of peace from all parts of the world, and to deliberate upon the best means for promoting its adoption. Last year's convention was held in Paris, and formed a congress of all nations, lasting several days, and concluding with great éclat, by the various delegates attending a grand reception given in honour of them by the French president.

The last annual cash statement presents an income, derived from voluntary contributions, of £1,800, disbursed in printing and circulating papers illustrative of the society's objects and plans, and other expenses incurred in advocating generally a system of arbitration in lieu of war, &c.

President, Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.—Treasurer, Samuel Gurney, Esq., 65, Lombard-st.—Secretary, Rev. Henry Richard.—Assistant Secretary, Mr. Alexander Brockway, 19, New Broad-street.—Travelling Agent, Mr. William Stokes.

THE ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY, 35, Bedford-square. Established 1838. Instituted on much the same principles as, but in advance of, the Anti-Slavery Societies. The recognized object of this being, "to record the history and promote the advancement of uncivilized tribes."

One guinea annual, or £10 donation, constitutes a member, entitled to all the publications of the society. The annual income appears a very limited one, under £100 a-year.

President, Samuel Gurney, Esq.—Treasurer, James Bell, Esq., 15, Langham-place.—Hon. Secretary, Dr. Hodgkin, 35, Bedford-square.—Secretary, Mr. J. A. Chamerovzow, 4, Leipsic-road, Camberwell.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, 27, New Broad-street. Instituted 1839. For "the universal extinction of slavery and the slave-trade, and the

[1] The original anti-slavery society was established, 1787, for "the abolition of the trade"; in 1807 this merged into "The African Institution to promote Civilization", which continued its operations until 1827, when it ceased to exist. In the meanwhile (1823) "The London Society for the gradual Abolition of Slavery" was founded; and in 1831 a branch from it commenced, for "the immediate and entire abolition of slavery." In 1834 the measure abolishing slavery in the British possessions became law; but the system of negro apprenticing continuing, against this, in

protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." This object the society endeavours to advance by pacific means only, such as by circulating accurate information on the enormities of the slave trade and slavery; furnishing evidence to the inhabitants of slave-holding countries, not only of the practicability, but of the pecuniary advantage of free labour; diffusing authentic intelligence respecting the results of emancipation in Hayti, the British colonies, and elsewhere; corresponding with abolitionists in America, France, and other countries; and encouraging them in the prosecution of their objects by all other methods consistent with its principles.[1]

Every person who subscribes ten shillings annually, or makes a donation of £5 or upwards, is a member of this society. The funds are chiefly supported by such contributions, last year amounting to £1,241, and the proceeds of publications to £188. The disbursements consist chiefly of expenses in conducting the society, and printing publications.

This society appears strongly adverse to the continuance of the armed squadron on the African coast for the suppression of the trade,—there being much affinity in the principles upon which the society is conducted, and the general character of its promoters, with what characterizes the Peace Convention. There is, however, besides the ground taken by the society, much reason to doubt the desirableness of this protracted national expense. As regards the slave trade itself, there can be, or ought to be, but one opinion—of its iniquity; and it is to be hoped an *active* abhorrence of it will ever influence the humane and generous-hearted of our country. But it is much to be questioned, whether the society is not about right in its conclusion, however it may

1837, "The Central Negro Committee" directed its efforts, and it was finally suppressed August 1838. In 1839, some of the friends of the old societies organized themselves into the above society; and another section took up with the plan for the civilization of Africa, which so signally failed in the disastrous attempt known as the Niger expedition, as referred to page 437.

[1] The last statistical table of the extent of slavery furnished by this society, presents the startling fact of there being no less a number than 7,500,000 slaves at the present time. Thus:—in the United States, 3,095,000; Brazil, 3,250,000; Spanish colonies, 900,000; Dutch colonies, 85,000; South American republics, 140,000; African settlements, 30,000.

arrive at it, "that abolition of slavery must be the work of Christian influence, example, and representation, rather than compulsion and bloodshed." Sir T. F. Buxton's fortified and well-proved assertion, that "for every slave embarked one was sacrificed", will always remain an argument in its favour; as, not only does coercion tend to degenerate into a system of privateering, expensive to the country, but it necessarily renders the packing and general treatment even more hazardous and insupportable for the unfortunate merchandize. Besides this, after years of perseverance, and cost of brave men and public resources, no perceptible progress whatever has been made. Slavery is as much carried on along the African coast as ever, and proves as profitable to those who traffic.

There remains, however, on the other hand, one argument which should weigh somewhat with those who so strenuously oppose any longer continuance of the squadron,—what provision can be suggested in lieu thereof, for the safety of the various missionary stations formed under the protection guaranteed thereby, and pursuing their quiet influence of good, to an extent at once successful and gratifying? At the present time, in the colony of Sierra Leone, with a population of forty-five thousand, mostly liberated negroes, the Church Missionary Society maintains a clergyman in thirteen parishes of the colony, and a staff of twenty European clergymen and teachers, together with sixty-four native teachers, three in full orders; also twenty-six places of worship, forty-three schools, with between five and six thousand scholars. In Free Town, a grammar school, containing fifty pupils, imparting a general and liberal education, a theological college, &c. The society expends £10,000 annually, in maintaining these establishments,[1] which are supported and cherished upon this extensive scale

[1] "To the British government,—beyond his rescue from the slave-ship, and emancipation from future slavery, and a temporary sustenance, and his being placed within the reach of missionary efforts (to which it has not contributed),—the liberated African cannot fairly be said to owe much. To the invaluable exertions of the Church Missionary Society more especially, and also, to a considerable extent,—as in all our African settlements,—to the Wesleyan body, the highest praise is due. By their efforts nearly one-fifth of the whole population—a most unusually high proportion in any country—is at school; and the effects are visible in considerable intellectual, moral, and religious improvement."—*Report of Parliamentary Committee* (Lord Sandon, Chairman), 1842.

in Sierra Leone, not merely for the benefit of the locality, but in order that it may become a seed-plot for the whole western coast of Africa—that the liberated Africans, brought in from time to time by the cruising squadron, comprising natives speaking above forty different languages, may be trained in Christian knowledge, and prepared in due time to return to their fatherlands, carrying with them the arts of civilization, the Christian religion, and gratitude indelibly stamped upon their minds towards the British nation. The Church Missionary Society represents, *that were the cruising squadron to be removed* from the coast, the existence of all these agencies for the regeneration of Africa would be *placed in imminent jeopardy*.—"The agents of the slave trade would at once take means for the expulsion of missionaries, for the exciting of internal wars, and for debasing the population by ardent spirits, and by all the degrading influences which have ever marked the progress of the slave trade. The whole continent of Africa will be thus given up to ruin by wars and bloodshed, and slavery will increase twenty-fold."[1]

Treasurer, G. W. Alexander, Esq., Lombard-street.—Secretary, John Scoble, Esq.—Collector, Mr. Thomas Boulton.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY. Formed 1839; to promote the extinction of the slave trade, develope the capabilities of the African soil, &c. Appears to have suspended all operations, and even active existence, since the disastrous failure of the Niger expedition. No formal dissolution of the society has, however, taken place; consequently, although the accounts have been made up, and there remains, it is represented, no funds in hand, the name of the society is retained, its ostensible representative being the Secretary of the Mico Trust, 20, Buckingham-street, Adelphi. The other names retained on the list of supporters are: Prince Albert, President;[2] Chairman, Right Hon. S. Lushington, LL.D; Treasurer, John Gurney Hoare, Esq.

The African Native Agency Committee, was formed by the exertions of several of the members of the preceding Society,

[1] Petition to Parliament, March 18, 1850, from Committee of Church Missionary Society.

[2] It will be remembered that this Society commenced its labours with great hopes, and under the highest auspices, the Prince Consort making his first public appearance by presiding at the general meeting in 1840. His Royal Highness became the president of the Society; and, we are given to understand, has never formally withdrawn his name.

in 1843; its operations appear limited, the whole having been sustained by a total amount of voluntary contributions, to the present time, of less than £1,500. They consist chiefly of aiding local plans of the Church Missionary Society, for the benefit of native Africans at Cape Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Bahamas, &c.; assisting in maintaining an agency, for the promotion of native educational and industrial objects.

Treasurer, John Gurney Hoare, Esq.—Secretary, R. Stokes, Esq.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the RELIEF of EXTREME DISTRESS in the Remote Parishes of Ireland and Scotland, Committee Room, South Sea House. Instituted 1847. Although this fund was raised only for a special purpose, and temporary in its operations, yet the occasion for it was so deplorable and recent a one, and the extent and application of the relief so characteristic of English benevolence, that its mention, as an historical reminiscence, among existing charities, will not be deemed amiss, especially as the details afforded may prove satisfactory to those who contributed to the fund, and who may not yet have ascertained how it was disbursed.

A very interesting and detailed report, illustrated with maps, has lately been published by the committee, entering at length into the description of relief afforded, and mode of distribution, &c.; also a list of the contributors. The same will be delivered gratis to any subscriber, or, price one shilling to the public.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM JANUARY 1, 1847, TO DECEMBER 25, 1848.

Cr. RECEIPTS.			
To Subscriptions		£269,302 6 0	
The First Queen's Letter Fund	£170,571 0 10		
The Second ditto ..	30,167 14 4		
		200,738 15 2	
Total Subscriptions			£470,041 1 2
Provisions sold in Ireland .		44,282 15 11	
Provisions issued from the depôts of the Association to Her Majesty's Government		35,384 16 8	
Transfer of Provisions of the Association to Her Majesty's Government ..		29,450 18 7	
Gross Receipts for Provisions			109,118 11 2
Seed sold in Ireland, and to Her Majesty's Government, for Scotland			16,069 0 2
Interest and Premium on Exchequer Bills, &c. ..			8,306 15 8
			£603,535 8 2

EXPENDITURE.				*Dr*		
By Provisions shipped to Ireland ..	£178,576	13	2			
H. M.'s Paymaster General, for Provisions issued from the Government Depôts in Ireland to 1st October, 1847 ..	58,933	17	3			
Total for Provisions, to October 1st, 1847 ..				237,510	10	5
Seed				18,314	16	9
Remittances to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Committees ..				77,683	15	7
Grant to the Dublin Central Relief Committee ..				10,000	0	0
Grants to various Charitable Associations				7,250	0	0
Small Grants of Money to Relief Committees in Ireland, including £500 for Clothing, and £500 for the purchase of Turnip Seed				3,692	15	8
H. M.'s Paymaster General, for Provisions issued since 1st October, 1847 ..	107,207	15	10			
Advances in money to Unions, for Relief of General Distress and Rationing School Children	111,171	17	1			
Clothing for Schools	12,000	0	0			
Cost of Relief since 1st October, 1847 ..				230,379	12	11
Distribution in Ireland, and Agency and Supercargo's Expenses	1,990	16	10			
Advertisements, Stationery, and Printing	1,824	8	6			
Salaries	1,074	15	0			
Postages and Petty Cash	219	17	10			
Rent of Office	176	10	0			
Total Expenses of Management ..				5,286	8	2
Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland				12,000	0	0
				602,117	19	6
Balance at Smith, Payne, and Co.'s, on 25th December ..				1,417	8	8
				£603,535	8	2

Auditors : Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., and J. B. Heath, Esq. —Honorary Secretaries : the Hon. Stephen Spring Rice ; Francis Carleton, Esq. (deceased); and E. Caine, Esq.—Secretary, Mr. J. B. Standish Haly.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH WORKMEN, *Refugees from France*, 4, St. Martin's-place. Instituted 1848. Like the former fund, this is merely brought forward here to shew, on the one hand, what, in special cases, has been done to provide against distress; and, on the other hand, to serve as an example of what may be attempted in similar cases. It originated in the Spring of 1848, to relieve the distress occasioned to the British work-people and others, in France, by being thrown out of employ during the revolution; popular feelings compelling them to leave the country.

The fund raised by voluntary subscriptions throughout

this country, realised about £6000; and the details of its disbursement will sufficiently represent the mode of application thereof:—about £1000 to the mayors and consuls of Calais, Boulogne, Havre, Dover, and Folkestone, for distribution to the refugees in leaving and arriving at the various ports; £800 distributed amongst those arriving in London; between £3000 and £4000 for passages and fares of the various families to their respective homes and parishes, and others emigrating to the colonies; also, outfitting them; and about £500 to orphan and other charities in London, for the reception and benefit of several children of refugees obliged to be removed from similar institutions in France.

The amount now remaining in hand for further contingent claims is £1366.

Secretary, Mr. W. T. Haly.—Agent, etc., Mr. J. B. Standish Haly.—Auditor, G. C. Glyn, Esq.

IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY, 9, Waterloo-place, established 1849, is a commercial undertaking, but based more upon the prospect of affording remunerative and reproductive labour for the Irish peasantry, than upon any estimate of large profits. The chief operations projected by the society appear to consist of various methods to reclaim the peat bogs, the cleansing of the cities and towns, and the rendering available for agricultural purposes the refuse and manure thus collected; united with these objects, is the even more philanthropic one of ameliorating the peasant's present condition, pointing out to him how to economise and improve time, space, and means.

The amount of capital stock is stated to be £500,000, in shares of £10, to be paid up by deposit and future calls of 10s. each. Twenty-one days' notice of call to be given, and three months given to pay.

The first call was paid September 25, 1849.

Chairman of the Court of Directors, Lord De Mauley.—Chairman of the Committee of Works, Major-General Macleod.

Mention is made of the following two or three societies, not that they come within our defined limits, but their titles and presumed objects rendering it possible that their omission might mislead, we deem it better thus briefly to notice them.

The Religious Freedom Society, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, established 1839, has, for the present, suspended its operations, which, according to its objects, were directed towards main-

taining "that it is the inalienable right of every man to worship God according to the conviction of his own will"; and opposed to the union of "Church and State", "Church-rates", &c.

Treasurer, R. Peck. Esq.—Bankers, Messrs. Hanbury and Co. —Secretary, Josiah Conder, Esq., Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

British and Foreign Unitarian Association, 2, Essex-street, Strand, instituted 1825, is formed for the promotion of the principles of Unitarian faith at home and abroad; the support of its worship; the diffusion of biblical, theological, and literary knowledge, on topics connected with it; and the maintenance of the civil rights and interests of its professors.

One guinea annually, or ten guineas at one time, constitute a member.

Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Hornby.—Honorary Secretary, Mr. Edw. Tagart, Bayswater.—Resident Secretary, Dr. Thomas Rees.

The Christian Tract Society, established 1809, must be distinguished from the Religious Tract Societies already given in detail. The avowed objects of this are "for distributing amongst the poor small cheap tracts, inculcating moral conduct, upon Christian principles"; but its views are in unison with the association above.

Treasurer, Mr. James Esdaile, 24, Upper Bedford-place.—Secretary, Mr. J. E. Clennell, Mare-street, Hackney.—Publisher and Agent, Mr. Chapman, 142, Strand.

From a consideration likewise that it may be useful to know for certain of the cessation of such charitable societies as, until within the last few years were in operation, we subjoin a list of such as have come under personal observation;[1] with a reference, to prevent misconception, to existing institutions of a similar character; with the addition of a few others, which, for various reasons, have been omitted from our work.

Animals' Friend Society (not the Royal Society, page 86),—ceased to exist.
Association for Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, &c., late of 30, Nicholas lane (not the Craven-street Society, page 136). ditto.
Bengal Military Orphan Society, 69, Cornhill, is exclusively an Indian Society.

[1] This may prove of service in detecting the attempted impositions of unprincipled persons soliciting contributions on the credit of past societies, of which lately there have been many instances.

Biblico-Philological Institution, 15, Exeter Hall,— ceased to exist.
Christian Philanthropic Institution,—is only the name given to 20, Red Lion-square, where several offices are held.
Dispensary for the Treatment of Ring Worm, and other Diseases of the Skin, late of 2, Princes-street, Leicester-square,— ceased to exist.
Evangelical Voluntary Church Association, 4, Bloomfield-street,—ditto.
Eye Dispensary, late of 28, Denmark-street, Soho,— ditto.
Friendly Loan Society, late of 50, Leicester-square,— ditto.
Galvanic and Electric Institution, late of Argyll-street,— ditto.
Lascar Benevolent Institution, late in connexion with the British Sailors' Society,— ditto.
London Benevolent Society's Repository, late of 20, Wigmore-st.—ditto.
London Dispensary for Diseases of the Lungs, late of 92, Newman-st.—ditto.
——— West ditto, for Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Chest, late of 83, Wells street, Oxford-street,— ditto.
London Episcopal Floating Church Society (vide page 390),— ditto.
——— Itinerant Society, Bloomfield-street,— ditto.
——— Institution for Diseases of Teeth, late of 10, Windmill-street,—ditto.
Masonic Provident Society, Prince's Head, Princes-st, Westminster,—ditto.
Master Bakers' School, late of 22, Pleasant-row, Pentonville,— ditto.
Medical Benevolent Society, late of 73, Lamb's Conduit-street,— ditto.
Metropolitan Institution for Commercial Schools in the Metropolis and its Suburbs, late of 79, Pall Mall,— ditto.
Royal Metropolitan Hospital for Sick Children (not the Royal Infirmary, page 35), late of 11, Broad-street, Golden-square,— ditto.
National Friendly Society for the Mutual Assurance of Life and Health, 18, Red Lion square, is an insurance office only.
North West London Penitent Female Refuge, late of 52, Camden-street, Camden-town,— ceased to exist.
Newspaper Press Benevolent Association (vide also page 274),— ditto.
Polish Economical and Clothing Society (see page 143), late of 10, Duke-street, St. James,— ditto.
Richmond Institute, of 88, St. James-street,—not yet completed or made public. Supposed to contemplate the relief of agricultural distress.
Sanatorium, late of Devonshire-place House, New-road,—ceased to exist (vide page 50).
Servants' Institution, 42, Great Marylebone-street,—amalgamated (vide page 165).
Society for Charitable Purposes, late of 8, Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair,— ceased to exist.
Soldiers' Friend Society, late of 4, Charles-street, Hampstead-road,—gone.
Syrian Medical Aid Association, 9, Lower Brook-street,—ceased to exist.
Welsh Dispensary, 18, Great Newport-street,— closed.
West London Association, 32, Sackville-street,— ceased to exist.
——— Free Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 45, Dorset-street, Baker-street,— gone.
——— Medicated Vapour Bath Institution, 8, Great Castle-street, Oxford-street,— ditto.

In accordance with a request that has been made, and with the desire of preventing inadvertencies which cause litigation and loss, where only the affording assistance was contemplated, we briefly notice the subject of making bequests for charitable purposes.

An act of Parliament "for the amendment of the laws with respect to wills," passed July 3, 1837, and coming into operation January 1, 1848, contains the following enactment, to which perhaps it may be well to call attention. It does not affect wills executed prior to that date; but alterations and codicils to such must be so treated:—

"And be it further enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in *writing*, and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof, by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator, *in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the time; and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator;* but no form of attestation shall be necessary." (1 Victoriæ, cap. 26, sec. 9.)

We submit the following form of bequest as agreeable to the statute, to such as may be desirous of availing themselves of our suggestions:—

I give and bequeath unto the treasurer for the time being of the

the sum of

pounds sterling; to be paid with all convenient speed after my decease, exclusively out of such part of my personal estate not hereby specifically disposed of, as I may by law[1] bequeath to charitable purposes; *and I hereby lawfully charge such part of my estate with the said sum upon trust, to be applied towards the general purposes of the said society; and the receipt of such treasurer for the time being of the said society shall be a sufficient discharge for the said legacy.* (And I direct that the duty upon the said legacy be paid by my executors out of the said fund.)

[1] Devises of land, or of money charged on land, or secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or to be laid out in lands or tenements, or to arise from the sale of lands or tenements, are void; and even where no particular fund is pointed out in the will for the payment of charitable

Our work, so far as regards the account of the public charities and religious societies of London, is now brought to a close; but before briefly reviewing the result of our investigations, it may be as well to refer to local charities; these, as we have before intimated, it has been found inexpedient to attempt describing on the present occasion, except so far as they present peculiar features or benefits available beyond their immediate localities.

Examples have been afforded, however, of district visiting societies (p. 128), schools (p. 311), &c., in detail; and a general view of the aggregate extent and value given under each subject. And we now, lastly, notice *congregational associations and collections* in aid: we do this from the feeling that it may justly be expected, that a source from whence our public charities so largely derive their prosperity, should be recognised, with an attempt at affording some idea at least of the completeness of *local* operations; and, at the same time, of the essential influence exercised by Christian congregations in the support of the more *general;* for *real* "Charity", although it "begins at home", *yet it never ends there.*

Any attempt to give a complete list of congregational and local associations is a subject intimately connected with that of affording an account of the numerous churches and chapels of our metropolis, and may form the subject of a future volume;[1] but for all useful present purposes, we think every end answered by the information we are enabled, by the courtesy and kindness of their respective incumbents or trustees, to give, of two parish churches, one district church, one chapel of ease, and two dissenting chapels.

legacies, and they are consequently a charge on the residue, and the residue consists, in part, of property before mentioned; so much of the legacies will become void as shall bear the same proportion to the entire legacies as the exempted property bears to the residue.

[1] A small but useful pioneer to such a work, as far as regards the churches and chapels of the metropolis, already exists, entitled "A Guide to the Places of Public Worship." 1s. Low.

ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS. Rector, Rev. J. E. Tyler, B.D. This parish was divided, somewhat more than a century ago, into two parishes, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury. The greater proportion of the charities belong to both parishes, jointly; and depend, either wholly or in part, on annual subscriptions. The Shelton School, adjoining St. Giles' Church, belongs to both parishes equally.

The Parochial Schools, near St. George's Church, for one hundred boys and sixty girls, depending partly on the dividends of some funded donations, and partly on voluntary subscriptions, which latter amount to an average of £600 per annum, receive the children of both parishes alike; the boys are clothed and taught, the girls maintained and lodged.

The National School, for boys and girls, near St. Giles's Church, is wholly supported by voluntary contributions. The school was built in 1828, at an expense little short of £2000; the number of boys who pay 2d. per week, averages two hundred. The expenses are about £150 per annum. The girls pay 1d. weekly. There is a clothing fund attached. The charge is about £150 per annum; the number is nearly two hundred.

An Infant School has lately been added.

Schools for infants, and for boys and girls, have lately been opened in Parker-street, near Trinity Church, capable of holding near six hundred children. These school-rooms were converted out of capacious warehouses, at an expense of about £1400.

St. Giles's District Visiting Society is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, to an extent of somewhat above £300. To this is attached the Ladies' Lying-in Charity, by which, on an average, one hundred and fifty mothers are assisted, at an expense of somewhat more than £70 per annum; also, a lending library; and a district committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The savings' fund is in a most satisfactory state, upwards of 1000 poor annually contributing their small savings, to whom the premium of 1d. in the 1s. proves a great assistance.

ST. PANCRAS. Vicar, Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A. The extent and large population of this parish renders it next to impossible to draw up anything like a correct view of what is effected therein; in fact, such an attempt would be involving the question of doing so throughout London, a subject, as before intimated, sufficiently large and interesting to suggest a future volume; the following statistics must be taken, therefore, as simply referring to the parish church in Euston-square, and the immediate district there of which may be taken as one-tenth of the population of the whole parish.

First, the amounts collected at the Church doors during 1849, viz.:—

For the Female Charity School	£115	Infant and Sunday Schools	148
The Royal General Dispensary (page 66)	113	District Visiting Society	137
St. Pancras Church Extension Fund	259	Collections on Easter Day	92
——— National School	171	Day of Humiliation	167
Metropolitan Churches' Fund	87	Of General Thanksgiving	110
		Total	1399

The amount of the sacramental collections during the year	261
And in Church boxes	103
	£1763

In addition to this the congregation subscribed, in 1849, somewhat of an approximation to the following sums:—

Church Extension	£500	Scripture Readers'	150
Infant School Building	200	District Visiting Society and Provident Fund	100
Free Church	100	St. Pancras Dispensary	100
National Schools	200	General Charities	150
Soup Kitchen	100	About	£1,700
Northern Dispensary	100		

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, BEDFORD ROW. Rev. Thomas Nolan,[1] M.A., incumbent.

An Association for the Church Missionary Society, realizing annually from sermons between £60 and £80, and from benefactions and subscriptions £250. In 1848, a special fund was raised for the jubilee collections, amounting to £485. The Juvenile Missionary Association produces alone £30 annually. The total amount remitted to the parent society exceeds £15,000.

An Association in Aid of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews remits annually about £30.

Irish Union Association collects from between £30 to £40 annually, for distribution amongst the religious societies of Ireland.

The North London Ladies' Association for the Colonial Church Society was formed and is chiefly supported by the congregation. The donations having been very liberal, and the annual sermons generally producing above £60, the aggregate amount remitted in nine years has been upwards of £2000.

An Association in Aid of the London City Mission remits to the parent society nearly £200 per annum, securing for the contiguous districts, the visiting of three or four missionaries from the society.

The Queen-square Bible Society is only in part supported by this congregation. The sermons produce about £40 annually; and

The North London Auxiliary for Promoting Female Education in the East is partly supported by an occasional sermon.

[1] Few, if any, congregations, in London, of a like character, have contributed more extensively and systematically to the public societies, as well as influenced and carried out local usefulness to a greater extent, than that connected with this place of worship. At the present time, perhaps, the state of the various charities should not be taken as the criterion of either what has been their ordinary extent, or how far the same will be sustained or exceeded for the future. The secession from the church of one who, for so many years, was their chief advocate and warm supporter, naturally brought them under the depressive influence of uncertainty and change; but this being overcome, by the prospect now open of a *permanent* and valuable pastoral ministration, they sustain their efficiency, and are regaining their usual support.

Besides these associations are the following schools and other local operations more immediately dependant upon the exertions of the congregation, viz.:—

The Sunday Schools for religious instruction, occupying the upper galleries of the chapel preceding morning service, instituted, by Mr. Cecil, 1797, instruction being given by about twenty-five members of the congregation to an average attendance of fifty boys, and sixty girls, who are chiefly the children of small tradespeople and others of a respectable class.

The Sunday and Day Schools, Baldwin's-place, established about 1826. Average attendance on Sunday for many years has been 400, instructed by about 70 members of the congregation. The day school has an average attendance of 100 boys and 60 girls; and is supported in part by the children's pence. This school is now connected with the Committee of Council on Education; and the master, who lately passed a most creditable examination, receives pupil teachers. The supplies for meeting the expenditure of the united schools are derived from an income much as follows: annual subscriptions, £160; donations, £100; children's weekly payments, £50; collections after sermons, £60 to £70; total, about £380.

The Infant School, established 1828, educates nearly 250 children, and is supported by the collection after the annual sermon, by subscriptions and donations, and children's pence; averaging an annual income of about £200.

District Visiting Association and Ladies' Fund, has been already detailed as an example of such local societies (vide page 130). Total annual income about £250, arising from contributions and collections after sermons.

Penny Savings' and Working Bank, or Provident Fund, is connected with the schools; and many of the parents and children are depositors. The entire number of depositors is about 200; aided by subscriptions to an extent of £35.

The Sacramental Fund is distributed in small weekly pensions to the poor who regularly attend the chapel. This amounts, annually, to about £200.

CAMDEN CHAPEL, CAMDEN TOWN. Rev. E. P. Hannam, M.A., incumbent. Annual summary of local charities in connexion therewith :—

	£
Infant Sunday and National Schools. Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. W. King. About - - - - -	450
District Curates' Fund, for the maintenance of an evening service, and a more adequate pastoral superintendence of the sick and poor. Treasurer, Mr. Ingpen - - -	130
Church District Visiting Society, for the relief of sick and poor. Treasurer, J. Dand, Esq. - - - -	120
Camden Town Clothing, for providing the poor in the winter season. Treasurer, Mrs. Hannam - - -	57
Camden Town Maternity Society. Treasurer, Mrs. Pocock -	40
Camden Town Dispensary (page 67) - - -	134
Camden Town Choral Society. Treasurer, Mr. Yardley -	20
Camden Town Almshouses, Candle, and Coal Fund (page 221).	

SURREY CHAPEL. Rev. James Sherman, minister. Among the many useful institutions connected with this chapel, "*The Benevolent Society*" stands as principal, both on account of its founder and its present extensive benefits. It was founded in 1784, by the Rev. Rowland Hill, for administering to the temporary necessities of the sick poor at their own habitations, without regard to sect or party; it relieves annually about 700 cases of distress. The amount of receipts, including interest on funds, averaging little short of £500.

"*An Auxiliary Missionary Society,*" supported by subscriptions, donations, and box collections, contributes to the "London Missionary Society" about £700 per annum.

"*Southwark Sunday School Society,*" established 1799, supports twelve schools, containing above 3,500 children, superintended by 380 teachers, and is chiefly supported by the congregation. As nearly as can be computed 94,000 scholars have entered these schools since the time of their formation.

"*A Bible Association,*" founded 1812, pays annually about £150 towards the funds of the "Southwark Auxiliary."

Southwark Auxiliary Religious Tract Society is also greatly assisted by the congregation. The Association purchases of the parent society 30,000 tracts and nearly 10,000 small books annually, for distribution or sale at reduced prices.

School of Industry, founded 1808, for 30 girls, clothed and educated.

Dorcas Society relieves about 70 persons annually with money, coals, soup, clothes for the infant, &c.

Female Clothing Society dispenses female clothing at a cheap rate to the holders of subscribers' recommendations, who are entitled to one for every 7s. subscribed.

Surrey Chapel Almshouses. See page 229.

Also, various Associations for promoting religious instruction and advice, viz.:—The Christian Instruction Association; The Maternal; The Young Men's Association; Mutual Improvement, etc. etc.

The Centenary Fund—to erect new schools in memory of the Rev. Rowland Hill, now amounts to £2000.

The Jews' Class is generally attended by about twelve young Jews for general instruction; and

The Christian Mutual Provident Fund—for relief in sickness, granting annuities, sums payable at death, etc., for the benefit of members only, their wives and children.

CRAVEN CHAPEL. Minister, Rev. Dr. Leifchild. Collected for the year 1849:—

	£	s.	d.
British Day Schools: 265 boys, 151 girls, 132 infants	74	17	4
Sabbath Schools: 200 boys, 200 girls, 120 infants	18	8	0
Sick Visiting Society, for relieving the sick poor at their own dwellings	102	14	1
Dorcas and Infant Friend Society, for half-price clothing, and lying-in-women	78	13	6
Auxiliary to London Missionary Society	144	18	6
Youthful Branch of ditto	50	2	4
Native Teacher in India	15	0	0
Auxiliary to Home Missionary Society	68	14	10
Auxiliary to London City Missionary Society	119	0	10
Auxiliary to Christian Instruction Society Religious Tract Society	52	13	6
Ladies' Amicable Society	19	3	3
	£744	6	2

This is exclusive of subscriptions and donations.

We here come to the conclusion of the pleasant labours of many months, naturally with somewhat of satisfaction, although the feeling is far from being unalloyed. The fear of not having used this opportunity of usefulness aright, or that by some ill-conceived opinion, or inadvertent expression, the appreciation of a deserving charity may suffer, constrains us to close our work in much diffidence, and to review and sum up with fear.

Nevertheless, we are sure that a glance at the extensive character of the information afforded in the foregoing pages, and a consideration of the variety of sources from which such information must necessarily be sought, will secure credence for the assurance that much application and diligence have been demanded for the purpose. This at least we may say, that the time and application devoted to the subject has been most cheerfully afforded, and with a sincere purpose of rendering the book useful, not only to those who require the aid of a metropolitan charity, but to the charities themselves; desiring that their scope and objects may thus be more extensively made known, and that those to whom a Gracious Providence has entrusted the means, may never be at a loss for a suitable channel in which the current of their benevolence may flow.

To what an extent our metropolitan charities have been multiplied, and what diversity of objects they are intended to embrace, we have now fully shewn, and it remains for us only to present an abstract of the entire—a summary, in detail, has been already furnished under each chapter; and to this, reference will be at once satisfactory and interesting, upon any point not sufficiently represented here.

This summary, it must be borne in mind, does not include local charities, or the charities in the gift of the corporate companies, etc.; the latter will be found detailed page 190.

General Summary.	Founded in present century.	Founded in 18th century.	Founded previous to 18th century.	Total.	Income from voluntary contributions.	Income derived from funded property, or otherwise secured.	For detailed summary, vide
					£	£	page
General medical hospitals	5	5	2	12	31,265	111,641	4
Medical charities for special purposes	38	11	1	50	27,974	68,690	20
General dispensaries	22	13	—	35	11,470	2,954	62
Preservation of life and public morals	11	1	—	12	8,730	2,773	82
Reclaiming the fallen, and staying the progress of crime	14	4	—	18	16,299	18,737	96
Relief of general destitution and distress	12	2	—	14	20,646	3,234	117
Relief of specified distress	9	2	1	12	19,473	10,408	134
Aiding the resources of the industrious	13	1	—	14*	4,677	2,569	148
For the blind, deaf, and dumb	8	3	—	11	11,965	22,797	179
Colleges, hospitals, and other asylums for the aged	10	24	69	103†	5,857	77,190	205
Charitable pension societies	14	1	1	16	15,790	3,199	236
Charitable and provident, chiefly for specified classes	56	15	3	74	19,905	83,322‡	248
Asylums for orphans and other necessitous children	16	15	—	31‖	55,466	25,549	291
Educational foundations§	—	—	10	10	15,000	78,112	328
Charitable modern do.	3	1	—	4	4,000	9,300	—
School societies, religious book, Church aiding, and Christian visiting, etc.¶	36	3	1	40	159,853	158,336**	357
Bible and missionary	27	8	—	35	494,494	63,058	405
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
Total	294	109	88	491	1,022,864	741,869	„

* This is exclusive of Savings' Banks and Loan Societies. Vide p. 173.

† Exclusive of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals. Vide page 215.

‡ This amount of £83,322 of course includes "members' payments".

‖ Exclusive of parochial schools.

§ Does not include libraries, modern colleges, or proprietary schools. Vide page 339, etc.

¶ Irrespective of government grants, or establishment.

** This apparently large amount comprehends sale of publications, etc.

What an amazing comprehensiveness is here developed in the operations of Christian charity for the relief of suffering and dependent humanity,—how all classes of wretchedness and want are included,—and every description of need, infirmity, and ignorance, designed to be provided for! Moreover, what means are thus afforded of carrying into effect that which, in the beautiful and feeling language of our English Liturgy, we beseech our Heavenly Father to grant, when we pray of Him—

"*To strengthen such as stand.*"

"*To comfort and help the weakhearted, and to raise up them that fall.*"

"*To succour, help, and comfort, all that are in danger, necessity, and tribulation.*"

"*To preserve all that travel by land or by water, all women labouring of child, all sick persons, and young children*"; and

"*To defend, and provide for, the fatherless children and widows, and all that are desolate and oppressed.*"

How wonderfully does the completeness of the foregoing summary correspond with the need expressed in these petitions, presenting to us the opportunity likewise of

"*Bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit.*"

And doubtless this is one of God's gracious ways of answering these prayers, at the same time that He offers a test to our own sincerity and warmth of love, by wisely ordaining that the administration of the comfort and help He designs to afford, shall be through the instrumentality of those who believe in Him.

Neither can a review of this vast machinery of Christian benevolence, and means of usefulness, embodied in a permanent form, be without another gratifying association; we joyfully acknowledge the increasing evidence it affords of a lively faith, and exercise of Christian love; as it cannot be doubted that the charities of our land are *really* the fruits of that sacred principle, that, "he who loveth God loves his brother also"; and that they afford hope of the prevailing acknowledgment and extensive experience amongst us of the constraining love of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

INDEX.

Aborigines Protection Society, 434
Accident Relief Society, 131
Adelaide, (Queen), and British Ladies Institution, 32; Dispensary, 70; Lying-in Hospital, 32
Adult Orphan Institution, 298
African Civilization Society, 437; Native Agency Fund, 437
Aged Christian Society, London, 244
Aged, Hospitals and Asylums for, 203
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum, 230; Friend Society, 244
Aged Poor Society, 243
Agricultural Orphan School, the, 302
Aiding the Industrious, Charities for, 148
Aldersgate-street Dispensary, 73
Aldis, Sir Charles, Glandular Institution, 8
Alleged Lunatics, the Friends Society, 56
Alleyn's, Edward, Foundation of Dulwich, 212; Almshouses, 220-221
Almshouses, summary of, 205; general account of, 219
Amesbury's, Joseph, Spinal Institution, 44
Amyas' Almshouses, 220
Ancient Britons, Honourable and Loyal Society of, 308
Animals Friend Society, (the late), 441
Animals, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to, 86
Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, 250; of the Patrons of Charity Schools, 317
Annuities rendered available to Governesses, 260; Servants, 265
Annuity Societies, see Pensions 239
Apothecaries, Charities and Gifts under the management of Company of, 193
Apprenticeship Fee Funds, referred to, 167; Clergy Orphan, 294
Apprenticing Poor Children, Fellowes Charity for, 168; of Herefordshire Parents, 169; of Somersetshire Parents, 169; of Worcestershire Parents, 169; of Wiltshire Parents, 170
Armourers and Braziers' Company, Charities in the gift of, 193; Almshouses, 220
Army Medical, Friendly Society, 264; Officers' Benevolent Society, 264
Army, Chelsea Hospital for, 215
Arneway's Charity, 167
Artists' Benevolent Fund, 257
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, 258
Ashton's Charity for Relief of Poor Clergymen, 253
Aske's Charity School, 224; Hospital, 224
Associate Fund or Ministers Friend, 255
Associate Institution for Protection of Women, 106
Associated Catholic Charities, the, 321
Association for the Aid and Protection of Dressmakers and Milliners, 162
Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and Parts adjacent, 122
Association for the Relief of Destitution by means of Parochial and District Visiting, 126
Associations, the Extent of Local, 444
Asthma Infirmary, for, see also Consumption, 24
Asylum for Idiots, 56
Asylum for the Support and Education of Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children, 187
Asylum for Worthy Aged and Decayed Freemasons, 231
Asylums (Educational) for Orphans and others, 293

Asylums and Almshouses for the Aged, 253
Australia, Bishopric of, 420
Ayres' Almshouses, 219

Badger's Almshouses, 220
Bagnigge Wells Model Buildings, 87
Bakers' Company, charities in the gift of, 193; Almshouses, 221
Bancroft's Almshouses, 220; Hospital School, 305
Banks, see Savings Banks, 176; also Penny Banks, 177
Baptist College, 342
Baptist Mission Society, 410; various Mission Societies, 420
Baptist Union, 420
Barbers' Company, charities in the gift of, 193
Baremere's Almshouses, 220
Barkham's, Mr., Fund for Incurable Lunatics, 53
Baths and Washhouses, 89
Bathurst's (H. A.) Plan for Children's Hospital, 35
Bayham-street Almshouses, 227
Beaufoy's, Henry, gifts to City school, 350
Bedford's, Duke of, Early patronage of British schools, 361.
Begging Letter Inquiry, Mendicity Office, 118
Bell's. Dr., first efforts on behalf of Education, 360; Munificent Bequest of, 362
Benefit Societies, Charitable and Provident, 247
Benefit Societies' Asylum, Metropolitan, 233
Benevolent and provident institutions, remarks upon, 272
Benevolent Institution, National, 236
Benevolent Institution, North and East London, 241
Benevolent Repository, London, 442
Benevolent Society of Blues, 289
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, 310
Bethlehem Hospital, 52; Barkham Fund, 53; the Old Hospital, note to, 52
Bethnal-green Almshouses, 220; Dispensary, 70
Betton's Bequest for Slaves, 197
Bibles, total number of copies, or parts of, circulated, note to, 407; Distribution on the Thames, 390; Distribution throughout London, 388
Bible and Missionary Societies, 403
Bible Society, British and Foreign, 405; total amount expended, 404; Auxiliaries, Number of, and Associations, 406
Bible Society, Naval and Military, 408
Bible Society, the Trinitarian, 407
Bishop's boys, Westminster College, 336
Bishoprics' (Colonial) Fund, 419
Bishops' Court Dispensary, 65
Blenheim-street Free Dispensary, 65
Blind, charities for, 179; Came's charity for, 186; Grainger's Pensions, 194; Hetherington's Charity, 183; Jewish Persuasion, 145; Painters' Charity to the, 185; Indigent, Visiting Society, 180; employed as organists, 183
Blind Man's Friend (the), 184
Blind, School for the Indigent, 182
Blind, Teaching the, to read, 180
Bloomsbury Dispensary, 64
Blue Coat School, Christ's Hospital, 331
Blue-coat School, Westminster, 318
Blues, the Benevolent Society of, 289
Bolton's (Duke of) origin of Marine Society, 314
Book-binders' Pension Society, 274; Provident Asylum Society, 274
Booksellers' Provident Institution, 271; Retreat, 271
Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, 373
Boone's Almshouses, 221
Boot and Shoemakers' Provident Institution, 285
Borough-road British Schools, 361 and 363
Bounty, Queen Anne's, 249
Bowerman's (Mrs.) Distribution for Poor Widows, 332
Bowes' (Sir M.) and others, gifts to Goldsmiths, 196
Bowyers' Company, exhibitions in the gift of, 193
Bowyer's & Strahan's gifts to Printers, 200
Brassfounders' Pension Institution, 279
Bray's (Dr.) Institution, 340
Bray (Dr.) founder of various societies, 340
Brewers' Clerks' Annuity Fund, 286
Brewers' Company, Almshouses in trust of, 221; other charities in the gift of, 193
Bridewell Hospital, 107; remarks on the insertion of, 96; origin of, 107
Bridge-street Infirmary for Diseases of the Skin, 47
British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, 434
British and Foreign Bible Society, 405

British and Foreign Sailors' Society, 389
British and Foreign School Society, 363; Origin of, 361
British and Foreign Temperance Society, 92
British and Foreign Town Missionary Society, 388
British and Foreign Unitarian Association, 441
British Beneficent Institution, 242
British Endeavour (the old), referred to, 316
British Hairdressers' Benevolent and Provident Institution, 288
British Ladies' Institution (Queen Adelaide), 32
British Ladies' Female Emigrant Society, 160
British Ladies' Society, 110
British Lying-in Hospital, 28
British Orphan Asylum, 298
British Penitent Female Refuge, 102
British Philanthropic Pension Society, 240
British Reformation Society, 377
British Society for Propagating Gospel among the Jews, 428
Bromley College, 214
Brompton and Belgrave Dispensary, 138
Brownlow-street Lying-in Hospital, 28
Brunswick Maritime Establishment, 138
Builders' Benevolent Institution, 288
Burlington Charity School, 319
Burton-crescent Dispensary, 66
Butchers' Almshouses, 282
Butchers' Charitable Institution, 281
Butchers' Company, charities in the gift of, 193
Butler's Almshouses, 221
Byrne's Natal Emigration Scheme, 158

CABBELL's, Mr. B. B., gift to the Fistula Infirmary, 44
Caledonian Asylum, 308
Cam's, Mrs. Ann, bequest to Clergy Orphans, 293; fund for Poor Clergymen, 251
Camberwell Free Grammar School, 337
Camden Chapel local Charities, 449
Camden Town Dispensary, 67; and Kentish Town Almshouses, 221
Camden, Viscount, bequests for Exhibitions, 330; bequest to Mercers, 198
Came's bequest for Clergymen's Widows, 194; for the Blind, 186; for the Deaf and Dumb, 186
Camp's Almshouses, 221
Canada (Upper) Bishopric of, 420
Canada (Upper) Gospel Society's Mission to, 410
Cancer Ward, Middlesex Hospital, 13; Hospital for Women, 34
Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand, 159; further referred to, 178
Cape of Good Hope, Bishopric of, 420
Carey-street Dispensary, 66
Carey's, Dr., bequest to Westminster school, 337
Caron's Almshouses, 221
Carpenters' Company, charities in trust of the, 193
Carpenter's, John, endowment for City school, 349
Carshalton Convalescent Institution, 48
Cataract, see Ophthalmic Institutions.
Catholic charities (Roman), 321
Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, 41
Challoner's, Miss, Loan Fund at Tunbridge Wells, 172
Chandler's, the Tallow, Benevolent Society, 288
Chandos-street Ophthalmic Hospital, 39
Chapel Building Fund, the Congregational, 382
Charing-cross Hospital, 13
Charitable Fund and Dispensary, 72
Charitable and Provident Society for the Deaf and Dumb, 187
Charitable Purposes, Society for, 442
Charitable bequests, Remarks upon, 204-5; form of bequest, 443
Charitable Corporation, the old, 171
Charities attached to the Congregations of Churches, Chapels, etc., 444
Charities and Gifts under the management of the City Corporation, 190
Charity School of the whole parish of St. Marylebone, 320
Charity Schools, Anniversary of the Patrons of, 317
Charity schools referred to, 316
Charlotte-street General Lying-in and Sick Dispensary, 33; Provident Dispensary, 63
Charter-house, the, 209; Memoir of the founder, 210; referred to as a Foundation school, 337
Charter-house-square Infirmary, 44
Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, 282
Chelsea Royal Hospital, 215; Military school, 302
Chelsea Parochial Distribution, 202
Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, 77
Cheltenham School of Industry refer-

red to, 298; Training School referred to, 369
Chest, Diseases of the (see "Spine", "Consumption").
Children, Royal Infirmary for, 35; contemplated Hospital for, 35
Cholera Orphans, see note to Infant Orphans, 301; Home for, 302
Cholmley, Sir Roger's, foundation for Grammar school, 335
Cholmondley Trust, the, 201
Choral Fund, 263
Christ's Hospital, 331-3; errata for Grecians, (12 not 16); Qualification of Governor, see errata; Privilege of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, see errata; and in page 333, *dele* "and Mr. F. W. Goldsmith", and insert writing-masters Messrs. Griggs and Bowker, (omitted).
Christ's Hospital, Hetherington's charity, 183; Benevolent Society of Blues, 289
Christian Association for Young Men, 401
Christian Influence Society, 376
Christian Union Almshouses, 231
Christian Female Servants' Registry, 165
Christian Instruction, Society for promoting, 387
Christian Knowledge, Promotion of identified with National Education, 355
Christian Knowledge, Society for the Promotion of, 371; annual issues of, 373
Church Brief (old) superseded, 267
Church Education, see chapter XVI; for Ireland, 422
Church extension fund, 381
Church Missionary Society, 412; its auxiliaries, 413; total income, 404; Church of England Young Men's Society for, 401
Church Pastoral Aid, 383; Church of England's Young Men's Society for, 401
Church and Chapel collections, examples of, 444
Churches and Chapels, Commissioners for building additional, 380; Metropolitan Fund, 381; Incorporated Church and Chapel Society, 379; Number of districts requiring new, 382; Parliamentary Return of the building of, 380; Southwark fund for, 383
Church of England Society Propagating Christian Education in Syria, 430
Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution, 368
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, 385
Church of England Sunday School Institute, 399
Church of England Village Institution, Plan for, 150
Church of England Young Men's Society, 400
Church of Scotland Foreign Missions, 416
City Dispensary, 73; Western, 75
City General Pension Society, 238
City Kitchen, the, 122
City Lying-in Hospital, 28
City Mission, London, 388; first Ragged school, of, 391
City Truss Society, 45
City School, the, 349
City of London companies, list of, 191; aggregate value of charitable gifts, 193
City of London and East London Dispensary, 73
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 25
City of London School, 349; Ditto for Orphans, 350
Civilization Societies, 437
Clergy, Anniversary Festival of the Sons of, 250; Corporation of the Sons of the, 250; Orphan and Widow Corporation, 249; Orphan Society, Incorporated, 293; Apprenticing Fund, 294; amount collected for Orphan School, at St. Paul's, 318
Clergy Widows, Bromley college for, 214; Came's bequest to, 194; the London Widows' Fund, 252
Clergymen, (see also Dissenting Ministers) Ashton charities for relief of, 253; Cholmondeley trust, 202; Stock's distribution, 199; Porteus' Annual Donation, 253; Society for the Relief of Poor Pious, 251; Fund of the Church of England Fire Assurance, 254
Clerical aid fund, 383
Clerical Education aid Fund, 386
Clerks, see Brewers' clerks, 286
Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, 269; Society, United Law, 269
Clockmakers' Company, charities in the gift of, 193
Clothworkers' Company, Charities in the gift of, 193; Almshouses, 226
Club Foot and other Contractions, Hospital for, 42; method of treatment, 42

Coach Proprietors' Provident fund 286
Cochrane's (Mr.) Soup Kitchen, 123; Poor Man's Friend Society, 149
Coke (Rev. Thomas) amongst the first founders of Wesleyan Missions, 414
Colet's (Dean) endowment of St. Paul's School, 328; testimony of Erasmus to the character of, 328; reasons in appointment of trustees, 329
Colleges for the Aged, 207
Collegiate Establishments for Education, 325; modern ditto, 341
Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, 55
Colonial Bishopric fund, 419; contributed to by Christian Knowledge society, 373;
Colonial Church Society, 418; Church of England young men's society for, 401
Colonial Missions of the Gospel Society, 410; Colonial Mission Society (Congregational), 422
Colonial Land and Emigration board, (note) 153
Colonization and Emigration, 152
Colonization School fund, 155
Commercial Travellers' Society, 285; Necessitous Institution, 285; School, 313
Commercial Schools, Metropolitan Institution for the Institution of, 442
Committee of Council on Education, 358; comprehensiveness of plans, 357
Commissioners under the Act 58 Geo-III, c. 45, for Building additional Churches, 380
Companies of the City of London, list of, 191
Congregational Board of Education, 371; Chapel Building fund, 382; Colleges, 341; fund Board, 421; Normal Schools, 371
Congregational School, 351
Congregational Union, 421
Congregational collections, examples of, 444
Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hospital for, 23; Infirmaries and Dispensaries for, 24; West London Institution for, 442
Consumptive Patients, decrease of deaths of, 23
Continental Missionary Society, 416
Convalescent Institution, the Metropolitan, 48; Loss of large legacy, 49
Cooks' Almshouses, 221
Cooks' Company, charities in the gift of, 194
Coopers' Company, charities in the gift of, 194; Almshouses, 221
Coram, (Capt. Thomas), founder of Foundling Hospital, 96
Cordwainers' charity to the Blind, 186; charities in the gift of, 194
Cork-street Eye Infirmary, 39
Cottage Allotment System referred to, 151
Cottage, the school society, 396
Cotterell's Almshouses, 222
Council, Committee of, on Education, 358
County Benefit societies, 169
Coventry (Thomas) charity to the Blind, 183
Covent-garden Theatrical Fund, 276
Coward college, 341
Craven Chapel, Summary of the Charities of, 449
Crime and Criminals, chapter on, 95
Cruelty to animals, Martin's act for prevention of, 86; Royal Society for, 86
Criminals, Institutions for the Reformation of, 107; Philanthropic Society for the Children of, 109
Cumberland Benevolent Institution, 245
Curates, Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional, 384
Cure's Almshouses, 221
Cure's (Thomas) foundation of St. Saviour's School, 334
Currier's Company, charities in the gift of, 194
Curriers' Benevolent Institution, 289
Curtis's Ear dispensary, 41
Cutlers' Company, charities in the gift of, 194; Almshouses, 221

Dacre's (Lady) Emanuel College, 208
Dancer's Provident society, 277
Davis's Almshouses, 222
Day's charity to the Blind, 184
Deaf and Dumb, charities for, 179; early instances of the treatment of, 187; Came's charity to, 186; Charitable and Provident Society, 188
Deaf Children, Asylum for the Support and Education of, 187
Deaf, Institution for the Employment and Religious Instruction of the Adult, 189
Deaf, Royal Dispensary for the, 41
Debtors' Relief society, 136
Defunct Societies, list of, 442

Degrees to Students, London University for granting, 346
Destitute Females, Royal Asylum for, 112; the Refuge for the Destitute, 111
Destitute, Homes for the, 119
Destitute Sailors' Asylum, 137
Destitution and Distress, charities for relief of, 115
Dickenson's Marriage portions, 168
Dixon (Mr. H.) on the prisons of London, referred to, 96
Diocesan Board of Education referred to, 364
Diseases of the Chest, medical charities for, 24
Diseases of Children, Infirmaries and contemplated Hospital for, 35
Diseases of the Ear, Dispensaries for, 41
Diseases of the Eye, see Ophthalmic Institutions
Diseases of the Skin, Infirmaries and Dispensaries for, 47; West London Free Dispensary for, 442; Dispensary for Ringworm, 442
Diseases of Women, Hospital for, 34
Diseases of the Rectum, Infirmary for, 44
Diseases and Distortions of the Spine, Chest, Hips, etc., Institution for, 43
Dispensaries, general remarks respecting, 61; statistics of, 62; the first established, 61; testimony to their value, 61
Dispensaries for General Purposes, 62
Dispensaries for Special Purposes, 24
Dissenters' Library, 340
Dissenters' new college, 341
Dissenting Ministers' Evangelical Magazine, Fund for the Widows of, 255; Friend, the, 255; Protestant Union for, 255; Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows of, 254; Society for the Relief of the Aged and Infirm Protestant, 255
Distress, Societies for diminishing, 148
Distressed, Societies for the relief of the, 115
Distressed, Visiting societies for relief of the, 125; remarks upon, 117
District Visiting, examples of local societies, 128; Associations, value of, 117; General Society for Promoting, 126; the Association for promoting, 126; local societies, 127; societies for religious purposes only, 385 and 387
Domestic Mission, the, 387
Domestic Servants, number of in the metropolis, 166; general benevolent institution, (see also servants), 167
Drapers' Company, charities in the gift of, 194; Almshouses under the management of, 222
Dreadnought Hospital, 20
Dressmakers and Milliners', associa for the aid of, 162; provident institution, 162
Drury-lane Theatrical fund, 276
Dulwich College, 212; Gallery, 213; Almshouses, 221
Dukinfield's (Sir Henry) public baths act, 90
Dutch Almshouses, 222
Dulwich Gallery, 213
Dyers' Company, charities in the gift of, 195; Almshouses, 222

Ear, Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the, 41
Ear and Eye Infirmary, the Metropolitan, 41
Early Closing Association, 91
East India Almshouses, 222
East London General Pension Society, 238
East London Pension Society, 239
East London Irish schools, 321
East London Model Lodging house, 119
Eastern Dispensary, 70
Eclectic Society, the, referred to, 412
Edmondson's Almshouses, 222
Education, Committee of Council on, 358; Congregational Board of, 371; London Diocesan Board of, 370; Irish Societies, 422; see also National; first introduction of teaching into England, 326; the influence of the Reformation upon, 327; Bell and Lancaster's system, 350; amount of parliamentary vote for, 358; statistics of Metropolitan Church schools, 365
Educational charities, 291; orphan asylums, 293; general asylums, 304; Clerical aid Fund, 386; Societies and Boards, 357
Educational Foundations, 325; cause of present prosperity, note to, 327; summary of in London, 328
Edwards' Almshouses, 223
Electric and Galvanic Institution, 422
Elizabeth's (Queen) college, 208
Emanuel College, 209; Hospital School, 210
Embroiderers' Company, charities in the gift of, 195
Emigrant Female Fund, 159; Ladies' Female Society, 160; Ragged School Fund, 396

Emigration, various schemes for, 152; Rate Act, 155; statistics respecting, 166
Emigration Society, National Benevolent, the, 157
Emigration to Natal, 158; New Zealand, 159 and 178
Emigration School Fund, 155
Endell-street Lying-in Hospital, 28
Endowed Charities, general remarks upon, 204; one cause of present prosperity of, 327
Endowments and Trusts, the, of City companies, 190
English Monthly Tract Society, 375
Establishment for Gentlewomen during Illness, 50
Eton Benevolent Fund, 289
European Missionary Society, 416
Evangelical Alliance, the, 432
Evangelical Magazine Fund, 255
Evangelical Voluntary Church Association, 442
Eye (see Ophthalmic institutions).

Farringdon General Dispensary, 74
Fellowes' Charity for apprenticing poor children, 195
Feltmakers' Company, charities in the gift of, 195
Female Aid Society, 103
Female Education in the East, 415
Female Emigration Fund, 159; Emigrant Society, 160
Female Invalids, Home for Confirmed, 49; Asylum, 48
Females, London Society for the Protection of Young, 103; South London Institute, 106
Female Mission, London (the late), 195
Female Orphan Asylum, 294; (see also Orphan Asylums.)
Female Penitents, societies for, 294; Penitentiary, London, 101; St. Marylebone, 105; British Refuge, the, 102
Female Penitentiaries, present accommodation of, 96
Female population, statistics of, 159
Female Prisoners, Refuge for, 110; Ladies' Society for the Reformation of, 110
Female Servants' Home Society, 163; National Guardian Institution for, 164; Provisional Protection, Society for, 164 (see also Servants); Home, and Registry for, 104; the Christian Register for, 165; St. John's School, for training of, 307
Fever Hospital, London, 22
Field-lane Ragged School, 394
Fielding's (Sir John) Establishment for Orphan Girls, 294; original plan for Marine Society, 314
Fine Arts, Dealers in, Benevolent Institution, 273
Finsbury Dispensary, 72
Finsbury and Shoreditch Benevolent Institution, 241
Fire, Royal Society for the Protection of Life from, 84
Fire Escapes, Public, summary of usefulness of, in London, 85
Fisher's Almshouses, 228
Fishermen (shipwrecked) and Mariners' Benevolent Society, 139
Fishmongers' Company, charities in the gift of, 195; Almshouses, 223
Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Institution, 282
Fistula Infirmary, the, 44
Flaherty's and Andrews' scholarships, the, 343
Floating Church Society, London Episcopal, 390
Flood's Charitable Distribution, 202
Food and shelter, institutions for affording, 115
Fore-street Dispensary, 72
Foreign Aid Society, 416
Foreigners in Distress, Society of Friends of, 141
Form of charitable bequest, 442
Fothergill's (Dr.) connexion with the Humane Society, 83
Foundling Hospital, 96; chapel of, note to, 97; estates, value of, 97; Benevolent Fund, 290
Founders' Charitable Fund, 195
Fox's (Mr. J. W.) Education Bill, referred to, 357
Framework Knitters, charities in the gift of, 195; Almshouses, 223
France, Temporary Fund for British Workpeople, 439
Frederick Town, Bishopric of, 420
Free Dispensary, Blenheim-street, 64
Free Hospital, the Royal, 14
Free Hospital for Women and Children, 34
Freemasons (see Masons).
Free Watermen and Lightermen's Almshouses, 233
French Benevolent Society, 143; Protestant School, 307; Protestant Almshouses, 223; Hospital for Protestants, 141
Friend in Need Society, 131
Friendly Female Society, 243
Friendly Loan Society (the late), 171
Frugality Banks, original designation of, 175

Fry (Mrs. Elizabeth) memorial to, 112
Fuller's Almshouses, 223
Furniture Brokers' Benevolent Institution, 280

Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, 289
Gates of Hope, and other charity schools, 322
General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, 167
General Post Office Sub-sorters' Pension Institution, 286
General Society for Promoting District Visiting, 126
General Theatrical Fund Association, 276
Gent's, Egbert, Almshouses, 222
German Evangelical Mission, 431; Hospital, 21; Sanatorium, 22; Convalescent Fund, 22; Society of Benevolence, 143; School, 321
Girdlers' Company, Almshouses of the, 223; charities in the gift of, 196
Gibraltar Bishopric, 420
Glandular Diseases, Institution for the cure and relief of, 46
Glass-sellers' Company, charities in the gift of, 196
Glaziers' Company, charities in the gift of, 196
Gold and Silver Wire Drawers' Company, charities in the gift of, 196
Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution, 276
Goldsmiths' Company, charities in the gift of, 196; Almshouses, 223
Governesses' Benevolent Society, 260; Asylum, 261; Home, 260; Queen's College, 347; Temporary Residence for, 264
Graham's Almshouses, 224
Grainger, Bequest to the Blind, 194
Grammar Schools, 325; ancient date of, 316; further referred to, 326; list of nominal, 338
Grant's, Lady, Bequest to Clergy Orphans, 293
Greenwich, Royal Hospital, 215; Royal Hospital Schools, 315
Green Coat Hospital, 318
Gresham Almshouses, 224; College Lectures, 339
Gresham's, Sir Thomas, Agreement for Mercers' School, 330; Holt Grammar School, 195; various bequests, 198
Grey Coat Hospital, 319
Grocers' Company, charities in the gift of, 196
Grocers' and Tea-dealers' Benevolent Protection Society, 281
Guardian Society, 101
Guy's Hospital, 9; origin of fortune of founder, 200; his bequest for Hospital, 9; and bequest to Stationers, 200; Hunt's bequest to Hospital, 9

Haberdashers' Benevolent Institution, 284
Haberdashers' Company, charities in the gift of, 197; Almshouses, 224
Hackney Refuge for Destitute, 111
Hair-dressers' Benevolent, 288
Hand-in-Hand Charitable, 145
Hans Town School of Industry, 306
Hanway's, Jonas, commencement of Marine Society, 314
Hanwell Pauper Lunatic Asylum, 45
Harris's Bequest to the Blind, 183
Harrison's Spinal Institution, 44
Harwar's Almshouses, 224
Hasilwood's Foundation for Almshouses, 225
Hatton's, Lady, bequests referred to, 219
Hawes and Cogan, Drs., early promoters of the Royal Humane Society, 83
Hay, Atte, gifts to Goldsmiths', 196
Heath's Almshouses, 224
Heather's Trust, 193
Herefordshire Society, 169
Hernia, societies for relief of, 45
Hervé, Peter, foundation of National Benevolent Institution, 236
Hetherington's benefactions to Bromley College, 214; (Rev. William) Charity to the Blind, 183
Hibernian Societies (see Ireland)
Hickson's Grammar School, 338
Highbury College, 341; change of occupancy of, 368
Highgate Grammar School, 335
Highland Society of London referred to, 309
Highland School Society, Royal, 426
Hill's, Richard, foundation for Almshouses, 226; gift to Merchant Tailors' School, 333
Hill's, Rev. R., Almshouses, 229
Hill's, Henry, Almshouses, 224
Hillier's Almshouses, 225
Hinton's Almshouses, 225
Holditch's Bequests for Apprenticing, 332
Holles' Almshouses, 225
Holloway School Fund, the 344
Holloway and North Islington Dispensary, 68

Holy Scripture essential in education, 357
Home and Registry for female servants, 104; Home for friendless young females, 104; for penitent females, 104
Home and Colonial Infant School Society, 367
Home for confirmed Female Invalids, 49
Home Missionary, 421
Homerton College, 341
Homily Society, Prayer-book and, 377
Homœopathic Dispensaries, 79
Hong Kong, Bishopric of, 420; contributed to by Christian Knowledge Society, 372
Hopton's Almshouses, 225
Hospitals, General Medical, 5; Sisters and Nurses, for, 57; Lying-in, 28; for Women, 34; Bridewell, 107; Chelsea, 215; Christ's, 331; Greenwich, 215
Hospital, Magdalen, 100
Hospital for Consumption, 23
Hospital for Poor French Protestants, 141
Hospital for Sick and Diseased Seamen, 28
Hospitals and Asylums for Relief of the Aged and Distressed, 203
Hotel and Tavern-keepers' Provident Institution, 283
House of Charity for distressed persons, 120
House of Occupation, Bridewell Hospital, 107
Houseless (see Distressed), societies for the, 117; Nightly Shelter for the, 119; West-end Refuge, 119
Howell's Marriage Portions, 194
Hoxton Refuge for Destitute, 111
Humane Societies, the, 81; Royal, 82; the Medal of, 83
Hunt, Mr., of Petersham, bequest to Guy's Hospital, 9

Idiots, Asylum for, 56 (see also Lunacy).
Immoral books, suppression of, 93; their influence, 94
Improvement of Dwellings, society for, 87
Imprisoned for Small Debts, Society for the Relief of persons, 136; Philanthropic Society for the Relief of persons, 136
Incurable Patients, Westminster Hospital Fund, 8; Bethlem Hospital, 53; note respecting a society for, 13
Indigent blind, School for, 184
Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 180
Industrial Home for indigent gentlewomen, 262
Industrious classes, Societies for aiding the resources of, 161; improvement of dwellings of, 87
Infant Orphans' Asylum, 299; extra election for, 300; new Asylum for, 301
Infant School Society, Home and Colonial, 367
Infant School, Spanish and Portuguese, 323
Infidel Lectures, Suppression of, 93
Infirmaries, 19
Innholders' Company, charities in the gift of, 197
Inoculation first practised in England, 36
Inspectors of Schools, Her Majesty's, 359
Invalid Ladies' Establishment, 50
Invalid Asylum for respectable females in London and its vicinity, 48
Invalids, Home for confirmed Female, 49
Iphigene, as a Cholera Hospital for seamen, 21
Ireland, Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society for, 423; London Hibernian, 422; Religious Tract, 424; Scripture-Readers' Society for, 424; Sunday School Society for, 423; Government grant for education, 358
Irish Amelioration Society,
Irish Charitable Society (the old) referred to, 310
Irish children, St. Patrick's School for, 310; East London schools, 421
Irish Church Missions, 425
Irish Distress, Temporary Fund for, 438; Special Fund for, 425
Irish Loan Funds 172 (see also errata).
Irish Evangelical Society, 422
Irish Society of London, 425
Iron, Hardware, and Metal Trades' Pension Society, 279
Ironmongers' Company Almshouses, 225; charities in the gift of, 197-8
Islington Dispensary, 67
Islington Almshouses, 222
Islington, North, and Holloway Dispensary, 68
Islington Protestant Institute, 378
Islington Proprietary School, 349

Jeffery's Almshouses, 225
Jennerian (Royal) Institution, 37
Jenner's, Dr., first work on Vaccination, 36

Jewesses, Ladies' Society for promoting Education among the, 429
Jewish Boys' West Metropolitan School, 324; Western Institution for Educating, 324
Jewish Converts' Institution, Operative, 428
Jewish Girls' Western Free School, 323; Juvenile Benevolent Association for clothing poor, 147
Jewish Institution for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, 145
Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society, 145
Jewish (Western) Philanthropic and Pension Society, 145
Jews' Hospital, 144; the Spanish and Portuguese ditto, 21
Jews' Miscellaneous Relief Societies, for food, clothing, and pensions, 147; Philanthropic Society for Widows, 146; Hand-in-Hand charitable, 145
Jews, British Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 428; London Society for promoting Christianity, 427; Society for promoting Industry amongst the, 430
Jews' charity schools, Spanish and Portuguese, 322; Free School, 323; Orphan Asylum, 322
Job and Post Masters' Provident Fund, 286
Jones, Dr., Gynepathic Institution, 34
Jones's Lectureship, 197
Journeymen Tailors, Benevolent Institution for Relief of, 283
Jubilee Fund, Church Missionary Society, 413
Judd's, Sir Andrew, Endowment of Tonbridge school, 327
Judd's Almshouses. 225

Katharine's, St., Hospital, 205
Kensington Dispensary, 78
Kent (Royal) Dispensary, 70
Kentish Town Almshouses, 221
King's College, 344; Hospital, 15; School, 346
King's-street Dispensary (St. George's, &c.), 64
Kinloch Bequest, 140
Kneller Hall, 358-9
Kneseworth's, Sir Thomas, Bequests for Exhibitions, 195

Labourers' Friend Society, 87; referred to, 151
Labourers' Relief Emigration Committee, 153
Labouring Classes, Society for Improving, 86
Ladies' Charity School, 306
Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society, 423
Ladies, Industrial Home for, 262
Ladies' Invalid Establishment, 50
Ladies' Society for Education of Negro Children, 418
Ladies' Society for Jewish Females, 145
Lambeth Lying-in Hospital, 31; Pension Society, 239
Lame Painters, Stock's charity for, 186
Lancaster's (Joseph) Foundation of the British Society, 361; memoir of, 362; poverty and distress of the last days of, 362
Lanesborough House for Hospital, 11
Lascar Benevolent Institution, 442
Law Association, 268
Law Clerks' Society, United, 269
Law Writers' Provident Institution, 269
Leathersellers' Company, almshouses in trust of, 225; charities in the gift of, 198
Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, 123
L'Epée's (the Abbé) treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, 187
Letter-carriers' Pension Institution, 286
Lewisham Congregational School, 351
Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, 229; Permanent Fund of, 283; School, 313; cost referred to, 283
Life, societies for the preservation of, 81
Lily, (William), First head-master of St. Paul's, 329
Lind (Mademoiselle) benefactions to the Consumptive Hospital, 24
Linen Drapers' Institution, 284
Linusarian Benevolent Loan Society, the, 172; referred to, 147
Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, 143
Literary Fund, the Royal, 256
Lithotriptic Fund, Westminster Hospital, 8
Livery Stable Keepers' Provident Fund, 286
Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, the 201
Loan societies, 173; loans referred to, 167; need of a Christian Society, 170; evils and failures of existing societies, 171; general summary of, 173; Arneway's charity, 167; Linusarian Fund, the, 172
Loan Funds in Ireland, 172; error corrected in table, see errata; in Kent and Sussex, 172

Local charities, examples of, 444
Lock Hospital, Asylum, and Chapel, 98; referred to, 46; derivation of its name, 98; Duke of Cambridge's appeal on behalf of, 95
Lodging Houses for the Poor, 87, 119; see also Samaritan Society, 121
London Aged Christian Society, 244
London Almshouses, Institution of the, 232
London Benevolent Repository, 442
London City Mission, 388
London (City) School for Orphan Freemen, 350
London Clergy Widow Fund, 252
London Diocesan Board of Education, 370
London Dispensary, 72
London Domestic Mission Society, 387
London Female Mission, 103
London Female Penitentiary, 101
London Fever Hospital, 22
London Hibernian Society, 422
London Homœopathic Medical Institution, 79
London Hospital, 11; Samaritan Society, 11
London Infirmary for Diseases of the Skin, 47
London Itinerant Society, 442
London Lying-in Hospital, 28
London Maritime Institution, 267
London Missionary Society, 411
London Orphan Asylum, 297
London Penny Bank, the, 177
London Philanthropic Society, 124
London Society for Improvement of Female Servants (old title), 163
London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, 427; Church of England Young Men's Society, for, 401
London Society for teaching the Blind to Read, 181
London Society for the Protection of Young Females, 193
London Stone Visiting Society, 130
London University, 346; original charter of, 346
London Vaccine Institution, 37
Lord's Day Society, the, 375
Lucas' (Alderman) Endowment for Almshouses, 234
Lumley's Almshouses, 225
Lunatics, house for, Guy's Hospital, 9; public hospitals for, 51; Bethlehem Hospital, for, 52; Queen Adelaide's fund for, 55; Hanwell Asylum for, 54; new county asylum at Colney Hatch, 55; St. Luke's Hospital for, 53
Lunatics and idiots in England, statistics of (see also idiots), 51; returns of Metropolitan Commissioners, 51; statutes regarding the care of, 51
Lunatics', the Alleged, Friend Society, 56
Lying-in Hospitals, 28; Visiting charities, 33-130

Machine Rulers' Pension Society, 274
Madeira Sanatorium, 26
Madras System of Education, introduced by Dr. Bell, 360
Magdalen Hospital, 100; chapel (note), 100
Manor House, Dalston, 111
Margate Infirmary, 26
Marine Society, 314
Mariners' Friend Society, the, 389
Mariners', Master, Benevolent Society, 267
Maritime Institution, London, 267; asylum, 267
Marriage portion funds referred to, 167; Howell's bequest, 194; Dickenson's, 168; Raine's, 306
Marsden (Dr.) founder of Free Hospital, 14
Marylebone (see also St. Marylebone) Almshouses, 232
Marylebone and Paddington Hospital, 14; General Dispensary, 62; Provident Dispensary, 63
Masonic Institution for Boys, 312; Provident Society, 246; (Royal) Benevolent Fund, 245; Asylum, 231; School for Female Children, 312
Master Bakers' School, 442
Master Boot and Shoemakers' Provident and Benevolent Institution, 285
Master Mariners' Benevolent Society, 267
Maternity (Royal) Charity, 29
Maternity charities, origin of, 28; general character of, 33
Maundy Gifts, the, 202
Mayhew on Ragged Schools referred to, 392
Medical Army Benevolent Societies, 264
Medical Hospitals, extent of accommodation, 2; summary of, 4; sisters and nurses for, 57; charities for special purposes, 19
Medical Men, Society for Widows and Orphans of, 270; Benevolent Society, the old, referred to, 270

Medical Naval Supplemental Fund, 268
Megg's Almshouses, 225
Melbourne, Bishopric of, 420
Melbourne's Almshouses, 225
Mendicity, Society for suppression of, 118; general character of, 116
Mercers' Company, Almshouses in trust of, 225; charities in the gift of, 198; Grammar school, 330; Dean Colet's reasons for appointment of, as trustees of St. Paul's school, 329
Merchant Seamen's Corporation, 265; Projected measure before Parliament, 266; Orphan Asylum, 303
Merchant Tailors' Company, Almshouses in trust of, 226; charities in the gift of, 198; School, 330; University Exhibitions, extent of, 334
Metropolis Churches' Fund, 381
Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum, 233
Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor, 88
Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, 48
Metropolitan Destitution, 115
Metropolitan Dispensary (Fore-street), 72
Metropolitan Early Closing Association, 91
Metropolitan Eye and Ear Infirmary, 41
Metropolitan Free Hospital, 66
Metropolitan Institution for Commercial Schools, 442
Metropolitan Omnibus Servants' Friendly Society, 287
Metropolitan Sanitary Association, 88
Mico's Almshouses, 225
Mico's (Lady) Charity, 417
Middlesex Hospital, 12; Cancer Ward, 13
Middlesex Society for Educating Poor children, 320
Middlesex Dispensary (title altered), 32
Middleton (Sir Hugh), gifts to Goldsmiths, 196
Middleton, Lady, and others, gifts to Grocers, 197
Military Asylum for Orphans, Royal (see Army, Soldiers', Royal Hospital), 302
Military Department to King's College, 345
Millbank Prison (note on), 109
Milliners', Association for the Aid of, 162; Provident Institution, 162
Ministers' Friend, or Associate Fund, 255
Miscellaneous charities, 432
Mission cause, the, 404; feebleness of its agencies, 405; total amount expended in English Missions, 404; a general summary of their extent, 405; notice of some founded by the Christian Knowledge Society, 372
Mission, London City, 388
Mission Society, British and Foreign Town, 388
Missionary Society, the, 411; Church, 412; Home, 421; Colonial, 418; Gospel, 409; Baptist, 410; Moravian, 414; Church of Scotland, 416; Free Church of Scotland's, 416; Wesleyan, 414; West Indian, 417; German, 431; Jewish, 427; Syrian, 430; Mission Schools (the London), 411; Institution at Islington (Church Missionary), 412
Model Buildings, Bagnigge Wells, 87
Model Lodging House, East London, 119; St. Giles', 87; for families, 87
Monox, George, Almshouses, 226
Montague's, Lady, introduction of Inoculation, 36
Morden College, 217
Morals, Societies for the Preservation of Public, 81
Moravian Mission Society, 414
Morning Advertiser's Fund, 283
Morrice's, Lady, Endowment for Almshouses, 220
Moses', Mr. Serjeant, Exhibitions attached to Christ's Hospital, 332
Mosse's, Dr., origination of Lying-in charities, 28
Mothers' and Infants' Friend Society, 131
Mount St. Bernard Hospice, 123
Murray, Dr., originator of Foreigners' Relief Society, 141
Music, Royal Academy of, 351
Musicians of Great Britain, Royal Society of, 263; (Female), Royal Society of, 264; Choral Fund for, 263

Natal Emigration Fund, 158
National Benevolent Emigration Society, 157
National Benevolent Institution, 236
National Guardian Institution, 164
National Education, the subject of, 355; various Institutions for promoting it, 357-8; Parliamentary Grant for 1849, 358
National Society, 364; origin of, 360

special fund for manufacturing districts, 366; statistics of Metropolitan schools in connexion with, 365; central schools, 366; training establishments, 366
National schools, Middlesex Society, 320
National Temperance Society, 91
National Friendly Society referred to, 442
National Truss Society, 44
National Vaccine Establishment, 37
Naval (see sailor, seamen).
Naval Annuitant Society, Royal, 265; Benevolent Society, Royal, 265; Medical Supplemental Fund Society, 268; Royal Hospital, Greenwich, 315; Seamen's Hospital Society, 20; School, Royal, 352; School, Royal (Female), 353
Naval and Military Bible Society, 108
Navy Asylum, Royal, 315; Captains' Widows' Fund, &c., 315
Needle Women's Society, 161
Negroes, Societies for the conversion of, 416 to 418; civilization of, 435
Neil's, John, ancient petition for a grammar school, 317
Newberry's Almshouses, 227
New College, St. John's Wood, 341
New South Wales, Bishopric of, 420
New Zealand, Bishopric of, 420; Bishop Selwyn referred to, 159
New Zealand, Emigration to, 159 and 178
Newfoundland Society for Educating the Poor, 417
Newman-street Lying-in Institution, 32
Newspaper Press Benevolent Fund, 274
Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, 275
Nicholas's Almshouses, 226
Nightly shelters to the houseless, 119
Norfolk College, 211
North and East London Benevolent Institution, 241
North London Ophthalmic Institution, 40
Northern Dispensary, 67
Nurses, Training Institution for, 58
Nursing Sisters, the Institution of, 58

Ogle (Mrs.) and Verral's Spine Institution, 43
Omnibus Servants' Provident Society, 287
Omychund's Bequest to Magdalen and Foundling Hospitals, 100
Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, 429
Ophthalmic Institutions, 38; Royal London Hospital, 38; Royal Westminster Hospital, 39; the Central London, 41; Royal Infirmary for, 39; North London, 40
Organ Builders' Benevolent Institution, 277
Orphan and other necessitous children, schools for, 304; general summary of, 292; average expense of maintaining children, 297
Orphan Asylums, Adult Institution, 298; British, 298; Clergy Society, 293; Female, 294; Infant, 299; New Infant, 301; Jews', 322; London, 297; Chelsea Asylum, for Military Orphans, 302; Merchant seamen's, 303; girls', Sailors', 304; home, Sailors' female, 304
Orphans, Agricultural school for, 302; Cholera Home, 302; Female, Bayswater School, 295; Female School of Industry, 295; of Freemen, City School for, 350; Orphan Working School, 295
Orthopædic Hospital, Royal, 42
Orthoponic Institution, 42
Oswald's, Mrs., Bequest to Clergy Orphans, 293
Overman's Almshouses, 226
Owen's (Lady Alice) Almshouses, 226; School, 338

Packington's Almshouses, 226
Paddington Free Dispensary, 79; Homœopathic Dispensary, 80; Provident Dispensary, 80; and Marylebone Hospital, 17
Painter Stainers' charities, 199
Painters', the, charity to the blind, 185
Painters, John Stock's charity to poor lame, 186
Palmer's Almshouses, 226
Palmer and Hill's Grammar School, 338
Pancras, (St.) Dispensary, 66; local charities of, 445
Parent Penny Savings' Working Bank, 177
Parish Clerks' Company, charities in the gift of, 199; Almshouse Institution, 231
Parmitter, Mr. T., Bequest for Almshouses, 220
Parochial Charities, 201; Baths and Washhouses, 90; District Asylum for Temporal Relief, 119; Contributions to Fire Escapes, Act permitting, 85; and District Visiting Associations, 126; Schools, presumed origin of, 316
Parochial charity schools, 316

Pastoral, Church, Aid Society, 383
Pastoral and Lay Visiting Societies, 388
Patriotic Fund, 201
Patrons of the anniversary of the charity schools, 317
Patten Makers' Company, charities in the gift of, 199
Pauper Lunatics, number of, 53
Pawnbrokers' Almshouses, 280
Pawnbrokers' Charitable Institution, 280
Peace, Society for the Promotion of Universal, 433
Penitent Female Refuge, British, 102
Penitent Female Asylum, Westminster, 105
Penitent Females, Lock Asylum for, 98
Penitentiary Institutions, 101
Penitentiary, Millbank, 109
Pennoyer's Bequest for Apprenticing, 332; ditto, in trust of Christ's Hospital, 333
Penny Bank, the London, 177
Penny Savings' Bank, 177
Pension Societies (see also annuities).
Pension Societies, Charitable and Benevolent, 235; general summary of, 236; Charitable and Provident, 247; for Professions and Trades, 273; method of polling votes, 237
Pension Society, British Beneficent, 242; British Philanthropic, 240; Royal General Annuity, 239; City of London General, 238; East London General, 238; East London, 239; Lambeth, 239; Royal General, 241
Pentonville Penitentiary, 101
Pentonville Prison (note on), 109
Permanent Fund of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, 283
Pernell's Almshouses, 226
Perrin's, John, various bequests to Goldsmiths, 196
Pewterers' Company, charities in the gift of, 199
Philanthropic Society, the, 124
Philanthropic Society, Reigate, 109
Philanthropic Society for Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Debt, 136
Philips, Miss, bequest to Hanwell Samaritan Fund, 56
Philological School, 350
Pimlico (Royal) Dispensary, 77
Plasterers' Company's charities, 199
Plumbers' Company's charities, 199
Poland, Literary Association, 143
Polish Economical Society, 144
Polish Refugee Office (note), 144
Poor Man's Friend Society, 149
Porteus' (Bishop) Annual Donations to Poor Clergymen, 253, Plan for Instruction of Negroes, 416
Portland Town Dispensary, 68
Post Masters' Provident Fund, 286
Post Office Labour on the Sabbath, 376
Post Office Pension Institution, 286
Poulterers' Company's charities, 199; Asylum, 281
Prayer-book and Homily Society, 377
Preservation of Human Life, Societies for, 81
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Society for, 86
Printers' Almshouses, 275; Pension Society, 274; William Bowyer's and Strahan's gifts to, 200
Prison Discipline Society, 110
Prisons referred to, 189
Prisoners, Sheriff's Fund for, 113 (see also Female Prisoners)
Professions and Trades, Benevolent Benefit Societies for, 253
Promoting Female Education in the East, society for, 415
Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses, committee for, 90; North West Society, 89
Propagation of the Gospel (see Missionary), 403
Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, society for the, 409; Upper Canada, Committee of, 410
Proprietary Schools, few modern, 344
Prostitutes, societies for penitent, 101
Prostitution, London society for the prevention of, 103
Protection and Employment of Distressed Needlewomen, 161
Protection of Women, Associate Institution for, 106; Society for Protection of Young Females, 103
Protection of Life from Fire, Royal Society for the, 84
Protestant and Reformation societies, 377
Protestant Union, the, for Ministers, 255
Protestant Association, 378
Provident and Professional Benefit Funds, 273
Provident Paddington Dispensary, 79
Provident Society for the Deaf and Dumb, 188
Provident Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, 269
Provident Dispensary, 63
Provisional Protection Society, 164
Public Dispensary for the relief of the sick poor, 65
Public Morals, Guardian Society for the preservation of, 101

QUEEN'S scholars, Westminster College, 336
Queen's College, London, 347; Quarterly Review's exposition of the objects of, 348; City branch, 349
Queen's, the (or St. Katherine's) Hospital, 205
Queen's letter, the origin of, 367; societies granted to, 367, 379, 409
Queen Adelaide's Dispensary, 70
Queen Adelaide Fund, 55
Queen Adelaide's and British Ladies' Institution, 32
Queen Adelaide's Lying-in Hospital, 31
Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 249
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, 28
Queen Elizabeth's College, 208
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Southwark, 335
Queen-square Bible Association, 447

RADCLIFFE'S (Dr.) bequest to St. Bartholomew's, 5
Rahere's foundation of St. Bartholomew's, 5
Ragged schools; their rise and progress, 390; the effect of, 391; recent attack upon, 392; description of the neighbourhood, 394; summary of, in London, 393; assistance afforded by the London Diocesan Board, 370; Field-lane ragged schools, 394
Ragged School Dormitory, 395
Ragged School Refuge, 395
Ragged School Union, 392
Ragged Schools' Emigrant Fund, 396
Raikes' (Mr. Robert) commencement of Sunday schools, 398
Railway-arch lodging houses, 121
Railway Guards' Friendly Fund, 287; number of railway guards, note to, 287
Raine's charity, 305
Randolph's (Sergeant) University exhibitions, 195
Reclaiming the fallen, charities for, 95
Redcross-street Library, 340
Reformation (see also Protestant),
Reformation, the British, Society, 377
Reformation of Criminals, charities for, 95, 107
Refuge for the Destitute, 111
Relief afforded by Benefit Societies, remarks upon, 272
Relief of Destitution, Association for promoting, 126
Relief of particular classes of distress, societies for, 134
Relief of the Destitute, 115; of the Poor of the City of London, 122; St. Marylebone Association for, 122
Religious Freedom Society, 441
Religious book societies, 371; Book Society, the, 373
Religious Tract Society, 374; issues of, 374
Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland, 424
Rich's Grammar School, 339
Richmond Institution, the contemplated, 442
Ringworm, Dispensary for cure of, 442
Rippon's Almshouses, 227
Robinson's (Sir John) gift to Cloth Workers' Company, 193
Roger's Almshouses, 227; bequest to Leathersellers, 198
Roman Catholic schools, the, 321
Rose Charity Fund (Hospital for Consumption), 24
Rose-street House of Charity, 120
Royal Academy of Music, 351
Royal Asylum (St. Ann's Society), 304
Royal Asylum for Destitute Females, 112
Royal Caledonian Asylum, 308
Royal Highland School Society, 426
Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, and the Deaf and Dumb, 41
Royal Dispensary, Pimlico, 77
Royal Female Philanthropic Society, 111
Royal Free Hospital, 14
Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children, 312
Royal General Dispensary, 73; St. Pancras, 66
Royal General Annuity Society, 239
Royal General Pension Society, 241
Royal Highland School, 426
Royal Hospital at Chelsea, 215; at Greenwich, 215
Royal Hospitals of the City of London, 1
Royal Humane Society, 82
Royal Infirmary for Asthma, 24
Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, 39
Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institutions, 37
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, 38
Royal Literary Fund, 256
Royal Masonic Annuity Fund, 245
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, 312
Royal Maternity Charity, 29
Royal Military Asylum, 302

Royal Infirmary for Children, 34
Royal National Institution, for preservation from shipwreck, 85
Royal Naval Annuitant Society, 265; Benevolent Society, 265; Female School, 353; School, 352; Asylum, 315
Royal Orthopœdic Hospital, 42
Royal Pimlico Dispensary, 77
Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary, 26
Royal Society of Female Musicians, 264
Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain, 263
Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 86
Royal Society for Protection of Life from Fire, 84
Royal South London Dispensary, 69
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, 39
Rugby school referred to, 327
Rupture Society, 46
Russell (Lord John) upon Fox's Education Bill, 357

Saddlers' Company, charities in the gift of, 199
Sailmakers' Almshouses, 227
Sailors' Asylum, Destitute, 137
Sailors' Female Orphan Home, 304
Sailors, Floating Church society for, 390
Sailors' Home, or Brunswick maritime establishment, 137
Sailors' Orphan Girls' episcopal school and asylum, 303
Sailors' Society, British and Foreign, 388
St. Andrew, Holborn, extent of parochial charities of, 218
St. Andrew's Hospital for Diseases of the Lower Intestines, 44
St. Ann's society schools, 304
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 5; Samaritan fund, 6; Nurses and Sisters of, 57
St. Benet Almshouses, 227
St. Clement Danes' Almshouses, 227
St. George's Homœopathic Dispensary, 80
St. George's Hospital, 10
St. George's Charity for convalescents, 10
St. George's and St. James's General Dispensary, 64
St. George the Martyr Benevolent association, 128
St. Giles in the Fields, summary of charities attached to the Parish Church of, 444
St. Giles' and St. George's Almshouses, 227
St. James, Westminster, charity school, 319
St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, District society, 180; Ladies' Fund, 180; Summary of the charities attached to the congregation of, 446; Servants' School, 307
St. John's House, Fitzroy-square, 59;
St. John's Wood College, 341; Dispensary, 68
St. Katherine's Hospital, 205; school, 207
St. Leonard's Almshouses, 227
St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, 52
St. Margaret, Westminster, charity schools, 318
St. Margaret's Hospital, commonly called the "Green Coat", 318
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Library, etc., 340; Almshouses, 227; Baths and Washhouses, 90
St. Marylebone Baths and Washhouses, 91; Provident Dispensary, 63; General Dispensary, 62; and Paddington Hospital, 17; almshouses' institution, 232; Association for the relief of the poor, 113; charity school for the whole parish of, 320; Female Penitentiary society, 106
St. Mary's, Southwark, Charitable Fund, 130
St. Olave's and St. John's grammar school, 335; high character of, 336
St. Pancras parish church, summary of congregational charities, etc., 445
St. Pancras Royal General Dispensary, 66
St. Patrick, Benevolent society of, 310
St. Paul's Cathedral, amount of anniversary collection at, 318
St. Paul's School, 328; original foundation of, 326; value of Dean Colet's endowment, 329; peculiarity in the number of boys, note, 329
St. Peter's College, Westminster, 336
St. Peter's Hospital, 212
St. Saviour's grammar school, 334; stipulation for master of, note, 334
St. Thomas's Hospital, 6
Salomon's (David) gift to City School, 350
Salters' Company, Almshouses in trust of, 227; Charities in the gift of, 199
Samaritan Fund, London Hospital, 12; Middlesex Hospital, 13; Hanwell, 55; St. Bartholomew, 6; St.

George's Convalescent Fund, 10; St. George's Dispensary, 64
Samaritan society, projected, 121
Sanatorium for Madeira, 26
Sanatorium of German Hospital, 21
Sanatorium, the late, 50
Sanitary Improvement, 88
Saxton's (Sir W.) bequests to Grocers, 196
Savings' Banks, 176; their origin, 175; Working Banks, 177
School of Industry for Female Orphans, 295; Hans Town, 306
School for the Indigent Blind, 182
School Societies and Educational Boards, 358
Schools, Parochial charity, 316
Schools, see also Sunday, Ragged, Congregational, Wesleyan, etc.; local schools referred to, 320; the earliest in England, 326; old foundation of the schools of London, 316; statistics of Church schools, 365
Schools in union with the National Society, statistics of, 365; ditto, Diocesan Board of Education, 370; Southwark Fund for, 383
Schoolmasters' (the Church of England) Provident Society, 400
Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Training School, 366; Kneller Hall, 359; Church of England Training Institution, 368; infant schools, 368; congregational, etc., 371
Schoolmasters', society of, 258; society of, 259
Scotland, Caledonian Asylum for the Children and Natives of, 308; Missions of, 416; Society for Propagating the Gospel in, 426
Scotland, Royal Highland School Society, 426; Church of, Missions, 416
Scott's (Mr. J. M.) plan for Penny Banks, 177
Scottish Box, the (old title), 139
Scottish Episcopal Church Society London Auxiliary of the, 426
Scottish Hospital and Corporation in London, 139
Scripture Readers' society, Ireland, 424
Scriptural instruction essential to national education, 357
Scripture Readers' Association, Church of England, 385
Scriveners' Company, charities in the gift of, 200
Sea Bathing Infirmary, 27
Seamen's Corporation, Merchant, 265
Seamen's Hospital society, 20
Seamen (see Merchants); St. Paul's Church for seamen of the port of London, 390
Secular National Education, 356
Servants' Institutions (see Domestic and Female) 167; St. John's school for the training of, 307; the Provident Benevolent Society, 165
Severn, the, Missionary Vessel, 390
Shaftesbury House Old Hospital, 29
Shank (Mrs.) and Stock's charity to the lame, 186
Shepherd's (Mrs.) charity for Clergymen's daughters, 214
Sheriffs' Fund, 111
Sheriffe's (Laurance) endowment of Rugby school, 327
Shipwreck, Preserving Life from, 85; Fishermen and Marine Benevolent society, 139; Mariners' Friend, 389
Shoemakers' Benevolent Institution, 285
Shuldham's (Guy) Almshouses, 228
Silk Mercers' Benevolent Institution, 284
Silver Trade Pension society, 278
Simpson's (John) Trust of Blind Charity, 185
Sion College, 213; Almshouses, 214; Clergy Widow Fund, 252
Sisters and Nurses for medical hospitals, 57
Skelton's bequest to poor Clockmakers, 193
Skinners' Company, Almshouses in trust of, 227; charities in the gift of, 200
Slave Trade, societies for the extinction of the, 434
Slavery, Blockade of the African Coast, 435; Petition of the Church Missionary Society referred to, 437
Slaves, Betten's bequest to redeem, 197; statistics of slaves, 435
Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, 36
Smith's Grammar school, 338
Syria, Medical-aid Association, 431
Smith's (Mr. D.) Almshouses, 227
Societés Evangéliques, 416
Société Française de Bienfaisance, 143
Society for Encouragement of Industry (old title), 151; of Universal Good Will (old title), 141; for the Reformation of Manners (old title) 340; for Relief of Poor Proselytes (old title), 340

Soldiers' Friend society, 442
Somersetshire society, 169
Sons of the Clergy, Anniversary Festival of, 250
Soup Kitchens, etc., 122-4
South London (Royal) Dispensary, 69
South London Institution for Protection of Females, etc., 108
Southampton's Almshouses, 227
Southwark Charitable fund, 130
Southwark Fund for Schools and Churches, 383
Southwark Grammar Schools, 335
Spanish and Portuguese Hospital, 21
Spanish and Portuguese Jews' charities, 322
Spinal Institutions, 43-4
Spital Sermons, the, referred to, 474
Spitalfields' Dispensary, 72
Spitalfields Benevolent society, 131
Stafford's Almshouses, 218
Stafford's Fund for Clergy Widows, 252
Stanley-grove Institution, 366
Stationers and Paper Manufacturers' Provident society, 273
Stationers' Company, charities in the gift of, 200
Stepney College, 342
Stepney Free school, 338
Stepney Meeting Almshouses, 227
Stock Exchange Fund, 473
Stock's (John) Charity to poor lame Painters, 186
Stock's (John) Charity to the Blind, 185
Strahan's (William) Gifts to Printers, 200
Strangers' Friend Society, 125; general character of, 117
Sunday schools, Society for the support and encouragement of, 398; school society for Ireland, 423; School Union, 399
Surrey Chapel Almshouses, 229; summary of other charities of, 448
Surrey Dispensary, 69
Syria, society for promoting Christian education in, 430
Streatham-street Model Buildings, 87
Street Orderly society, 150
Stromeyer and Delpech's treatment of Club Feet, etc., 42
Sunday, better observance of, (see Lord's-day society); General Post-office, 376
Sunday schools, 397; the first established, 398; their number estimated in England and Wales, 398; Dr. Hook's testimony to their value, 398; Church schools, statistics of, 365; Church of England, Institute for the teachers of, 399
Suppression of Vice, Society for, 93
Sutton's (Thomas) Foundation of Charter-house, 209
Sutton's (Mrs.) bequest to Clergy Orphans, 293

Tabernacle Almshouses, the, 228
Tailors' Benevolent Institution, 283; Asylum, 284
Tallow Chandlers' Benevolent Society, 288
Tallow Chandlers' Company, charities in the gift of, 200
Tasmania, bishopric of, 420
Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution, 283
Taylour's (Dr.) benefactions to poor pious clergymen, 251
Tea Dealers and Grocers' Benevolent Protection Society, 281
Teeth, London Institution for Diseases of the, 442
Tegg's Sheriff Fine Scholarship, 350
Temperance Society, British and Foreign, 91; National, 91; World's Convention, 92
Tennison's (Abp.) Grammar School and Library, 340; early support of the Gospel Society, 409
Tenterden-street Academy of Music, 352
Thames Church Mission Society, the, 389
Thanksgiving Collections, the, for Infant Orphan Asylum, 301; for Labourers' Friend, 87
Thavies' Estate referred to, 218
Theatrical Fund, Covent-garden, 276; Drury-lane, 276; Association General, 276
Times' Scholarships, Christ's Hospital, 332; City of London School, 350
Tonbridge School referred to, 327
Tottenham-court-road Soup Kitchen, 124
Tower Hamlets' Dispensary for Children, 71
Town Mission Society, 388
Tract Society, English Monthly, 375; Religious, 374; Weekly, 375; Christian, 441
Trades and Professions, benevolent and provident benefit societies, 272
Training Institution, Church of England Metropolitan, 368
Training Institution for Nurses, 58

Travellers (see Commercial)
Travers' bequests for apprenticing, 332; gifts to City School, 350
Trinitarian Bible Society, 407
Trinity Almshouses, 228; Hospital, 228
Trinity Hospital, or Norfolk College, 211
Trinity House, Corporation of, 228
Trotman's Charity School, 338
Trotman's Lectureship, 197
Truss Society, City of London, 45; National, 45
Tunbridge Cottage Allotment, 87; School referred to, 327
Turkey Company, the old, 217
Typographical Widow and Orphan Fund, 274

Union Almshouses, Christian, 231
Unitarian associations, 441
United Law Clerks' Society, 269
United Service Benevolent Institution, 268
University College, 342; Hall, 342; Hospital, 17; School, 344
University of London, 344; Regulations of the Senate, 347
Upholders' Company, charities in the gift of, 200

Vaccine Institutions, 36
Vaccination, its origin, 36; the Act, 36
Van Dun's Almshouses, 228
Vellum-binders and Machine-rulers' Pension Society, 274
Verrall Charitable Society, 43
Vice, Society for the Suppression of, 93; South London Institution, 106
Villages, plan for self-supporting, 150
Vintners' Company, almshouses in trust of, 228; charities in the gift of, 200
Virtuosi Provident Fund, 273
Visiting societies for relieving the poor at their own habitations, 125
Visiting societies, religious, 387
Voluntary School Association, 371

Waller's, Sir W., proposal for an Eye Infirmary, 39
Walleston's, Sir J., gift to Goldsmiths, 196
Walter's Almshouses, 229
Walton's, and others', gifts to Goldsmiths, 196
Wanstead Asylum, the, for Infant Orphans, 300
Washhouses for the labouring classes, and Baths, 89
Watch Makers' Benevolent Institution, 278
Waterman's, Free, and Lighterman's Almshouses, 233
Watson's, Sheriff, improvement of ragged schools, 391
Wax-chandlers' Company, charities in the gift of, 201
Weavers' Company, Almshouses in trust of, 229; charities in the gift of, 200
Weekly Tract Society, 375
Welsh charity school, 307
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, 414
Wesleyan Missions previous to Society (note to), 414; schools referred to, 362; Wesley, Rev. John, originally a Missionary of the Gospel Society, 409
West-end Nightly Refuge for the Houseless, 119
Westby's Almshouses, 229
Western Dispensary, 76
Western General Dispensary, 75
Western City Dispensary, 75
Western Jewish free schools, 323
Western Jewish Philanthropic and Pension society 145
West London Association, 442
West London Free Dispensary, 442
West London Homœopathic Dispensary, 79
West Metropolitan School, 324
Westminster parochial charity schools, 318
Westminster French Protestant charity school, 307
Westminster General Dispensary, 76
Westminster Hospital, 7
Westminster Penitent Female Asylum, 105
Westminster School, 336; original foundation of, 326
Westminster Homœopathic Dispensary, 80
Westminster (Royal) Ophthalmic Hospital, 39
Westminster Ragged Dormitory, 395
West-street Ragged School, 394
West's, J. & F., gifts to cloth workers, 194; ditto University exhibitions, 194; (Mrs.) bequests to Christ's Hospital, 333
Westmoreland Society, 310
Whitbread's bequest to master brewers, 193; cancer ward to Middlesex Hospital, 13
Whitechapel Baths and Washhouses, 90

White's, Dr., Foundation of Sion College, 213
White's, Sir Thomas, Benefactions to Merchant Tailors' school, 333
Whiteland's Training Institutions, 366
Whittemore's Rev. W. M., Plan for cottage schools, 397
Whittington's, Sir R., College, or Almshouses, 207 and 229; value of bequests, 198
Widows' Friend and Benevolent society, 135
Widows' Fund, 254
Widows, Heather's Trust for the benefit of poor, 193
Widows, society for relief of distressed, 135
Wilberforce's, Mr. W., measures for the discouragement of vice, 93
Williams's, Dr., Westminster scholarship, 336
Williams's, Mrs. Sophia, Plan for Adult Orphan Asylum, 298
Williams's, Sir Thomas, Foundation of Royal Naval Female School, 353; part endowment of ditto, 354
Wilson's, Rev. Edward, foundation of Camberwell grammar school, 337
Wiltshire Society, 170
Women, Hospital for, 34; and children, Free Hospital for, 34
Worcestershire Society, 169
Working Banks, see savings' banks, 177
Workwomen, estimated number of, 159; societies for the protection of, 161
World's Temperance Convention, 92
Worozow's (Count) Almshouses, 232

YEARSLEY'S, James, Eye and Ear Infirmary, 41; Orthoponic Institute, 42
York's, Duke of, school, 302
Yorkshire Society's schools, 311
Young Men, Institutions for, 400; referred to, 91

Errata and Omissions.

Page 172, note (*Irish Loan Funds*), in number of Loans raised, 1846, read "519,083," not "51,983."

Page 193, tenth line from bottom, dele "see" before Heather's Trust.

Page 222, seventeenth line from bottom, read "Ayre," not "Lyre."

Omitted from page 258.—*The Stock Exchange Fund* was founded 1801, and is for relieving the distress of old members, and their families, when unprovided for; intended, as its fundamental rule expresses it, "as a stimulus to worthy conduct, and no person acting otherwise can be permitted to derive any benefit from the fund itself, or transmit any allowable claim upon it to his family." As the characteristics of the fund are, in essentials, the same as others of its class (chapter XIII), from which it has been inadvertently omitted, it will be sufficient to add, that the relief afforded varies from £50 —to £100 in special cases. Applications for relief must be signed by at least six subscribers to the fund, and set forth, in detail, the claims of the applicant. One guinea annual, or ten guineas donation, constitutes a member. Managed by a committee of members of the Stock Exchange. Communications to be addressed "to the Chairman of the Stock Exchange Fund, Capel-court."

Page 285, under Master Bootmakers' Institution, read, "President, Robert Tayler," not "Layler."

Page 331, notes omitted :—

[1] The Lord Mayor's *ex officio* presentation is in addition to his annual one as alderman. A donation of £500 is the usual qualification of a governor; but each alderman has the privilege of nominating one governor at half this amount.

[2] *The 'Spital Sermon*, or Hospital Sermon, is preached at Christ Church every Easter Monday and Tuesday, on behalf of this and the other four royal hospitals, when a printed summary is distributed of the operations of each hospital during the year. On this occasion the Lord Mayor and Corporation attend in state.

Page 332, under Christ's Hospital, read "twelve" Grecians, not "sixteen." Also add, seventeenth line from top, that "mathematical boys and deputy Grecians remain at the school until sixteen."

Page 333, sixteenth line from top, dele "and F. W. Goldsmith," also insert "Writing Masters, Mr. Richard Griggs, and Mr. H. J. Bowker."

Page 365, head line, dele "al" after "Education." 213

RICHARDS, PRINTER, 100 ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

RETURN TO the circulation desk of any
University of California Library
or to the
NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
Bldg. 400, Richmond Field Station
University of California
Richmond, CA 94804-4698

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS

- 2-month loans may be renewed by calling (510) 642-6753
- 1-year loans may be recharged by bringing books to NRLF
- Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days prior to due date.

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

AUG 0 8 2002

SENT ON ILL

NOV 2 0 2006

U.C. BERKELEY

DEC 1 1 2006

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES
C038431329
YB 06779
6586 HV250 L8L8
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY